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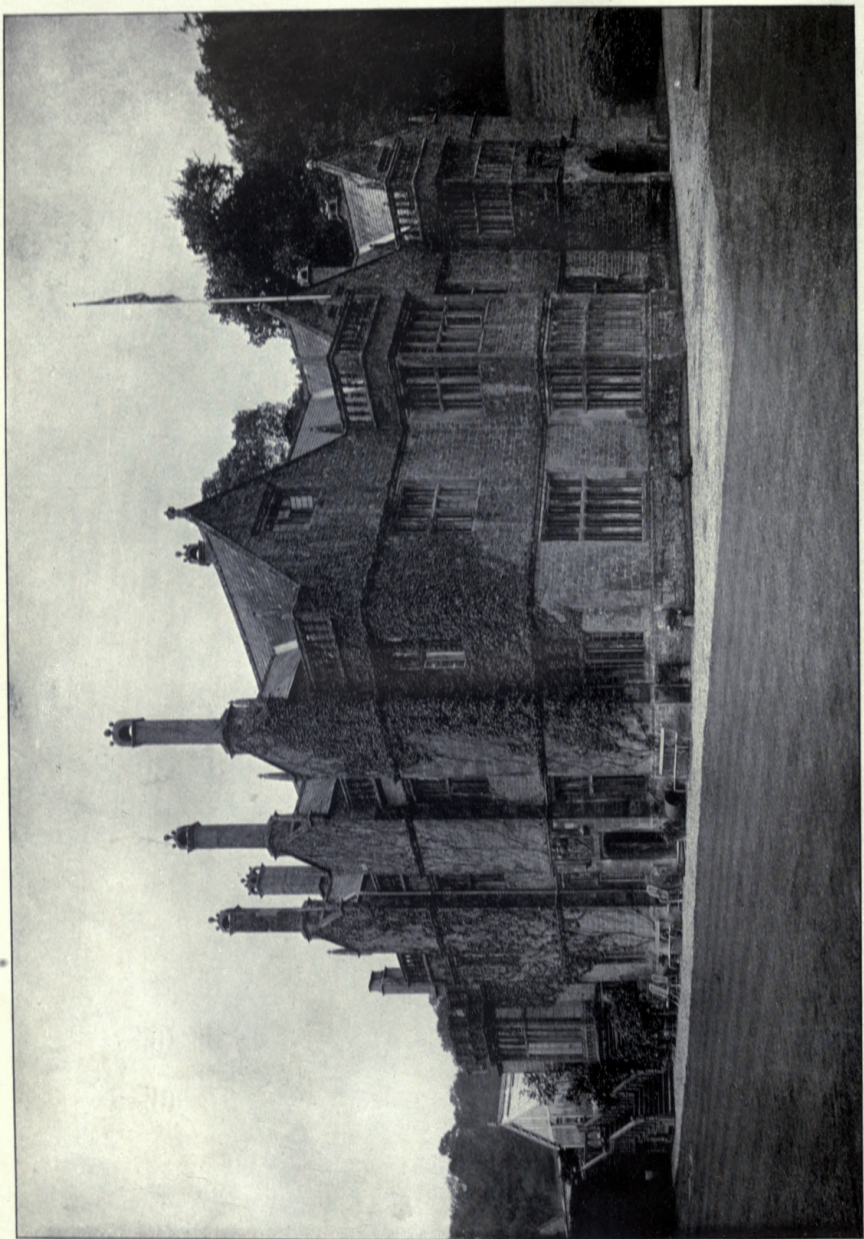
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Somersetshire
Archæological & Natural History
Society.

PROCEEDINGS
DURING THE YEAR 1910.

VOL. LVI.

The Council of the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society desire that it should be distinctly understood that although the volume of PROCEEDINGS is published under their direction, they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for any statements or opinions expressed therein; the authors of the several papers and communications being alone responsible.



Photograph, Montague Cooper, Taunton.

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PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Somersetshire

Archaeological & Natural History Society

FOR THE YEAR 1910.

VOL. LVI.



Caunton:

BARNICOTT AND PEARCE, THE WESSEX PRESS

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PREFACE.

THE thanks of the Society are due to Dr. R. Hensleigh Walter for bearing part of the cost of the illustrations in Mr. Gray's paper on Ham Hill; to the Rev. E. H. Bates Harbin for the block of Newton Surmaville; to Sir E. H. Elton, Bart., for the block and printing of the plate accompanying his paper on Elton Ware; to Mr. H. Symonds for the block and printing of the "Taunton Castle" Privateer; to Mr. A. F. Luttrell for the block and printing of the portrait of the late Mr. G. F. Luttrell; to Mr. E. W. Swanton for the loan of three blocks to illustrate the "Mollusca of Somerset;" to the Editors of *Somerset and Dorset Notes and Queries* for the loan of two blocks; to Mr. F. Bligh Bond for the plan of his Excavations at Glastonbury Abbey; and to Mr. J. H. Spencer for the drawings accompanying his paper on Taunton Castle.

F. W. W.

February, 1911.

PRELIMINARY

The purpose of this report is to provide a preliminary
summary of the results of the study conducted by the
author. The study was designed to investigate the
effect of the treatment on the response of the
patients. The results of the study are presented in
the following sections. The first section describes the
methodology of the study. The second section presents
the results of the study. The third section discusses
the implications of the results. The fourth section
presents the conclusions of the study. The fifth section
presents the recommendations of the study. The sixth
section presents the references of the study. The seventh
section presents the appendix of the study. The eighth
section presents the index of the study. The ninth
section presents the list of figures of the study. The
tenth section presents the list of tables of the study.

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CORRIGENDA AND ADDENDUM.

PROCEEDINGS, SOMERSETSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL & NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

VOL. L.

Pt. ii, p. 105, line 24, insert *and* before *averaging*.

VOL. LV.

Pt. i, p. 95, line 16, for *Blockley, Worcestershire*, read *Himley, near Dudley, Staffs.*

VOL. LVI.

Pt. ii, pp. 38-49. ADDITIONAL NOTE TO MR. J. H. SPENCER'S PAPER ON
"Structural Notes on Taunton Castle."

While excavating for a new floor in the dining-room of Castle House, in January, 1911, (and after the above paper was printed), wide stone foundations were found, which appeared to show that the south and east walls of that room were originally from 6 to 7 feet thick, like the main portion of the south wall of the Castle, and had been reduced to their present thickness in order to give more space when the eastern wing of the Castle was converted into a dwelling-house.

The lines of the foundations of these thicker walls are not shown on the ground plan, which was drawn before they were discovered.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOMERSETSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND
NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY
DURING THE YEAR
1910.

THE Sixty-Second Annual Meeting of the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society was held at Yeovil, from Tuesday, July 19th till Thursday, July 21st.

Following a meeting of the Committee on Tuesday morning the Annual General Meeting was held in the Town Hall. Sir Edward Fry took the chair, being supported by the Mayor of Yeovil, the Rev. E. H. Bates Harbin (President-Elect), Mr. A. F. Somerville, Mr. F. J. Fry, the Rev. F. W. Weaver (Hon. Secretary), Mr. R. C. Boyle (Joint Treasurer), and Mr. H. St. George Gray (Assistant-Secretary and Curator).

The Rt. Hon. Sir EDWARD FRY, G.C.B., P.C., in opening the proceedings, said that owing to his being the senior Vice-President of the Society, he was called upon to preside.

The MAYOR OF YEOVIL (Councillor Edmund Damon) said that it afforded him considerable pleasure to welcome the Society to the town. He sincerely trusted that whilst they were there they would have a pleasant time, and that the weather would be propitious. He expressed the wish of the town he represented in three words, "Welcome to Yeovil."

Sir EDWARD FRY begged on behalf of the Society to tender thanks for the Mayor's welcome that day and for his courtesy in placing the Town Hall at the service of the Society during the time of the meeting. He believed it was twenty-four years since the Society last met at Yeovil. It was now his duty to propose the election of the Rev. E. H. Bates Harbin as President of the Society for the ensuing year. He was too well-known in Yeovil to require any introduction, and without further prelude he begged to move his election.

Mr. A. F. SOMERVILLE said he thought it was hardly necessary to second that proposal, as Mr. Bates Harbin was so well fitted for the position and would be well able to give a good account of his stewardship.

The resolution was then carried unanimously and with applause.

The PRESIDENT, on taking the chair, said he begged to thank them for the unanimity with which they had confirmed the choice of the Committee in asking him to be their President. If he was to be president at any time and place, it was appropriate that he should be president at Yeovil. It was the twenty-fifth year of his membership, and the twenty-first meeting he had attended ; and it was in that room that he was elected a member of the Society. Before calling upon Mr. Weaver to present the annual report, he would read a letter from the Bishop of Bath and Wells, their president at Wells last year, who had intended to be there that day to hand over the office to his successor. It was as follows :—

The Palace, Wells, Somerset,
July 11th, 1910.

Dear Mr. Bates Harbin,

Will you kindly tell the members of the Somerset Archaeological Society how greatly I regret that the doctors' peremptory orders preclude my coming to lay down my office as President and introducing, as I suppose might have been my privilege, the much more capable President who is now to succeed me. I shall always think it a great honour to have been chosen by the Society to occupy the chair in a year that was marked by such great events. The

celebration of the Millenary at Wells, at which T. R. H. the Prince and Princess of Wales, now our most gracious King and Queen, did us the great honour to be present, will of course never fade from our memory, and those of our members who were present at the Glastonbury Service, as well as I trust many others, will rejoice that the Abbey is now again a possession of the Church. I heartily wish for yourself and those who will gather round you every possible happiness during your Meeting. You will have much to interest you in the part of the County you are to visit, and it is a deep regret to me that I cannot share in any of your expeditions, but I venture to hope that filled as your mind will be with the historical and charming surroundings of Yeovil, some little thought may be extended to a poor little Church for which last year I bespoke the attention of the Society—I mean the ancient Chapel at Swell, near Langport.

With kind regards, believe me to be

Yours very truly,

G. W. BATH : & WELL :

The Annual Report.

The Annual Report was then read by the Rev. F. W. WEAVER, F.S.A., as follows :—

“Your Committee present their sixty-second annual report. Since their last report 85 new names have been added to the list of members. Losses by death and resignation have been 36. Altogether the net gain has been 49. The total membership of your Society at date is 846, against 797 at the time of the Annual Meeting last year.

“The balance of your Society’s account at the end of 1908 was £216 9s. 8d. against the Society. At the close of 1909 there was a balance of £143 18s. 7d. in favour of the Society, all of which, however, belonged to the Museum and Library Extension Fund. In neither case was the liability for the cost of the Volume for the year then expired taken into account. The total expense attending the issue of Vol. LV (for 1909), including printing, illustrations, and delivery, has been £152 11s. 5d. The Illustration Fund was kindly contributed to by the Rev. Canon Church, the Rev. F. W. Weaver, Mr. J. R. H. Weaver, Mr. A. G. Chater, and Mr. A. F. Major. Thanks are also due to the Editors of *Somerset and Dorset Notes and Queries* for the loan of the block of St.

Cuthbert's Pulpit, Wells. Various photographs and drawings for the Volume were provided by the Rev. Canon Church and Messrs. F. Bligh Bond, H. St. George Gray, A. G. Chater, J. R. H. Weaver and Henry Laver.

"As recorded in the two previous Annual Reports, your Committee proposed a scheme for the extension of the Museum and Library at Taunton Castle in commemoration of the Diamond Jubilee of your Society in 1908. Owing to the rapid growth of your varied and valuable collections during the last ten years, the acquisition of additional space became necessary. The first steps taken were to annex the apartments in the Castle, then occupied by the Curator, to acquire possession of Castle House (owned by your Society but previously let), and to improve and repair it as a residence for the Curator, at a cost of £210. This was carried out during the winter of 1907-8, the house being ready for occupation in April 1908.

"A plan was then devised by your Committee whereby the vacant rooms in the Castle could be rendered available for Museum and Library purposes at a minimum cost of £670 (not including the £210 for Castle House), and after the matter had been brought before your Society at the Annual Meeting at Taunton, an appeal for funds was issued early in 1909, the sum of £350 being raised in the course of a year (see List in *Proc.*, LV, i, pp. 113-14). The appeal was fairly well responded to and your Committee felt justified in January last in proceeding with the more pressing work. Owing to the fact that the Castle was insufficiently and only partly lighted by gas, with many obsolete fittings,—some of which caused leakages,—your Committee felt it necessary either to put in new gas fittings or to instal electric light throughout the Castle. The latter alternative was chosen, and all the wires have been encased in steel tubing for the purposes of safety. It was also found necessary to re-slate the gable of Castle House and to put other parts of the roof into good

repair. The total cost of the alterations will therefore slightly exceed £1,000.

“ It should be recorded that the work included in the £670 above-mentioned covered the cost of the following :—Strong Room (in the position of the old kitchen), Heating by low pressure system of the newly-acquired rooms—the new Library, ante-room, and Coin Room,—alteration of part of the high-pressure heating apparatus, abolition of the internal heating-chamber and the building of a new stoke-hole outside, overhauling of drainage, iron girders and columns in the Coin Room for supporting the Library above, two new stone windows on the south side of the Coin Room and re-glazing and altering the northern windows, dry air chamber for keeping the north wall of the same room dry, setting back the western wall of the Coin Room, fixing patent ventilator in new Library and renewing windows, and building a new stone staircase, with several structural alterations in connection therewith.

“ Your Committee arranged for a special General Meeting of your Society (which was held at Taunton Castle on March 18th last) to authorize your Trustees to obtain either a temporary loan from the bank or a mortgage on the security of your property ; but just before the meeting took place, the Rt. Hon. Henry Hobhouse made a generous offer of £100 towards the fund, provided the whole amount was raised by voluntary subscriptions within the year. The response to this offer has been of a gratifying nature and your Committee has the pleasure to announce that £750 in all has been subscribed or promised towards the amount required ; and they trust that the balance of £300 will shortly be raised, largely by the efforts of those members who have not yet contributed, so as to claim the generous offers made by Mr. Hobhouse and other members of your Society.

“ The sub-Committee for the Museum and Library Extension, who are taking considerable interest in this work,

consist of Messrs. H. J. Badcock, A. E. Eastwood and C. Tite, and the Revs. C. H. Heale and E. H. Bates Harbin, together with the Assistant-Secretary.

“Although no large collections have been presented or bequeathed during the past year, many interesting additions have been made to your Museum. Both Mr. Hensleigh Walter and Mr. A. V. Cornish have added a number of specimens to the large series of Roman and Late-Celtic antiquities found on Ham Hill. Through the instrumentality of the Postmaster-General your Museum has acquired a Tudor doorway of carved oak removed from the entrance to a court in North Street, Taunton. The Taunton Market Trustees have deposited on loan their fine set of standard weights and measures inscribed ‘Liberty of Gillingham, County of Dorset, 1826.’ A few new varieties of the brass emblems of the Somerset village clubs have been added to the collection, including gifts from Dr. and Mrs. Hopkins. Among the donations from Mr. C. Tite is a large water-colour painting of Castle Green, Taunton, and the amusements which took place there during the Assizes about 1840. Your Society is indebted to Mr. H. Symonds for a silver penny of Henry III struck at Ilchester and some Somerset trade tokens. A large silver medal commemorating the unsuccessful invasion of Monmouth and Argyll in 1685 has been purchased. Your Society now possesses two Monmouth medals out of the six types known to exist. From excavations conducted by Mr. St. George Gray, remains from Charterhouse-on-Mendip have been presented by Lord Annaly, and others from the Roman Amphitheatre at Dorchester by the Duchy of Cornwall. Mr. Bates Harbin has deposited in your Museum one of the six drinking-vessels of the early Bronze Age recorded from Somerset, namely that found at Stoford, in the parish of Barwick, in 1826. The other five, also in your Museum, are from Wick Barrow, Culbone and Wincanton. A well-preserved cinerary urn of the Bronze Age, found in 1827 in

one of the barrows in Small Down Camp, near Evercreech, has been presented through the instrumentality of the Rev. E. H. Goddard. A mediæval pot recently found at Barwick has been given by Mr. G. W. Pavitt. Other donors in the Museum department are :—Mrs. C. Tite, Mrs. Ewing and Mrs. E. M. May, and Messrs. F. G. Sage, W. de C. Prideaux, C. E. Turle, F. S. Dodson, H. P. Olivey and T. Charbonnier.

“ Among the most valuable additions to your Library during the year are :—Vols. 3 to 8 of ‘Archæologia,’ obtained by purchase and now rendering your set complete ; a handsome series of British Museum catalogues and guide books presented by the Trustees of that Institution ; ‘Survey of the Lands of William, Earl of Pembroke,’ 2 vols., relating to the parishes of Stoke Trister, Donyatt, Chedzoy and South Brent, presented by Lord Pembroke ; the ‘National Antarctic Expedition, 1901-4,’ 4 vols., presented by the Royal Society ; and 21 Somerset deeds of the XVII and XVIII Centuries presented by Mr. H. Symonds. Other donors to the Library during the year include :—the Revs. D. P. Alford, E. H. Bates Harbin, F. W. Weaver and C. H. Heale, the Rev. Dr. Price, Mr. W. B. Broadmead, Lady Theodora Guest and Mrs. Patton. Books for the Entomological Section have been presented by Messrs. A. E. Hudd, W. Macmillan and C. Tite.

“ It was reported at the last annual meeting that Mr. C. Tite had made arrangements with Mr. A. J. Monday to compile a catalogue of the manuscripts contained in the Serel collection at Taunton Castle. This has been nearly completed and your Society is further indebted to Mr. Tite for presenting a large book-case to contain some of the Somerset books belonging to his own collection. Mr. E. A. Fry has been kind enough to continue an index of the unpublished wills brought together by the Rev. Fredk. Brown, a work now about half completed.

“ The provision of a fire-and-burglar-proof strong-room and safe enables your Society to repeat with greater confidence

the appeal made at the last annual meeting at Yeovil in 1886 to owners and custodians of valuable antiquities and records to deposit them in the Museum at Taunton Castle. Two parishes, one in Somersetshire the other in Devonshire, have already sent in their ancient Communion plate ; and there are probably many local authorities who would be glad to place early churchwardens' accounts, register books, court rolls, and similar documents in a building that is at once safe and accessible.

" Since the last annual meeting a second and enlarged edition of the Rev. D. P. Alford's ' Short History of Taunton Castle ' has been produced as a hand-book for visitors to the Castle.

" The most important object added to your Museum during the year is the famous Torc of gold, accidentally discovered at Hendford, Yeovil, last year,—the acquisition of which by your Society has only recently been settled. The purchase-money for this relic of the Bronze Age was generously contributed by about fifty members of your Society. It is now preserved at Taunton Castle. It is very certain that whenever such discoveries are made, under similar circumstances, reference will be made to the important enquiry which was held by Mr. E. Q. Louch, coroner of the district, at Yeovil, on August 18th, 1909. The Coroners' Society have regarded the case as of such importance that they have reproduced the Report of the Coroner's Inquest and copy of the Inquisition, in their Annual Report, Vol. IV, 1909-10 ; and, with permission, have reprinted Mr. St. George Gray's paper on the Torc *in extenso*.

" Two series of important archæological excavations have recently been in progress in Somerset, both under the auspices of the Parent Society.

" During 1909 Glastonbury Abbey was the scene of much activity. Mr. Bligh Bond continued his excavations at the east end of the newly-discovered Edgar Chapel, and also.

laid bare an immense mass of foundations belonging to the buildings formerly standing south of the Cloisters. Valuable papers in the last two volumes of the *Proceedings* record the results of the first part of this work. At Mr. Bond's request a small sub-Committee visited the Abbey on March 23rd, and examined the remains. Their report was entirely favourable to Mr. Bond's explanation of the different portions of masonry laid bare, and to the care taken to record the discoveries in a permanent form on the ground. The same sub-Committee joined by invitation a Committee of the Society of Antiquaries to inspect the work already carried out in the Choir, Lady Chapel and Galilee. Their joint report is about to be presented to the sub-Committee charged by the Trustees of the Abbey with the preservation of the ruins.

"The first season's excavations at the Meare Lake Village were in progress from May 23 till June 18, for four weeks (including a week for filling-in); and the directors of the work, Mr. Arthur Bulleid and Mr. H. St. George Gray, are to be congratulated on the number and variety of their discoveries. The chief 'finds' are at present exhibited in the Great Hall of the Castle. Of the large area to be examined only a quarter-of-an-acre was completely excavated this year. Owing to the munificence of Lord Winterstoke it has been possible to begin the work without making a general appeal for contributions, but before the work is begun next year it will be necessary to solicit donations. Messrs. Bulleid and Gray are Joint Secretaries of the Excavation Fund, and Mr. John Morland, of Glastonbury, Treasurer. The excavations were visited by local societies and by one from the Severn Valley.

"It is a source of gratification to your Committee that, as recently advertised, a very full description of the Glastonbury Lake Village, by the two above-mentioned antiquaries, will be published within the next year or two. The monograph, which will be in two handsome volumes, will be copiously

illustrated, and it is fully expected that Vol. I will be in the hands of subscribers before your Society's next annual meeting. The cost of production will be great, and it is hoped that the work will receive the support it deserves.

"The Bath Branch of your Society has also been actively engaged in explorations at Lansdown, near Bath, during the past year. A barrow, completely excavated, produced a large number of cremations; another mound revealed an interesting coin of Athelstan, and more recently, some trenches, producing Roman remains, were cut near the Rectory at Langridge.

"As recorded in the *Proceedings*, LV, i, pp. 83-4, the inaugural meeting of the Entomological Section of the Society was held at Taunton Castle on Oct. 20, 1909. The members of the Section have already had one field-day, and Mr. Doidge, of Taunton, has done some useful work in connection with your Society's collections of Lepidoptera. Mr. W. Macmillan, of Castle Cary, was elected President of the Section, and Mr. H. H. Slater, Hon. Sec.

"On July 4th last a preliminary meeting of the proposed Ornithological Section of the Society was held at Taunton Castle, Mr. James Turner, of Porlock, being appointed Hon. Sec. *pro. temp.*, since which the Rev. F. L. Blathwayt has presented an interleaved copy of his *Birds of Somerset* from the Victoria County History, with recent and additional notes.

"In due course Botanical and Geological Sections will also be formed; and it is now highly probable that the Natural History of Somerset will receive the attention it deserves.

"Next year the Mycological Society hopes to hold its annual gathering at Taunton.

"Your Society was represented at the Congress of Archaeological Societies on July 6th by the Editorial Secretary and the Assistant-Secretary.

"Your Committee has appointed a sub-Committee to consider the revision of the rules of the Society.

"The Bridgwater Field Club has become affiliated to your

Society, bringing the number of Branch and Affiliated Societies up to nine.

“Your Museum was visited by 8,058 persons during 1909, including 1,264 visits from members, an increase of 70 per cent. during the last nine years.

“Your Society records with regret the loss by death of the following members (in each case the date in brackets is the date of the member’s election) :—

“George Fownes Luttrell, of Dunster Castle (1868), one of the Trustees of your Society, and a Vice-President from 1890 till the time of his death on May 24th last ; he was President at your Minehead meetings in 1889 and 1906.

“Wyndham Slade, of Montys Court, Taunton (1849), one of the two original members of your Society ; Mr. Slade attended the Diamond Jubilee Meeting at Taunton in 1908, in company with the surviving original member, Mr. Alfred Clarke of Wells.

“Miss J. L. Woodward (1899), of Clevedon, who died on June 21st last, a good friend of the Society ; Miss Woodward bought Barrington Court and transferred it to the National Trust to ensure its preservation.

“W. J. Tucker (1882), for a great number of years Town Clerk of Chard.

“The Rev. C. P. Quicke (1891), Rector of Ashbrittle for 51 years, died on July 6th.

“T. F. Inman of Bath (1892) ; T. A. Hodgkinson of Wells and Wookey (1909) ; and C. V. H. Helyar of Poundisford Lodge, who died after a few months’ membership.”

The Rev. Preb. J. HAMLET, in proposing the adoption of the report, said, a more excellent report had never been set before them. It showed that the Society was in a very sound state of health. They were the largest provincial Archæological Society in the land, and those who knew the difficulty of extending the margin of cultivation, would recognize that it was to the credit of Mr. St. George Gray and others

who had so successfully recruited for the Society, to raise the membership from 797 to 846 during the past year. Then again, with regard to the last volume of the Society's *Proceedings*. Having had nothing whatever to do with the volume, and yet being a close bystander to the preparation, he ventured to say that it was an excellent volume. It was well illustrated and well produced, and contained an amount of matter which contrasted very sharply with those volumes published by the Society about 1875 and thereabouts. He should like to draw attention to the fact that the Society possessed what was called an extra-illustrated copy of Collinson, which was bequeathed by the late Mr. W. J. Braikenridge. It contained many scores of water-colour drawings of Somerset churches and interesting houses, executed in the middle of the XIX Century, which were invaluable to local historians and the incumbents of churches. He was thankful to see the development of the Society along the lines of natural history. Even in the presence of the President he would say that mediæval written documents were not the best monuments that archæology had dealt with. They had heard how that at Glastonbury Abbey, Mr. Bligh Bond, and at the Meare Lake-village, Mr. Bulleid and Mr. St. George Gray, were doing important work. The pen had become the slave to the spade, and the more often they were able to put the spade to work in the capable hands of such men as those before mentioned, the more would they be doing the work of the present moment and trying to read that most interesting and yet most recondite page of Somerset history which lay under ground. All this work could only be done by a great deal of personal service, and there were persons who were giving them their gifts and their service. There was one point about which the Committee was slightly anxious, and that was with regard to the £350 required to complete the payment for the alterations which had been taking place at Taunton Castle. The Committee felt sure that if they could only get members to come to

Taunton and see what had been done to the library and to the library collection they would have but a short period of anxiety with regard to the money required.

Mr. A. E. HUDD, F.S.A., seconded the adoption of the report, which was carried unanimously.

Finances.

Mr. REGINALD C. BOYLE, Joint Treasurer, in presenting the Annual Statement of Accounts, expressed his appreciation of being elected treasurer of the Society with Mr. Badcock. Many years must roll by before he could approach Mr. Badcock's experience, but till that came he would give the best services that were at his disposal.

Treasurer's Account

The Treasurer in Account with the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society, from January 1st to December 31st, 1909.

RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
By Members' Subscriptions, 1909 (783)	411	1 6	To Balance of former Account	216	9 8
„ Members' Entrance Fees, 1909 (67)	35	3 6	„ Secretarial expenses, Annual Meeting, Wells	7	3 10
„ Members' Subscriptions in Arrear (4)	2	2 0	„ Repairs, Castle and Museum	18	19 10
„ Members' Subscriptions in advance (10)	5	5 0	„ Stationery and Printing ...	6	13 7
„ Annual Donations	3	0 0	„ Fuel and Lighting	28	14 11
„ Donations to the Museum and Library Extension Fund (Diamond Jubilee, 1908) ...	301	5 0	„ Purchase of Museum Specimens	5	16 11
„ Balance of Assist.-Secretary's Account (Annual Meeting, Wells)	2	19 1	„ Purchase of Books	10	16 11
„ Rents	32	1 6	„ Bookbinding	6	17 9
„ Inhabited House Duty (re-fund)	3	1 6	„ Taunton Castle Guide Book (2nd edition)	10	12 9
„ Museum Admission Fees ...	54	2 2	„ Handbook, "Courts Leet" ...	5	2 0
„ Sale of Publications	36	19 11	„ Printing, Binding, Illustrations and Postage, Vol. 54...	130	17 8
„ Somerset Church Towers (Brereton Fund)	0	10 0	„ Proceedings, Vol. 55	1	13 0
„ Library Fees	0	8 6	„ Museum and Library Extension Fund	7	16 11
„ Museum Collection Box ...	0	4 11	„ Iron Safe	10	10 0
	£888	4 7	„ Curator's Salary	150	0 0
			„ Attendant's Wages	18	9 0
„ Balance brought down	£143	18 7	„ Boy's Wages	7	16 3
			„ Temporary Assistance and Night Watchman	4	13 9
			„ Petty Cash	8	5 3
			„ Postal Expenses	12	18 0
			„ Subscriptions to Societies ...	11	4 6
			„ Insurance, including Fire ...	13	4 9
			„ Rates and Taxes	49	7 9
			„ Watermain Wayleave	0	1 0
			Balance	143	18 7
				£888	4 7

H. J. BADCOCK, } Hon.
REGINALD BOYLE, } Treasurers.

Jan. 24th, 1910. Examined and compared with the Vouchers and Pass Book, and found correct.

HOWARD MAYNARD, } Hon. Auditors.
H. BYARD SHEPPARD, }

The Rev. C. H. HEALE moved that the balance sheet be received and adopted. He said it was a satisfactory one and showed that the Society carried on a great deal of work at small expense. Prebendary Hamlet had referred to the deficiency of £350. The Committee acting on the generous support initiated by Mr. Hobhouse, and on the enthusiasm of their Curator, had almost completed the work of alteration to the Castle to make the Museum and Library more useful for their requirements. They had a valuable collection of coins and medals which they hoped to show in one of the new rooms. Members were sometimes placed in a difficulty when they came to the Castle in search of parochial history, and it would be of great advantage to them to have the new Library where provision would be made for quiet study and reading without being disturbed in the Committee Room, which was primarily the Curator's office. They hoped that members who had not yet given to the Museum and Library Extension Fund would speedily wipe out the balance and enable the rooms to be opened to the great advantage of the members.

Mr. E. A. FRY seconded the adoption of the accounts.

The motion was put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

Election of Members and Officers.

The Assistant-Secretary, Mr. ST. GEORGE GRAY, read the list of eighty-five new members provisionally elected by the Committee since the last meeting, the largest list ever brought before the annual meeting, except at the Diamond Jubilee, when the number was one hundred and eight.

Dr. W. A. HUNT, in proposing the confirmation of the election of the new members, said that he was pleased that Yeovil had contributed one-fifth of the number.

Mr. J. B. PAYNTER seconded, and the resolution was cordially agreed to.

Mr. F. J. FRY proposed the re-election of the officers, with the additions of the Bishop of Bath and Wells, Sir Henry Maxwell Lyte, and Mr. Hugh Norris, as Vice-Presidents ; Mr. H. Byard Sheppard as a member of the Committee ; and the following as local secretaries : Mr. W. Macmillan, for Castle Cary ; Mr. Francis Were, for Gloucestershire ; and Mr. J. R. H. Weaver, for Oxford. He was sorry that they could not present each of the officers with a gold torc, such as the one that had been discovered at Yeovil, as no more had been found ! If they could not find more torcs he hoped they would pick up sovereigns to add to the improvements at Taunton Museum !

The Rev. Preb. G. E. SMITH said he was glad that the seconding of that resolution had fallen to his hands as he was one of the oldest members of the Society, having been elected in 1868. Not only the size and interest of the last volume of *Proceedings*, and the increased membership, but the general management of the Society and the work the officers did at the extremely busy monthly Committee meetings, showed that they had very efficient officers. He was much interested to hear of the recent developments which had taken place in respect to natural history.

The motion was carried unanimously.

Somerset Record Society.

The PRESIDENT said that the work of the Society had unfortunately fallen into arrears, but he hoped to issue the volume for 1909 in August. This would contain the Mynchin Buckland Cartulary, a hitherto unknown record. The volume for 1910 was a Glastonbury Feodary, whose importance was recognised by Professor Vinogradoff. The volume for 1911 was now settled. It would contain a first instalment of Star Chamber Proceedings, under the care of Miss G. Bradford, who had already edited a similar volume for the Selden

Society. He hoped before long to issue the Quarter Sessions Papers of the Commonwealth Period, and a volume of Episcopal Registers of the XV Century. New subscribers were much wanted; and to judge by the changes in the list, it appeared that the "New World was being called in to redress the balance of the Old."

The Presidential Address.

The Rev. E. H. BATES HARBIN, M.A., then delivered his address. He said :—

This is the third time that the Society has visited Yeovil. The first visit was in 1853, the choice of a meeting place being no doubt helped by the fact that a railway was under construction from Durston. In another respect the town was much nearer to the days of the Heptarchy, as it was still governed by a portreeve who did not give place to the Norman mayor till the autumn of that year. The President was Colonel W. Pinney. He survived long enough to see the Society enter on its Jubilee year, and to remember it in his will. With his legacy as a nest-egg the necessary work of restoring and fitting up the greater part of Taunton Castle, including the Great Hall, for the purpose of Museum and Library, was begun, and is now after twelve years' labour being brought to a successful conclusion.

The next meeting was held in 1886 under the Presidency of the late Mr. John Batten, F.S.A.

As I have already mentioned it was my first meeting as a member of the Society and three incidents in it made a lasting impression on my memory. Bishop E. Hobhouse, "*clarum et venerabile nomen*," supported a motion brought forward by Mr. Green pledging the Society to use all lawful means to save the old buildings of Bishop Fox's School, then in the market and in great danger of destruction. Our intervention was successful, and as the Taunton Municipal Buildings the

school-house was started on a second and I trust an equally long period of use and ornament.

I need hardly say that this latter feature does not suffer from facing the modern public buildings in Corporation Street. In the course of a quarter of a century people have learned that an old building in town or village is a valuable asset, inducing even motor-cars with their occupants to stop and pay for admittance. There are still, however, plenty of opportunities for our members to put in a plea for the preservation of old buildings. Their restoration too often means destruction of every ancient feature ; and it is difficult to insinuate in the present state of the law and public artistic feeling that the picturesque appearance of a whole village or a view may be absolutely destroyed by the appalling effort of the local builder "with a roof of slated hideousness."

The second incident was the announcement that the Society's Library was to be made more useful by allowing members to take out the books, and by the printing of a catalogue which was very ably prepared by the then Curator, Mr. W. Bidgood.

Since that date the Library has increased by leaps and bounds and in the re-arrangement of the space in the Castle it has been found possible to allot a room suitable not only for storage of books but also for students. Owing, however, to lack of funds the classes of books dealing with archæology and natural history are very deficient.

The third incident was the Presidential address. The main part of this was devoted to an account of a very early deed bearing upon the history of Yeovil, and the general impression left on my mind, and I hope on others as well, was that the parochial history of the county was yet to be written.

Collinson rightly deserves the praise given to all who first attempt the unknown ; but the materials were not available in 1791, when the only public record printed was Domesday and that after the English method (or want of it) without an index. In his Presidential address, as in other papers collected

and issued under the too modest title of "Historical Notes on South-west Somerset," Mr. Batten used the national collection of Archives to present what was practically a new history of those parishes fortunate enough to be included.

In the years since 1886 a perfect Library of books, big and little, dealing with local history has issued from the press, but I venture to think that they all may be divided into two classes according as the authors have been content to take, often very literally, their early history from Collinson, or to work it out again from the materials so amply provided and in a scientific spirit—one class is already useless, the other will be referred to again.

I referred to the materials for local history. These of course vary according to the period of time dealt with. There is the earliest, which, as it comes to an end with the written account, is called the pre-historic period.

Before the arrival of Julius Cæsar there is a mass of materials recording the conditions of civilization in this land which has been barely touched. On the surface are camps and other earth-works, roads and ditches—under the soil are lake villages and burial-places—even a lump of clay may turn out to be the jewel-case of an ancient Briton, as when the labourer's spade last summer revealed the gold torc in a garden in this town, which is now one of the glories of our Museum at Taunton.

Somersetshire has indeed been highly favoured not only in the multitude and variety of pre-historic remains, but also in the knowledge and expert skill which have been brought to their examination. The Rev. F. Warre, Professor Boyd Dawkins, Dr. Bulleid, and Mr. St. George Gray have taught us how to disinter and interpret these remains, for it is perhaps hardly recognized that a record of this nature, though it may have come down unscathed from the earliest days of man upon the earth, can have its message rendered absolutely valueless by injudicious handling.

It is as if the examination of a manuscript or picture could only be accomplished by the destruction of the original. It may have to be done, but only experts should be intrusted with the task.

After all what can we learn of the actual condition of the people whose remains we so diligently examine? The cases full of instruments of war and implements of peace, of pottery and ornaments, tell us very little, and how can we rashly dogmatise when we find it so difficult to agree about the economic and social conditions of a nation, living and flourishing (if I may say so) on the opposing shore of the German Ocean.

The millennium from the arrival of the Romans covers the second period. Written and pictorial history becomes the principal record. Perhaps the fact that some of the chronicles contain a discursive history of mankind from the Creation makes us forgetful that even in treating of their own times and nations they omit very much more than they record. For instance, the Conquest of Mercia by the English is a blank. And, try as we may, there is not sufficient evidence left and available to fill the gaps. The general outline of the puzzle is visible, but so many pieces are missing that the remainder will not form the picture, and may be fitted in at the top or bottom or on either side according to individual taste. King Arthur and the rise of Glastonbury, and Alfred with Athelney are the two foci of discussion, but in proportion as facts are weak convictions are apt to be strong.

From the date of the Domesday survey the historian finds himself in a different position, and after the accession of Henry II each reign seems to contribute an additional class of records. In the early part of the last century the condition of the public records had become very serious, until the unwearied exertions of Lord Langdale, Master of the Rolls, had provided a proper home and custodians in Chancery Lane. He had the greatest difficulty in preventing the ministry of

the day from packing the records up under the roofs of the new Houses of Parliament, and the obstacles in the way of research may be illustrated from the fact that owing to a rule requiring the copying of the whole of a document, a fee of £145 has been demanded for an extract of two lines from the original.¹ The Public Records are now safely housed and accessible to students in London, but it is only of late years that a determined effort has been made to produce Calendars of the more important documents. Since Sir Henry C. Maxwell Lyte became Deputy-Keeper in 1887 much has been done by means of printed Calendars and indexes to render their contents generally available; and in inviting him to be a Vice-President of our Society your Committee desired to express their sense of the great obligations which all antiquaries and students owe to his work at the P.R.O.

This work has been supplemented, nay anticipated (after the English manner), by private societies. I may mention the Pipe Roll Society, whose aim is to print all public records previous to 1199; the Selden Society, of whose volumes it is sufficient to say that many were edited by Miss Bateson and Professor Maitland. There are also many local societies, among which (though I may seem therein to magnify my office) the work of the Somerset Record Society has received praise from well qualified critics and students. Its work extending not only to national but also to local records and documents in private hands, provides a link with a very important subject. I refer to the custody, preservation and printing of Local Records now existing within the County.

How important this subject has become will be understood by the study of such works as the books on Local Government now being drawn up by Mr. and Mrs. S. Webb, or Thorold Rogers' "Six Centuries of Work and Wages."

The subject has been exhaustively dealt with by the 'Local Records' Committee, who presented a most valuable report to

1. "Memoirs of Lord Langdale," ii, 147; Quarterly Review, vol. 130, p. 380.

Parliament in 1902.¹ The information gathered together showed that Local Records were voluminous in quantity, of great value, and speaking generally, very badly housed and inaccessible to students. One of the recommendations of the Committee was that each County and Borough should singly or in groups establish a Local Records Office where the documents could be safely housed, repaired, and arranged, and students encouraged to make researches. To this point Somersetshire has advanced as far as any. Thanks to the enlightened generosity of the County Council, the records, dating back to 1600, have been cleaned and arranged in dry and safe basement rooms at the Shire Hall, Taunton. And two volumes of Quarter Sessions Papers dealing with the reigns of the first James and Charles have already been issued. But, unfortunately, there are no proper means of accommodation or supervision, and therefore no students. Further, the Shire Hall is for County Records only.

It is with the view of saving books and papers relating to parish and manor that your Committee in the restoration of Taunton Castle have provided a fire-and-burglar-proof strong-room as well as a safe. They wish it to be widely known that they are now prepared to take charge of such records as Churchwardens' Accounts, Parish Registers, Court Rolls, early Title Deeds, Waywardens' Books, Rate Books, Vestry Minute Books, and similar documents. The particular item of Parish Registers may, ought to receive careful attention. They are by far the most important class of parochial records now in existence; and the strong boxes provided under the act of 1812 are in most parishes now filled to overflowing, while unfortunately there is great difficulty in finding the funds for providing proper safes. I do earnestly trust that no undue difficulties will be placed in the way of any incumbent wishing to deposit the older books in his charge in the strong room at the Castle.

1. Report and Appendices, 1902, Cd. 1333, 1335.

After all, these precious documents are but the raw material, even when they have been printed and edited, for the composition of history. Lord Langdale used to say that when he had arranged the facts of the case in chronological order his brief gave him little further trouble. It is certainly true that the provision of so much material (I use the word in its widest sense) will automatically clear away a good deal of rubbish commonly received as history. At the time of the Alfred millenary a critic remarked of the story that the future king had probably received his training in diplomacy at the Roman Court, that at the date given he was a little boy in the nursery probably only distinguished (if that is the right word) for greediness at meal times. Strict attention to chronology makes havoc with pedigrees and generally received parochial history.

But this will not carry us very far. There is a tradition of the late J. S. Mill that he once defended the severe tone of a critical letter on the ground that "we ought to correct error wherever we find it." It is not surprising that his generation looked coldly on the philosopher, who might have dreaded the fate of Socrates. However error must be got rid of. Let us rather recall a custom of the middle ages, and picture to ourselves a wandering archæological student placing on the outer door of Taunton Castle a paper of propositions which he is prepared to defend against all comers. They would probably begin with some general statements: *e.g.*—There is no evidence to connect a cross-legged effigy with the crusades; and indeed the theory is almost unseemly. That our forefathers were not in the habit of making underground passages from one house to another, but like true Englishmen met their friends and enemies in the open. That to refer to a 'bar sinister' on a shield is not a mark of reproach except to the person asserting it as convicting him of gross ignorance of heraldry.¹ That the existence of a Tudor doorway or window in a building does not necessarily imply that it was ever an

1. This blunder will be found in the Cambridge Modern History, V., 225.

abode of a religious body, whose existence should be tested by search in the records of the diocese.

The student may then like to come to closer grips ; and remembering where he is, assert that the tower of St. Mary Magdalene owes nothing either in suggestion or design to Henry VII or Reginald de Bray, as there is plenty of evidence that it was partly built before the West of England saw the royal progress. That the castle of Somerton in this county was not the scene of the captivity of King John of France after Poitiers, but another castle bearing the same name in the parish of Boothby Graffoe in Lincolnshire.¹

And, not to enumerate a list which might extend to the number of Luther's propositions at Wittenberg, the scholar may conclude by asserting that there is not the smallest evidence that the family of Doone with their crimes and enormities ever had any real existence on Exmoor or elsewhere. Here indeed on the one side the facts being simply non-existent, on the other the convictions are very strong, and, if one may say so, pugnacious.

Leaving the student outside the gate, I consider that the Doone legend does deserve a stricter historical enquiry than it has yet received.² On the face of it the story is perfectly probable. Small companies of marauders have been known in most counties down to comparatively recent dates. One such company existing on Dartmoor down to 1640 is recorded by Fuller in his "*Worthies of England*" under the name of Gubbins, who were made good use of by Canon Kingsley in *Westward Ho !* Collinson in his account of Selwood Forest refers to a desperate clan of banditti who within the memory of man—he wrote in 1791—made it their asylum. But with regard to the legend of the Doones on Exmoor, neither he nor any other writer refers to such a tradition. No piece of historical evidence has ever been produced to show that the band

1. *Journ. Brit. Arch. Assoc.*, Vol. XLVI (1890).

2. See "*The Doones of Exmoor*," by E. J. Rawle, 2nd edit, 1903.

existed ; though their long continued misdeeds were of a nature to produce a whole library of penny chap-books—such as formed the reading of country people in the XVII and XVIII Centuries. “*Lorna Doone*” is a magnificent story, but the efforts to give it a basis of fact provide painful reading for those who desire the progress of historical studies. I am reminded of the words of the late Bishop Creighton drawn forth on another subject. “The perpetual difficulty . . . is that each individual Englishman is profoundly convinced that he is right . . . having arrived at this conclusion, he picks up any statement which enables him to express himself forcibly, and I believe he calls this an argument.”

At present, and for some years to come, this collecting of materials, the task of weeding out the erroneous and fanciful, the process of selecting and piecing together the many items that make up parochial and personal history, should be considered as preparing the way for the issue of a county history worthy of the name.

Our Society set this object before them from the very commencement. However, from the causes I have indicated above, the principal result so far has been the growth of a spirit of enquiry and the general spread of an archæological interest.

What, however, has become impossible for an individual, either the incumbent of a country parish—as were Collinson and Hutchins—or the enthusiastic Squire of leisure and means, the type of whom was Surtees of Mainsforth, who spent his life in writing the “*History of Durham*,” has now been attempted by the modern plan of co-operation. The scheme of the Victoria County Histories is to be carried out by a combination of workers in each county with a central staff in London. This magnificent scheme, after issuing one or more volumes dealing with thirty-two counties in England, has been in serious danger of collapsing from lack of subscribers and capital. It has been suggested that the government should provide some funds for this purpose, but you will

probably remember the result of an application to purchase the Hunterian Museum. William Pitt listened to the deputation and then said "Twenty thousand pounds for anatomical preparations when I have not got enough money for gun powder!" Gentlemen, the Chancellor of the Exchequer's answer is always the same, "that he wants his money for gun powder." However the financial strain has been relieved by the generosity of some private individuals who have guaranteed the cost of ten counties. Although Somersetshire has not been fortunate enough so far to obtain a similar guarantee, Vol. II (Vol. I was issued in 1906) is so far advanced that it may be published in the autumn of this year. The whole of the general articles will then be available; but the issue of the four volumes dealing with the parochial history must depend upon the support received from the county. Collinson's history, issued in 1791 in three volumes at three guineas, had a subscription list of 800 copies, and it now fetches eight guineas in the open market. The Victoria History will consist of six volumes at nine guineas, and in every respect there can be no comparison between the two works.

I appeal to all members of our Society and to the county generally for such support as may enable this work to be carried on without further delay. Its production would provide a solid and truthful basis for everyone who wishes to learn something about his own village or town. Let me conclude with a quotation from one of the greatest of our English historians, J. R. Green: "There is no better corrective [for many false views of the past] than to set a man frankly in the streets of a simple English town or village and to bid him work out the history of the men who have lived and died there. The mill by the stream, the tolls in the market place, the brasses in the Church, the names of the streets, the lingering memories of the guilds, the mace of the mayor, tell us more of the past of England than even the spire of Sarum and the martyrdom of Canterbury."

Sir EDWARD FRY proposed a vote of thanks to the President for his instructive and humorous address. He was a man who deserved well of antiquaries and especially of the members of that Society. He had told them it was twenty-five years since he joined the Society and that he had attended twenty-one annual meetings. He (Sir Edward) was afraid that record would put many of them to the blush. He had been the life and soul of the Somerset Record Society and had rendered valuable service from time to time to the Record Committee of the County Council. He (the speaker) had the honour to be the chairman of that small committee and could testify to the valuable assistance rendered by Mr. Bates Harbin. Sir Edward said that the President had called attention to many of the sources from which English History was derived and he would call their attention to the Historical MSS. Commission, which received from time to time for inspection, manuscripts in private care. If there were members of the Society having manuscripts in their possession which were likely to be of use in elucidating the history of the country, the Commission would examine them. He mentioned this as an addition to the sources of information referred to by the President.

Mr. A. F. SOMERVILLE in seconding the resolution said that their President had selected the subject he thought he would choose, and had brought a great amount of originality to bear upon it. He was afraid that he was somewhat of an iconoclast, and that a good many would sympathise with him in having to look upon "Lorna Doone" as a myth as well as "Jack the Giant Killer" and other friends of their childhood. They must realise that there was a good deal of tradition, and they must also realise that there was something in tradition. The work done with regard to the early history of the county by Mr. Gray, Dr. Bulleid, Mr. Bond and others, was a most important addition to the history of the country.

The PRESIDENT said he was much obliged to Sir Edward



Photograph, Montague Cooper, Taunton.

Fry and Mr. Somerville for the way they had greeted the Presidential address and for the kindness of the members in listening.

Church of St. John Baptist, Yeovil.

After luncheon at the Three Choughs Hotel the members paid a visit to Yeovil Parish Church. Here the Vicar (the Rev. Preb. James Phelips) received the Society and exhibited the XVI Century registers and later account books.

The PRESIDENT gave a description of the Church. He said that before he spoke of the history of the Church, he, on behalf of the Society, congratulated the Vicar and churchwardens upon the successful restoration of the roof, which had been carried out at the expense of several thousands of pounds during the last two or three years. About three years ago owing to decay in the beams there was great risk of the roof coming down on the congregation during service. Now it was finished, and there was no better congratulation than to say that they could not tell that anything had been done at all. Everything had been put back with no discordant features.

He then went on to deal with the history of the Church, drawing attention to the fact that it was a building, as a whole, of one design, and finished at one date; and it was a pleasing thing to come to a church and see how the building was when it left the architect's hands. It gave an excellent idea of a parish church of the XIV Century, and, as Mr. Freeman¹ said, there was a sense of great beauty in the building when looked at as a harmonious whole, and it was the true work of a genius, as Cologne itself. Another point was the result which had been obtained by the use of local stone. When the sun shone out the colouring was quite as effective as if every window were filled with stained glass. The style was that of the latest English architecture—Perpendicular.

1. *Proceedings*, III, ii, 28.

As to the date when it was built there had been more than one theory. At one time it was attributed to the nuns of Sion, who became the patrons of the Church and rectors about 1420. Mr. John Batten said that there was no evidence in their accounts of their having contributed a halfpenny to Yeovil Church, and if there was nothing in their accounts they might well suppose they had nothing to do with it. Another reason was that the style was early and plain. Mr. Batten brought forward the view that it might have been built by the patron and then lord of Hendford manor, Richard, 13th Earl of Arundel, in the time of Edward III, a man of vast wealth, who might have been supposed to be willing to contribute towards it. There was additional proof because the will of Robert de Sambourne in 1382¹ contains a legacy of the residue of his estate "towards the work of the Church until it shall be finished;" so Mr. Batten considered it quite probable that the Earl of Arundel began, and Robert de Sambourne finished the Church. Referring to the original they found two important words left out of the copy supplied to Mr. Batten—"to the work of Yeovil Church begun *by me*." Then the question arose, could Robert de Sambourne have been the builder? It might have seemed a large order for the incumbent of Yeovil to build the Church, but in his day things were different. Robert was rector, not vicar, and held the great tithes which were of great value. He was also a canon of Wells, and was in some mysterious manner lord of Yeovil. There was a certain thing called the "Tenement"—very difficult to explain—by which the rector of the Church had certain manorial powers over the town of Yeovil, and so, being a very rich man as rector, canon of Wells, and lord of the manor of Yeovil, Robert de Sambourne was in a very good position to build the Church. Then for further reasons, they had it in the fact that shortly before Robert de Sambourne came, the Church was the scene of a dreadful

1. *Som. Record Soc.*, XIX, 287.

outrage, when the Bishop was subjected to violent abuse by the inhabitants of Yeovil and other places. They assaulted him and his servants and locked him in the Church to the danger of his life, and much blood was shed. Everyone was excommunicated, and the then owner of Newton was made to do public penance with other ringleaders. Seeing that the Church had been so desecrated Robert de Sambourne might have wished to wipe out the memory of it. They had no idea what the earlier Church was like. The crypt was at one time considered to be part of an older Church, but he had always felt some doubt of this because the stone-work outside was exactly similar to the stone-work of the rest of the Church. He had taken Mr. Bond down, who said that the details, although early and plain, were certainly XIV Century and not XIII Century, and this was the time Robert de Sambourne left money towards the building of the Church. The earlier Church might have been a Norman Church, too small for the population and in great decay, and that was why de Sambourne wished to build. There was another reason. The Perpendicular style had its rise at Gloucester. The Abbey had received the body of Edward II when several other abbeys had refused to have anything to do with it. Edward II became a martyr, and people—particularly in the West of England—began to make pilgrimages to his shrine. The monks of Gloucester became rich and being able to rebuild their Church they developed a new style of architecture.

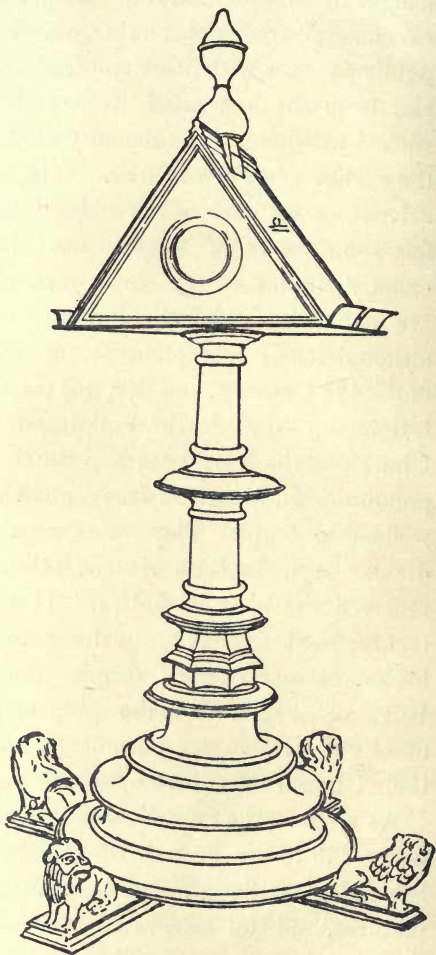
As regards the new designs in window tracery, this was probably due to the growth of the stained glass art in England.¹ Stained glass design had become a series of large beautiful pictures, and the Decorated style of architecture was against the growth of the art. The windows were filled with traceries going in all directions, in which it was difficult to do anything with picture glass. Windows were wanted to show it to the

1. F. Bond, "*Gothic Architecture in England*," chap. xxxiv; E. S. Prior, "*History of Gothic Art in England*," ch. x.

best effect ; hence the rapid spread of the new style. The spaces where tracery had been were reduced and great spaces left for the coloured glass. The style spread rapidly from Gloucester, and it seems likely that Yeovil Church owed its genesis to the martyrdom of Edward II. There was one point with regard to the windows ; they were very plain, but there was a wonderful richness in the windows at the end of the aisles, at the east and west ends of the nave, and in the transepts, they having more tracery in the heads. The uniformity was broken just enough to introduce interest. The mere fact that the architecture of the Church was in one style made it unnecessary to say more about it, and he would rather they looked round it.

As regarded the fittings of the Church there was not much to be said, but what was there, was interesting. First of all there was the magnificent lectern which was of the

XV Century, and bore some lines apparently recording the praises of the brother, canon or monk, who gave it. Many



LECTERN,
CHURCH OF ST. JOHN BAPTIST, YEOVIL.

latinists had tried to read it, but none had been very successful. It was a most magnificent lectern. (*See accompanying illustration*).

Preb. Phelps here handed the President a free translation of the inscription, prepared by Dr. Hunt, as follows :

“ As here you see my lectern
May your prayer ever be this
That Brother Martin fforestor
May wake in Heavenly bliss.”¹

Continuing, the President said the font was a very good Perpendicular specimen, but had been the subject of considerable restoration. There were practically no tombs left of the many burgesses of the town. There was one brass to Giles Penne and his wife, which bore the date, 1519.² There was a smaller brass at the western end of the south aisle to Thomas Hawker, of Vagg, who died of smallpox in 1696.

There was one other thing ; the two corbel-heads at the entrance to the chancel—a king’s head on one side and a queen’s on the other, which were supposed to have borne the beam on which rested the Lenten Veil. They were not very often found, but examples might be seen at Yeovilton and Wyke, near Weymouth.

Dr. F. J. ALLEN, who had made such a close study of Somerset Church towers, sent the following note :—“ This is a peculiar tower, and I have not found another of a similar type in the neighbourhood. The tower which most resembles this is in North Somerset at Chew Magna. I mean to make a further examination of the Yeovil tower before I say definitely that the resemblance is accidental or intentional.” The small iron crucifix on the top of the tower had apparently been there many years, and marked the Church, the President believed, as belonging to the nuns of Sion.

1. Illustrations of this lectern with translation of the inscription in *Som. and Dor. N. and Q.*, IX, art. 46.

2. Illustrations and description in *Som. and Dor. N. and Q.*, IX, art. 69 ; “ Historical Notes on S. Somerset,” p. 179. For other items see *Western Chron. Hist. Ser.*, No. 4, “ Ancient Yeovil Chapelries,” by J. Batten.

Mr. F. BLIGH BOND said that he had hitherto been unfamiliar with the history of the Church, and his remarks would deal with the architecture. On seeing the crypt he was at first inclined to the usual view, that it was Early English, but on looking closely at the mouldings of the corbel-caps it was evident that they were of the XIV Century. The plain vaulting-ribs, with their broad chamfer, would also be quite as characteristic of the later period. The doorway at the top of the crypt stairs was unmistakably of the Decorated period, recalling Abbot Knowle's work at Bristol Cathedral (c. 1330). But on coming to the Church itself there was noticeable an extraordinary departure in style. It was an abrupt transition to the Perpendicular style in its most rigorous form. Yet there were no grounds for assuming any substantial difference in date between the two types of work. Probably it was an instance of that change of fashion of which Gloucester provided the classic example. The Perpendicular style, which Professor Willis considered to have been invented at Gloucester, first made its appearance there about the year 1329, when the building of the south aisle was begun in that style. The magnificent choir soon followed, and the work became a model for English builders. The new style was promptly taken up in other districts, and we had several instances in the West of England. Edington, Wilts, and Wellow, Somerset, were dated examples. Bridport Church, rebuilt, according to the records, in the middle of the XIV Century, was also a Perpendicular building. There was therefore nothing unwarrantable in supposing that this beautiful example of Perpendicular work at Yeovil, austere as it was and fully developed with its slender piers and large windows, was a work of the middle of the XIV Century. The mouldings presented no difficulty. They were mostly of the later style, but here and there, as in the inner doorway of the porch, members of a distinctively Decorated character were to be seen.

The corbel-heads on the sanctuary walls were curious, being

heads of secular persons. Usually these were angel figures, and were designed to support a beam for the Lenten Veil. Members would probably recall some examples they had seen in Mendip churches on their former expeditions.

Nash.

Later in the afternoon the party drove to Nash where they were met by Mr. G. Troyte Chafyn-Grove, F.S.A., the owner, and Captain and Mrs. A. E. Welby, the occupiers of the building. Mr. J. Batten had investigated the early history of the building, and his conclusion was that the student "wisely rejecting the many tales and traditions which will be volunteered to him, and preferring to judge for himself; he will, with a little knowledge of architecture, come to the conclusion that the building is the shell of an old mansion of the Tudor period, which has undergone such alterations and embellishments that it is difficult to distinguish the original work from the restorations. At present it is a long parallelogram of three compartments united as one dwelling-house, but so late as 1853, when the Society visited Nash, the centre section was a mere out-building, only one storey high, with a pointed archway in the eastern wall on the ground floor leading into the western compartment; but it has recently been made part of the house, with chambers over."¹ (See illustration, *Proc.*, XVII, 89).

Mr. TROYTE CHAFYN-GROVE gave the following description:—The western end of the building was of early XIV Century date and contained an ancient dormitory with an open-timbered roof, which he was afraid was rather inaccessible, and windows on a level with the floor closed with the original oak shutters, similar to those at Charney Bassett, Berks, and of the same date.² On the floor below were the remains of a refectory. Prominent features were two lofty external but-

1. "Historical Notes on South Somerset," p. 174.

2. Turner's "Domestic Architecture in England" (Parker, Oxford, 1851), p. 153.

tresses supporting the west end, and a rich square-headed window with corbelled heads and ogee tracery. The refectory was spoiled and the south wall destroyed by a former possessor to widen it and make a dining-room; the windows were modernised and replaced in the positions of the old ones. The eastern portion of the building consisted of a fine gate-house with a pointed arch, ten feet wide, with bold mouldings and corbels, now defaced. The ancient oak door remained *in situ* with the head panelled with quatrefoils and four escutcheons, and having four enormous iron hinges extending across the whole width of the door. The panelling had the Beauchamp knot upon it and he had since ascertained that the knot was the crest of the family of that name, who were allied to the Courtenays. That marked the date of the door, and the corbels on the hood-mould were of the same date—Henry IV. Above the arch is a two-light oriel window to which modern crocketed pinnacles had been attached. The lower part was fashioned into a double corbel of fan-shaped tracery terminating in a floriated ornament which died into the moulding of the arch, showing that they were built at the same time. Opposite this entrance in the south wall was another lofty panelled arch which formed the passage through the gate-house, the west wall of which was now destroyed. In the eastern wall was the fine two-light XV Century window of the Chapel. This window was blocked up and he opened it. The corbels supporting the hood-mould were interesting. No one seemed to know who they represented, so he had casts made and they were sent to London and identified by the Society of Antiquaries as Henry IV and Joan of Navarre, as they were similar to the heads on their tomb in Canterbury Cathedral. What Henry IV had to do with the building he did not know. On the apex of the gable was a good octagonal chimney with panels fitted with quatrefoils. They also found a fine stone altar which was removed some few years ago at the request of the Bishop to prevent desecration and was now used in East

Coker Church as a credence table. The corbels to the hood-moulds of the south windows were of the same period as those on the Chapel windows. As the building was at that time the property of Sir Peter Courtenay it was probable that he was the builder of the eastern portion. A fragment of the rood-screen and the remains of a crucifix, with an image of the Virgin and Child on the reverse, were found under the Chapel floor and were now in the Taunton Museum, together with two large oak doors covered with scriptural subjects in high relief.

The members were afterwards taken through the house by Capt. and Mrs. Welby, who were cordially thanked for their kindness.

Barwick Church.

The Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Barwick, was next visited, and in a description the PRESIDENT said that this Church might be called a good specimen of the "puzzle churches," as it contained a large number of architectural features, several of which had not been explained to that day.

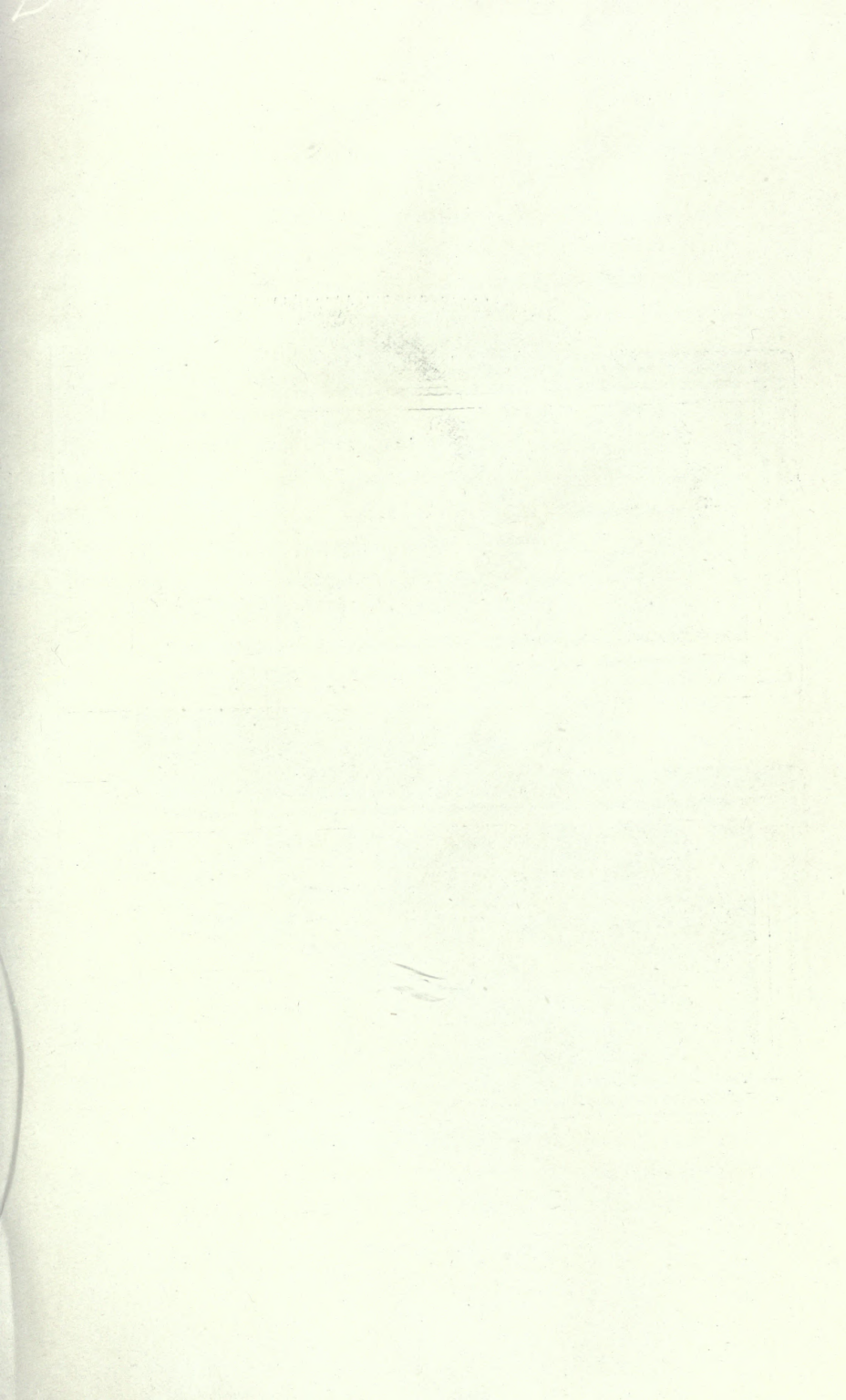
Of the Norman period the font was the only existing memorial, but Mr. Bond and he were inclined to think that the capitals of the south arcade may have been primitive Norman shaped to bring them into line with details of a later date. The tower, as was often the case in South Somerset before the XV Century, was not at the west end, but in the angle between the north aisle and the chancel. When the chancel was rebuilt in that century, the string-course in the tower wall was left and this gave the original height of the chancel. In the drastic restoration of the building in 1885, the chancel was taken down and rebuilt quite unnecessarily at a higher level. One of the jambs of the door leading from the tower (now used as a vestry) into the chancel was cut out from a sepulchral slab bearing an incised cross of the XIII Century. When the north aisle was added to the nave in the XV

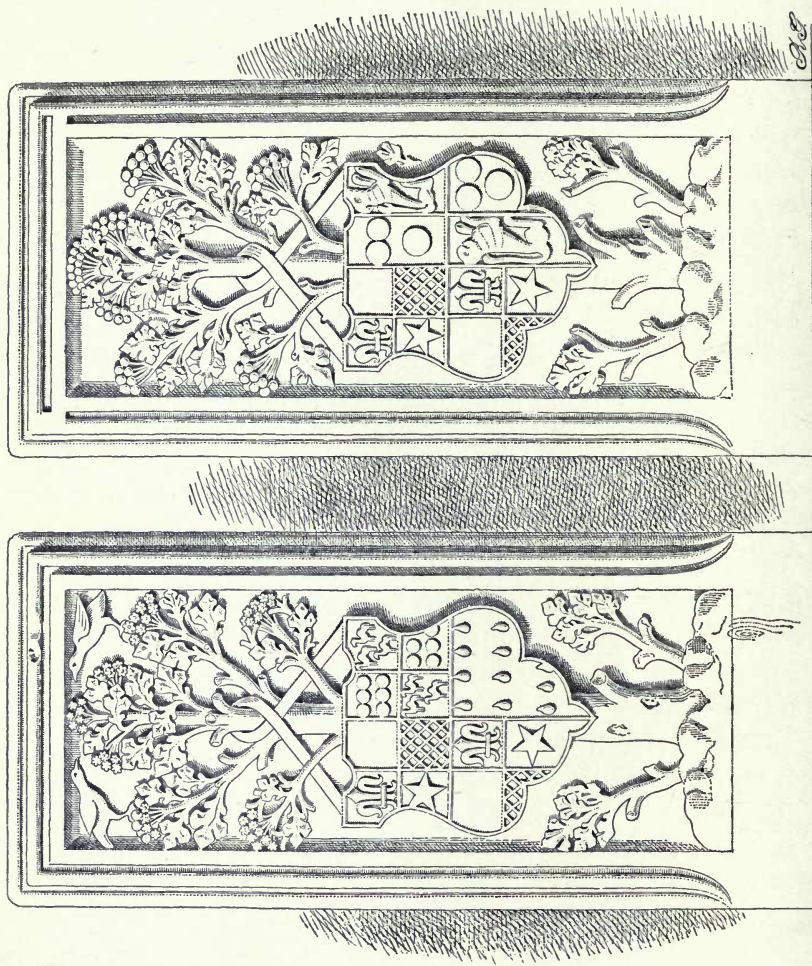
Century, the staircase in the wall giving access to the rood-loft was partially destroyed to allow room for the easternmost arch of the arcade. The great puzzle is to account for the level of the south aisle. This is quite 2ft. below the nave, and as the bases of the piers of the south arcade are visible above the floor, it is evident that the main level of the Church has not been altered. On the south side the churchyard slopes downward very rapidly, terminating abruptly on the edge of a cliff; and after surveying the ground, Mr. Bond thought it quite possible that there might have been a landslip which necessitated the rebuilding of the south aisle on a lower level.

On this question, Mr. F. BLIGH BOND supplemented the President's remarks, saying that the south aisle floor had been raised, and its true level was a foot or more below the present level. A study of this aisle gave the impression of its being hastily and very cheaply built, perhaps to meet some sudden emergency. The piers of the south arcade looked like plain XII Century piers with their caps chopped away to accord with the later type. In this connection it might be worth while to recall the fact that the bailiff's account of the Abbess of Syon, 4 Hen. VII, contains an item of 40s. "*ex elimos*, to be given to the parishioners of Berewyk, in part relief of the cost and expenses of the sd parish in building sd chapel." It had been supposed that this entry referred to the north aisle, but he questioned whether it might not with more probability be connected with the cheaply built south aisle, which might, moreover, be described as a "chapel" seeing that there were traces of an altar at the east end, the piscina still remaining in the south wall. It was clear that the nave floor had been at a higher level than that of the south aisle, and the chapel would probably have been screened off.

In answer to the question whether the south wall contained Norman masonry, Mr. Bond said it appeared to be entirely of late date.

The PRESIDENT then continued his description of the





BENCH-ENDS, BARWICK CHURCH, SOMERSET.

Church, as follows : There are several consecration crosses on the walls and buttresses. The south porch is at present desecrated with the heating apparatus. In the interior the most noticeable feature, besides the roof of the north aisle, is the quantity of good bench-ends and backs in the body of the Church and chancel. On one is carved the date 1533, on another the initials W.H., probably those of William Hoper, patron in 1521. Two other bench-ends, now used as choir-stalls, have shields bearing the arms of Rogers of Bryanston, owner of the Manor of Barwick. One shield records the marriage of Sir John Rogers (ob. 1546) and his first wife Elizabeth Courtenay (ob. 1518); the other, his son, also Sir John (nat. 1508, ob. 1565), and his wife Katherine Weston. They are illustrated in the accompanying plate. (See also *Som. and Dors. N. and Q.*, VIII, p. 338). The bench-ends in the nave are carved with arabesques and strange birds and animals. On one is a man shooting with a bow at birds in a tree; on another a man standing on an hour-glass salt-cellar (*see* Cripps, O.E.P., 5th edit., 284). The pulpit is Jacobean; it bears the date 1619 and E. M. rect., Eustace Moore incumbent, 1605-1629.¹

A pleasant drive from Barwick brought the members to

Newton Surmaville,

the residence of the President, who with Mrs. Bates Harbin, entertained the party to tea; afterwards they were photographed in front of the house. The President said that he hoped to contribute a paper on the history of the house and manor to the *Proceedings*, and would therefore content himself with telling them that the date of the house was 1612, and that the most noticeable feature of the architectural design was the extraordinary symmetry of the north and east (or garden) fronts. Mr. A. J. Gotch, whose books on the domestic build-

1. For illustration and further details of this building see "Historical Notes on South Somerset," p. 13 *seq.*

ings of the Tudor and later styles were well known, had said that he had never come across a similar design. With the exception of an extension of the east wing erected in 1875 the exterior of the house was unaltered ; and inside the only additions had been made with a view of bringing the accommodation up to date, a process in which there is no finality.

The Rt. Hon. H. HOBHOUSE said he had been asked to express their gratitude for the kind hospitality that the President and Mrs. Bates Harbin had shown them. It was a great pleasure to those who remembered him as an active secretary of that Society to meet him there in another capacity and in another home. No one could be a more worthy President, and no one had served a longer apprenticeship ; he was one who had done so much for the history and archæology of their county. It was a great source of satisfaction for them to be able to meet him there in the home of his forefathers, which formed a most proper dwelling-place for an eminent archæologist.

The President having thanked Mr. Hobhouse for his kind words, the interior of the house with its interesting contents was then inspected.

Evening Meeting.

After the Annual Dinner at the Three Choughs Hotel, the Rev. E. H. Bates Harbin presiding, a meeting was held at the Town Hall for the reading and discussion of papers.

Meare Lake-village.

The proceedings were opened by Mr. ARTHUR BULLEID, F.S.A., and Mr. H. St. GEORGE GRAY, *Joint Directors and Secretaries of the Meare Lake-village Excavations*. They described the work conducted at the Lake-village during the four weeks beginning on May 23, 1910 (one week being devoted to filling-in), Mr. Bulleid dealing with the structural items of interest, and Mr. Gray with the antiquities discovered.

It will be unnecessary to enter into any great detail in this place, as the work already completed at Meare has been described in :—

- (1.) *The Times*, Aug. 15th, 1908, by Dr. R. Munro.
- (2.) *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, LIV, i, 40-42, by Mr. Bulleid.
- (3.) *British Association Report*, 1908, pp. 414-419, by Messrs. Bulleid and Gray.
- (4.) *The Times*, May 21st and Sept. 7th, 1910, by Mr. Gray.
- (5.) *British Association Report*, 1910, by Messrs. Bulleid and Gray.

The results of the tentative explorations in 1908 of the Lake-village were of so important and encouraging a nature that the matter was at once taken up by the Somersetshire Archaeological and Natural History Society.¹

The north-central part of Somerset lies between two nearly parallel ranges of hills, the Mendips bordering it along the north-east, with the Quantocks to the south-west. The district so enclosed has a coast-line of some eighteen to twenty miles, and extends inland for the same distance. It is chiefly occupied by low-lying tracts of peat land drained by the rivers Parret and Brue. Some time during its geological history this locality was a shallow basin-shaped estuary open to the Severn Sea. At a later date the southern or inland portion was shut off from the sea by the formation of beds of mud and sand, and converted into a lagoon, which in more recent times was gradually replaced by a series of extensive meres and swamp. In A.D. 1500, five meres still existed, the largest body of water, called "Meare Pool," being at that time five miles in circumference.

The Lake-village at Meare lies three miles west of the now fully-explored Glastonbury Lake-village, in the peat moor

1. The Society's sub-Committee consists of the Rev. E. H. Bates Harbin, Rev. W. T. Reeder, Mr. Charles Tite, Mr. John Morland (*Treasurer*, Glastonbury), and Messrs. Arthur Bulleid and H. St. George Gray (*Joint Secretaries*).

adjoining the north margin of a low ridge of ground, formerly an island, on which the modern village of Meare now stands, and from 400 to 600 feet south of the River Brue. Before the Brue was embanked, and the draining of the swamps had been attempted in monastic times, Meare Pool was of far greater extent, and included the Lake-village within the limits of its south-west border. The Lake-village now stands in fertile pasture, the level of the surrounding fields being from twelve to fourteen feet above the mean tide level, and is situated eleven miles south-east from the present coast-line at Burnham. The ancient site consists of two distinct groups of low circular mounds, A and B, separated by a level piece of ground from 200 to 300 feet in width. So far as a superficial survey permits, the two settlements appear to consist of about a hundred dwellings covering parts of seven fields (not five as formerly stated), and occupying a tract of land that measures roughly from 1,500 to 1,600 feet east and west, by from 200 to 250 feet north and south. The highest mound measures 4·4 feet above the surface of the surrounding field-level. The alluvium covering the adjoining fields varies from twelve to thirty inches in depth. From borings made this year it was ascertained that the depth of peat underlying the dwellings varies from seven to eleven feet in thickness. Below the peat is a layer of soft grey-coloured clay, lying on beds of lias stone. The recent excavations included the examination of three dwellings, *i.e.*, Mounds I, II, VI, the partial exploration of Mound VII, and the west quarter of Mound V, together with the intervening spaces of level ground situated in Field iv; also the digging of several trenches on the north and south sides of the marginal mounds in Field iv, with the object of finding the palisading. Although the ground was examined for some 100ft. or more from the dwellings, no border-protection was discovered comparable with that which surrounded the Glastonbury Lake-village.

The season's work at Meare Lake-village has been produc-

tive of a large number of relics, the quarter of an acre examined throwing a flood of light on the industries and daily pursuits of the inhabitants of this ancient habitation, and revealing more specimens of Late-Celtic art than perhaps the richest quarter of an acre of the neighbouring village at Glastonbury. These remains have afforded evidence that the lake-dwellers at Meare lived under similar physical conditions and civilisation to those of Glastonbury; and although the relics discovered at Meare in 1910 are of the same general type as those found in the other village, several of the objects cannot be matched among the Late-Celtic specimens exhibited in the Museum at Glastonbury.

The Meare Lake-village is not what is sometimes styled an "archæological puzzle," for its date, or period at any rate, was known from the beginning of the investigations. After a few years' work, however, the date may be even more clearly defined than in the case of the Glastonbury village, which in round numbers may be given as from B.C. 200. Some antiquaries are strongly inclined to narrow the period of occupation, as no development or improvement in the manufactured articles is traceable when comparing objects found on the lowest floors of the dwellings and in the substructure below, with others from the upper floors and from just below the alluvial flood-soil, which has accumulated since the evacuation of the village. At Glastonbury a few fragments of Roman pottery were found on the surface of the mounds but below the flood-soil; as yet nothing attributable to the Romans has been found at Meare.

Numerically the objects of bronze are considerably in excess of those of iron, as was the case at Glastonbury also. Lead from the Mendip Hills is found at Meare in the form of sinkers for fishing-nets, but as yet tin has not been identified. Bronze was worked on the spot, judging from the remains of four crucibles found, one being an excellent example of the triangular variety with fused bronze still adhering to the inner surface.

The peaceful disposition of the lake-dwellers at Glastonbury was evidenced by the very small number of weapons found. At Meare, however, the ground uncovered has so far produced a tanged spear-head and a javelin-head with corrugated blade, neither of which are socketed.

An amber bead was found in 1908, but glass is revealing itself more plentifully than at Glastonbury.

None of the objects of Kimmeridge shale are complete. With the exception of a piece of a shale vessel with cordon, all the fragments are parts of armlets of various diameters and thickness.

Little can be said of the earthenware until the large quantity found has been restored. All sizes of vessels are represented, from a tiny pot about 1½ ins. high to others over 12 ins. The ornamental patterns—curvilinear designs, cross-hatching, dots-and-circles and zigzags predominating—are numerous, and include many which cannot be matched from the neighbouring village.

Of stone, the objects found are also numerous, and include a large number of querns, and a polished neolithic celt of igneous stone (probably from Mendip).

Of human remains, portions of three skulls and a molar tooth were found in different places, and the greater part of a thigh-bone (*femur*), bearing evidence not only of having been gnawed and cut, but of having been perforated in two places at one end.

The most numerous classes of objects found were the worked animal remains—bone, antler, teeth—the latter consisting of perforated canine teeth of dog and boars' tusks. Worked shoulder-blades of ox and horse are numerous. Sawn and polished tines of red-deer antler are common, and call for no particular comment; several are perforated.

The largest dwelling-mound excavated was undoubtedly a weaving establishment, and produced no less than twenty-one weaving-combs of antler. Many of them bear evidence of

very hard wear, being used, no doubt, for pushing home the weft or woof, through the warp threads. One is probably unique, dentated at both ends and reversible. No dwelling in the neighbouring village produced more than nine of these combs.

It is hoped that the excavations will be continued from year to year, until an exhaustive examination of the whole area has been completed. The undertaking is already bearing a varied and prolific harvest of archæological material, and revealing remarkable evidence of the life-history and civilisation of the Early Iron Age in Britain.

The PRESIDENT said that the meeting would wish him to express their best thanks to Mr. Bulleid and Mr. Gray for the first fruits of the harvest from these excavations. It was extraordinary how their knowledge was being enlarged by archæological excavations—whether in England, or in Egypt, or in Crete and Babylonia. How very little written history told them of what they were now learning by degrees from excavations. Whether the results of field-archæology were telling the whole truth one could not decide, but their knowledge was being largely widened by what was being done by the spade, trowel and brains.

Elton Ware.

Sir EDMUND H. ELTON, Bart., V.P., followed with an interesting and amusing address on his “Elton Ware,” illustrated by a representative series of his ceramic products. The address is published in the form of a paper in Part II.

Mr. H. St. GEORGE GRAY said that Sir Edmund had not told them in what high repute his pottery was held all over the world, neither had he told them that he had obtained about fifteen gold medals from international exhibitions. He would also like to say that Sir Edmund was generous with his pottery ; he had not only given Bristol a series of Elton ware,

but had also presented to the Taunton Museum two very fine cases of his pottery.

The Right Hon. HENRY HOBHOUSE, V.P., said that in thanking Sir Edmund Elton for his interesting address, he must congratulate him on his patience, perseverance and inventive faculty in producing his beautiful and almost unique ware, and congratulate him also on the cleverness with which he had interested them that evening without informing them of any of his trade secrets. Sir Edmund had added to the treasures of the world ware which in some distant generation would be dug up by some Archæological Society at the bottom of a village, and held up as showing how artistic and inventive were the inhabitants of the northern part of Somerset in the early part of the XX Century !

Excavations at Glastonbury Abbey.

Mr. F. BLIGH BOND, F.R.I.B.A., then gave an instructive address on the "Excavations at Glastonbury Abbey, 1909-1910," a paper on which subject is printed in this Volume, Part II, with a coloured plan.

Mr. A. F. SOMERVILLE said that, as one of the Diocesan Trustees, and as a member of the small committee to which the charge of the Abbey had been entrusted, he begged to offer to Mr. Bligh Bond their grateful thanks for his interesting address and the work he had done at Glastonbury Abbey during the past two years in elucidating its history.

The proceedings then closed.

Second Day's Proceedings.

Leaving Yeovil at 9.30 a.m., the members, conveyed in carriages and motor-cars, started for the day's excursion, (passing close to Larkhill Quarry, where Mr. E. C. Garduer recently found evidence of the Roman road which branches

off from the Fosse Way at Ilchester, in a S.E. direction to Dorchester,¹) the first stop being made at

Preston Plucknett.

The party were met at the Abbey Farm by Mr. T. Hawkins, the occupier. In a description of the building the PRESIDENT said that it was known as Preston Abbey under the mistaken idea that it had been a possession of Bermondsey Abbey, but this part of the village was always in lay hands, and was at one time owned by the family of Plucknett. After they died out at the end of the reign of Edward II, the family of Stourton succeeded, and, to borrow Gerard's description, "Preston gave habitation unto John Stourton, who being owner of it, built that ancient and in those times faire house, which still remains."² His will, made 10th Nov., 1438,³ contains very particular directions as to his burial. His body was to be taken to Stavordale Priory in his best waggon drawn by his best team of oxen, which were to remain as a bequest to the Priory. From this document they could get a good idea of the large number of outbuildings required when nearly everything had to be made at home.

The house as they saw it now had been lengthened by an addition beyond the chimney which marked the limit of the old house. The original entrance was through the projecting porch, on the right side of which was the great hall. It was a curious fact that in these old manor houses the hall was so often found converted into a cider cellar. Barrington was another instance. Of course they were inconveniently large for dwelling-rooms, and the occupiers used to repair to smaller chambers for comfort, and so the hall was turned into a cider-cellar, or even baser use. It was highly probable that beyond the hall there were originally more rooms, as in the wall were

1. *Som. & Dor. N. & Q.*, XI, art. 197.

2. Gerard's Survey, *Som. Rec. Soc.*, XV, 108.

3. *Som. Mediæval Wills*, *Som. Rec. Soc.*, XVI, 143.

traces of doorways now walled up. The fire-place in the hall was hidden behind barrels, but Mr. Hawkins said it was there.

A drawing made by Mr. T. Buckler in 1811, given in the *Gentlemen's Magazine*, Nov. 1841, shows a chimney at the apex of the south gable. This may have been removed at the same time when the roof of the hall was lowered about six feet, cutting off and destroying the upper portion of the oriel window. Mr. Hawkins stated that this was done in his grandfather's time, because the walls were unequal to the strain, and that the old people used to say that their parents could remember that there were buildings below the hall of equal extent to those remaining between the porch and the barn.

By the kind permission of Mr. and Mrs. Hawkins the party were allowed to pass through the house, noticing in one of the rooms the old chimney-place, so large that a small closet had been fitted into it.

In the barn the President said that the building was remarkable for its size, rivalling those at Bradford-on-Avon and New Place, Tisbury; and for the excellent preservation of walls and roof. It is no doubt contemporary with the house. The long narrow windows on the south side differed from those in the opposite wall by having a lateral opening half way up, a feature more commonly found in military architecture. The roof was singularly free from cobwebs, perhaps due to the wood being Spanish chestnut.¹

Ham Hill Camp and Quarries.

The members then proceeded *viâ* Odcombe to Bedmore (or Batemore) Barn, where they left the conveyances and traversed the hill on foot for the purpose of inspecting the great entrenchments and the quarries.

When in the vicinity of the Roman villa on the east side of the Hill, Mr. R. HENSLEIGH WALTER, M.B., addressed the

1. For a further account of Preston, with illustration, see "Historical Notes on South Somerset," pp. 88-104.

members and said it was hoped that Professor Boyd Dawkins, and Mr. A. H. Allcroft, the author of "Earthwork of England," would have been with them that day to assist in the description of Ham Hill, but unfortunately other engagements had prevented them. As a young member of the Society he deemed it a great privilege to address them, and for what he lacked in archæological knowledge he craved their indulgence, but he trusted that his shortcomings in this direction might be somewhat atoned for by the keen interest he took in that absorbing camp with its apparently inexhaustible store of treasures. Typical relics had been found from time to time of the later Stone, Bronze and early Iron Ages, and the Romano-British Period, yielding Imperial Roman coins from Marcus Agrippa to Arcadius, covering the whole period of the Roman occupation. His interest in the Hill was probably hereditary, as not only his father, who gave his collection to their museum, and his grandfather, Richard Walter, who had the privilege of acting as the Society's guide on Ham Hill nearly sixty years ago, but Henry Norris, his mother's father, and her brother, Hugh Norris, who also gave his collection to their museum—and had recently been elected a Vice-President of the Society—had all been eager collectors of relics from Ham Hill for nearly a hundred years, the first recorded find of relics being in 1816. On the geology of the Hill they would presently hear an able exponent in the person of Mr. Winwood, whilst Mr. St. George Gray had consented to explain the ethnological significance of the relics found.

Though many flint implements had been found there, it was doubtful whether the entrenchments were earlier than the Bronze Age. The earthworks were three miles in length, and enclosed over 200 acres. The trenches were as a rule double, and at the more exposed points, treble, and it is difficult to believe that such stupendous ramparts could have been thrown up without the use of metal implements.

The place-name *Hamdon* was also referable to the Bronze

Age, being in every probability, as suggested by Dr. Norris, a corruption of *Afon-dun*, the Goidelic name—"the fortress by the water"—as doubtless in early times Ham Hill stood out as a promontory overlooking the inland sea extending from the Bristol Channel.

Where they now stood was the eastern entrance to the Camp, and there were traces of an ancient trackway extending downhill towards Ilchester, which could be traced from Bedmore Barn through Montacute. It was probably the trackway leading to the ford across the Ivel. In the orchard close by, three crocks, containing about 800 coins, were discovered nearly thirty years ago. One of the pots and a number of the coins were now in Taunton Museum.

The recollection of that find attracted his attention to this part of the Hill, and in 1906 he obtained permission to do a little digging. A few minor relics were found there, but at a spot near the gate he came upon what was probably a Roman rubbish pit, containing a large number of fragments of Romano-British pottery, and pieces of roofing-tiles and flue-tiles. This convinced him that a large dwelling must have been close at hand, and in the following year he explored the adjoining field which was then under the plough. Innumerable fragments of roofing-tiles lay on the surface, and probing where they appeared most thickly, he came upon definite foundations, which were uncovered to the extent of 160ft. x 40ft., disclosing the existence of a large villa containing twelve rooms as far as could be ascertained (*Proc.*, LIII, i, 87; ii, 179). The exigencies of cultivation only permitted of the foundations being uncovered, but in the course of the work a few interesting relics came to light; no opportunity, however, was afforded to excavate the rooms of the villa. In one small room the concrete flooring was still in good preservation, but the tessellated pavement had been previously torn up, and the tesserae—enough to fill two wheelbarrows—lay scattered over the surface of the concrete. It had been hoped to have the foun-

dations uncovered for that meeting, but unfortunately terms could not be arranged with the tenant, and the project had to be abandoned.

In reply to the President as to British burials near that spot, Mr. WALTER said that he knew of two. The only one he saw in position had the bones in the contracted position, and with it a hammer-stone was found. Some years ago, Sir R. Colt Hoare said he believed there was a Roman *oppidum* on the other side of the road, but no foundations were now traceable. Mr. Walter believed it was on the northern side of the road, and he thought it was more than probable that other buildings existed there. Foundations were noted at some distance from the villa recently discovered.

The members having crossed over the Hill to the north-west side, the Rev. H. H. WINWOOD, F.G.S., said that in the absence of Prof. Boyd Dawkins, which was much to be regretted, he had been asked to say a few words on the geology of the Hill. They were standing at the edge of the quarry which shows the finest section on the Hill. The last time the Society visited it, in 1887, this quarry, now worked by a company, was then in the hands of Mr. C. Trask, who was present and gave an account of the methods of raising the stone. One need hardly remind Somerset folk that the quarries on these hills have been for many centuries celebrated for the excellent quality of their stone. Whether there is any evidence of their having been worked in Roman times he was not prepared to state. We know that churches as far back as the eleventh century were built of this material. That they were known to Leland is certain, as he mentions them in his travels. Members of the Society during their progress through the county could not fail to notice this warm-looking stone used for the piers, porches, mullions and tracery of the various churches they have visited; not to mention the numerous houses, such as Montacute and Brympton, and many other fine examples of domestic architecture.

Its rich warm colour easily distinguishes it from any other material used—formed of a mass of broken up shells held together by an iron solution which gives it that delicate shade—and its resistance to the action of the weather forms its chief value in building.

With regard to its geological position, he might say, in the first place, that Ham Hill had always been a puzzle to geologists, and still remained so. Briefly, it undoubtedly belongs to the great Jurassic system, but the question was to what especial division of that system? He need hardly mention that during the excursion they had traversed the whole of the Liassic strata forming the lower grounds below—Lower, Middle and Upper Lias—the latter having been the happy hunting grounds of the late Charles Moore, whence he obtained his unique collection of fossil fish. Those who crossed the field in front of Montacute Priory, and followed the lane leading to the back of Bedmore Barn passed through the whole series of the “sands,” some 100 or more feet in thickness.

And now comes the question to which of the two formations do these sands belong? To the Liassic beds below, or to the Oolitic beds above? This has been a burning question dividing the east from the west. The western disputants, with the late Chas. Moore at their head, H. B. Woodward and others, considered them to belong to the upper or Oolitic division. Buckman and Richardson, on the other hand, put them down as Liassic! Who shall settle the controversy? The late Professor Phillips (called “judicial Phillips”), in my opinion comes nearer the truth when he calls them “Midford Sands,” as at Midford, near Bath, they were first described by William Smith, the father of English geology. Whether the lower part belongs to the Lias, and the upper portion to the Inferior Oolite, as some suppose, or not, they are in any case acknowledged to be *passage beds* from one formation to another, and thus a transition from deeper water which deposited the Liassic beds below, to shallower indicated by the laying down

of more sandy materials. Resting upon or succeeding these sands in ascending order we have the Ham Hill stone, or the "building Freestone" as it is sometimes called—*Freestone* being used to denote any stone that can be readily cut and worked. The position of these limestones in the geological series is not open to much doubt, and we are able from certain characteristic fossils to assign them to the horizon of the Inferior Oolite.

Mr. Hensleigh Walter, whose observations on this hill are now well-known, has kindly forwarded to him the following fossils from the hard workable beds:—*Ammonites Dumortieria* (Moore) and three forms of *Rhynconella cynocephala*, with single, double and treble plaits on the mesial fold. These fossils indicate without much doubt an Inferior Oolite facies, and one belonging to a low horizon.

In conclusion, Mr. Winwood stated that the section measured some 50ft., including the "riddings," and that it was very important that all fossils from the workable beds should be noted in helping to confirm the exact position of these beds in the Inferior Oolite series.

It may be mentioned that Mr. Winwood's attention was called to the fact that similar comminuted shell beds are being now deposited off Portland Bill, and in future times, should the sea-bed be raised, formation similar to the Ham Hill beds would be the result.

A tour of the hill was then made, the earthworks being followed to the Stoke side of the Hill. A halt was made at "Ham Turn," near the "Prince of Wales" Inn, where Mr. H. St. GEORGE GRAY read an instructive and concise paper on the archæological remains discovered on the Hill. This is printed in Part II of this volume, with illustrations.

The PRESIDENT said that before they left that celebrated Hill they would wish him to thank Mr. Winwood, Dr. Walter and Mr. Gray, for the three most instructive and interesting addresses they had had that morning.

Before dispersing, Mr. R. H. WALTER made some further remarks, and stated that a few years ago that particular spot greatly interested him as some hut-circles yielding Late-Celtic remains were discovered. They were in the immediate neighbourhood of "Ham Stone." Ham Stone was a large block of stone projecting upwards from the stone bed, measuring 30 by 18ft., and about 20ft. in height. It was standing until 1824, when it was sold and cut up for building purposes. From this point of vantage an extensive view of the whole of the surrounding country could be obtained; it was doubtless used by the earlier inhabitants as a watch-tower and possibly at times as a beacon. An old lady, still living in Stoke, well remembered being taken to the top of it as a child, and she says there was a depression in the top which showed signs of burning as by fire. It had rough steps cut in it. In the early part of the last century there was a couplet current amongst the village children which greatly appealed to the juvenile mind. It ran:—

"When Ham Stone hears the Norton chimes at midnight clack,
It rolls down-hill to drink at Jack O'Beard's, and back."

It was quite possible that the situation of the Late-Celtic village was influenced by the existence of "Ham Stone," and the dwellings arranged in close proximity to so effective a lookout.

The members then skirted the eastern side of the northern promontory of the Hill, and when at the "Frying Pan," Mr. Walter stated that its origin was very doubtful, and authorities were divided in opinion. It was said to be too small for an amphitheatre, and although he had run a trench through it, he had never found anything pointing to its being Roman. It was possibly something more recent—perhaps a mediæval cock-pit. It was customary for the guild of stone-masons to hold their annual festival on Shrove Tuesday there, and this might account for the name—the "Frying-Pan."

There were traces of a large rectangular walled enclosure

near by—possibly to hold cattle or horses—as there was no evidence of this being a residential portion of the camp. The large holed stones which had now all been uprooted were fixed in the ground on the slope close by—apparently not arranged in lines. The holes in them were cut square, possibly to allow woodwork to pass through them. Fifteen remained within recent years. (One figured in *Proc.*, XXXII, i, 49).

After luncheon at the “Fleur-de-Lis” Inn and the school-room opposite, the members visited the

Chantry House, Stoke-under-Ham.

The history of the foundation of the collegiate chantry attached to the free chapel of St. Nicholas in his court (curia) at Stoke by John de Beauchamp II, Baron of Hatch (*ob.* 1337), is given in full in a paper on the barony of Beauchamp by Mr. J. Batten in *Proceedings*, XXXVI, ii, 20. The chapel itself has long since disappeared. When Leland, about 1540, visited Stoke, he saw “in the village the ruins of a great manor place or castle, and in this manor place remaineth a very ancient chapel wherein be diverse tombs of noble men and women” (*Proc.* XXXIII, ii, 87). The site of this chapel was discovered on the 22nd March, 1889, and the grave of the founder opened by the late Dr. W. W. Walter, who contributed a paper on the finds to the *Proceedings*, XXXV, ii, 127.¹

Leland further observed “that there is a provost belonging to this collegiate chapel now in decay, where sometime was good service, and now but a mass said three times in the week. The provost hath a large house in the village of Stoke thereby.” Collinson (III, 320) confused this house with the castle, and says, “The once noble mansion of the Beauchamps and Gournays is now in ruins, its small remains being converted into offices for a farm-house, and the chapel into a cyder-vault (as usual).” By the kindness of the occupier and his wife, the party were enabled to examine this interesting

1. See also *Som. & Dors. N. & Q.*, I, art. 285.

building, after the Rev. G. G. Monck had pointed out the principal features. The outer gateway still remains unchanged, but the different portions within have been so altered to fit them for domestic purposes, that it is impossible to designate any single portion to its original use. The small building on the left of the entrance is usually called the chapel, because of the bell turret still remaining on the gable;¹ and it is very likely that the five inhabitants would require a small oratory for the recitation of services morning and evening. Its position, north and south, does not necessarily militate against this view. The hall has been much knocked about in the efforts to turn it into a two-floored cottage. It is now abandoned to decay, and the floor is dangerous to the casual antiquary. The present dwelling-house has little to attract beyond a room with Elizabethan panelling. One piece bears the date 1585 and the initials T.S.; also I.C., R.S., M.S., W.F. These initials probably refer to the family of Strode. Gerard, writing about 1633, says, "The college came to its period under Henry the eight, and is now become the dwelling of Mr. Strode descended from those Strodes in Dorsett."² Their monuments may still be seen in the church. The columbarium was also examined with much interest. Before leaving, Mr. Bligh Bond pointed out that the ogee-headed doorway on the left side of the entrance was probably part of the old house.³

Stoke Church.

The party then proceeded to the Church, where the Rev. G. G. MONCK, Vicar of the parish, read an elaborate paper

1. Illustrated in C. R. B. Barrett's "Highways and Byways of Somersetshire," p. 177.

2. Survey of Somerset, *S.R.S.*, xv, 101.

3. The late Mr. Daniel Gurney, under the mistaken idea that this was the residence of Sir Matthew Gournay, illustrated his great work on the "History of the House of Gournay" with several views of the house. The book itself was generally known among his friends as the "Apocryphal Book of Dan." (*Bibliographer*, I, 59.)

on the building and its history. Professor Freeman contributed a very full account, with three illustrations, in the fourth volume of our *Proceedings*, and the seventeenth volume contains three more, including one of the tympanum over the doorway. On account of the natural advantages of Stoke as a dwelling-place, Mr. Monck was inclined to postulate pre-Norman work in the existing structure, but there is no single feature referable to that remote period; and, with the exception of the south wall of the chancel in Milborne Port Church, this county is not known to contain any Saxon masonry. With regard to the tympanum, Mr. Monck preferred an historical solution. On 26th December, 1135, King Stephen usurped the throne from his cousin, the Empress Maud, then wife of Geoffrey of Anjou, whose crest was a lion rampant. Stephen took the zodiacal sign of Sagittarius for his badge; and in this essentially Norman district of England the sculptor would seem to pay a compliment to his master in representing the triumph of Sagittarius over the lion.¹

Mr. BLIGH BOND said that the Church possessed features of peculiar interest. It had been thought that the chancel had been widened at one time, the reason for this opinion being the appearance of a broken plinth course in the east wall. The presence of Early English windows in the side walls would at first sight seem to lend colour to this assumption, but the existence of Norman features in these walls supported a contrary argument. The fine chancel-arch with its enrichments was of the XI Century. The little windows were also, he considered, of the same period, and he saw no reason to suppose that they were pre-Norman. Next in point of date was the north transept or chapel under the base of the tower, generally spoken of as a work of the Early English period. He preferred to describe it as Transitional Norman. The caps supporting the vaulting had a form peculiar to XII Cen-

1. *Archæologia*, XLIV, 149.

ture work, derived from the idea of the wooden post formed from a tree-trunk with lopped branches; A.D. 1180 was a probable date.

The south transept might be termed Early Decorated, as the nature of the architectural detail would shew it to be a work of the beginning of the XIV Century. He called attention to the peculiar position of the window in the wall of the nave high up over this transept. This window was also Decorated.

As to the nave roof, it consisted originally of flat rectangular panels, but the longitudinal divisions had been removed, leaving the cross-beams, and these had at some time had a plain ceiling nailed up to them. The marks of the laths still disfigured their surface. There was nothing to suggest a high-pitched roof in what remained—which was of XV Century character—but there was very possibly a high-pitched roof there in earlier times.

As regards the canopy outside the north wall of the Church, he had never seen anything like it, and there was nothing visible which would give a clue to its meaning. But the ground seemed to have risen, and perhaps excavation might reveal some feature at present concealed below.

The connection of the carving on the tympanum of the north door with King Stephen offered some difficulty, as the date this would imply was very late for the work, which in design and execution looked like XI Century work.

The windows in the north wall of the chancel had Perpendicular tracery-heads on Early English jambs. Their original character was of the middle of the XIII Century. There was part of a XV Century stone screen in the north transept, and this had formerly stood in the archway towards the nave, but it had been terribly mutilated, having lost both ends, and its remains were now poked away behind the organ. The staircase which once gave access to the rood-loft was also the tower stair, and afforded a curious feature.

It had been suggested, on the strength of the oblique position of the piscina in the chancel, that there might have been a Saxon apse, but he should hesitate on so slender grounds to assume the former existence of an apse, though such a feature was usual enough in a Norman church, such as he believed this to have been. The apse is not characteristic of pre-Norman churches, unless one goes back to the Romano-British period.

A circuit of the exterior of the Church was then made, Mr. Monck pointing out the chief features. The belfry is of Early English masonry, whilst the tower battlements and gargoyles are of the XV Century. An interesting correspondence between two of the Norman enrichments was noted. (1) One of the shafts of the Norman south door of the nave is worked to resemble a palm stem. (2) A palm leaf is incised over the head of the small Norman light in the same wall.

The drive was then continued to

Montacute House.

Mr. BLIGH BOND gave a description of the house, and said that that oft-quoted expression of the poet, "the stately homes of England," inevitably rose to the mind when viewing the building, which represented the flower of English architecture. Two causes contributed to bring about that wonderful outburst of architectural glory. Peace and great prosperity had come in, bringing a security which favoured the development of fine domestic architecture; whilst Gothic architecture, having reached its climax under the first Tudors, was stimulated into new life by the renaissance of classic styles, architecture had become a branch of polite knowledge, and therefore they got that beautiful blend of the Gothic with the Italian in the houses of the nobles and gentry. The house was of vast size, and being erected between 1580 and 1601 by Sir Edward

Phelips,¹ it was just in the best period of Elizabethan architecture. The stone screen of the west front, which was of large extent, came, it is known, from the great Manor House of Clifton Maybank, just south of Yeovil. This had been the home of the Horseys, and the arms of that family were said to appear on the screen. The President said that this was a mistake. It was the Horsey badge which was to be seen there—a little ornament of horses' heads. Edward Phelips the purchaser of the screen substituted his own shield.²

It had generally been supposed that the architect of Montacute House was John Thorpe, whose name had been preserved by Horace Walpole, who was also responsible for the statement that he built the great houses of Longleat and Burleigh. This was founded on the fact that this John Thorpe was a *dilettante* architect, who left a portfolio of sketches in which there were designs of a similar nature. Horace Walpole apparently had no real warrant for saying that John Thorpe was the actual architect,³ and the question was whether the great works of this date were done by professional architects, or whether there were guilds who designed and carried out these works.⁴

With regard to the interior, the great hall was very fine, and had a curious screen at one end. At the other end there was a representation of a very quaint old Somerset custom, in relief,

1. Sir Edward Philipps (as the name was then spelled) was Master of the Rolls, Speaker of the House of Commons, and Chancellor to Henry, Prince of Wales. On 14th July, 1613, he was appointed ranger of all royal forests, parks, and chases in England. But he does not appear to have found favour in this capacity, for when entertaining King James at his country seat at Wanstead, he congratulated the King on killing a fat buck, and said "I hope your Majesty and I shall live to kill many more here as fat as this." His Majesty answered him in contempt, "Yes, you and I"; which the good old man took so much to heart that he died shortly after. (MSS. of John Pym, *Hist. MSS. Commission*, Report X, App., pt. vi, p. 84.)

2. See *Proceedings*, XXXII, ii, 100.

3. In the life of John Thorpe in the *D.N.B.*, LVI, p. 320, his claims to be an architect in the modern sense of the word are very carefully dealt with. "He has also been confused with that other *ignis fatuus* of archæology, John of Padua."

4. It is suggested on reasonable grounds that the cultured owner may himself have been responsible for much of it.

which was known as "Riding the Skimmington,"¹ ridiculing a man who had been beaten by his wife. The performance was described in *Hudibras*. He also drew their attention to the large handsomely-panelled dining-room, and a smaller room dated 1599. The panelling was regarded as having been brought from the older home of the family, being some forty years anterior to the date of the building of the house. The great gallery, the chief apartment of the house at the time of the Civil War, had its furniture and books destroyed at that time. It was sixty yards long, and extended the whole length of the top floor. The best room was considered to be the library, where there was ancient heraldic glass in the windows dated 1599, some being later, whilst a few shields had been added in recent years to complete the series.²

A tour of the house and gardens was then made, and the party took tea in the Constitutional Hall, afterwards paying a visit to

St. Catherine's Church, Montacute,

which Mr. BLIGH BOND described as being of various dates. There was a Norman chancel-arch, and some chevron work of the same period, which was once over the north door. The Norman work in the chancel-arch was of the earliest type. He called attention to the hagioscope on the south side. The two transepts were each Early English, many of the mouldings being characteristic of the period. The window in the south transept was an early form of geometrical Decorated, or late XIII Century, and possessed tracery which made it a most interesting window to architects. He quite well remembered as a pupil that his master asked him to draw that window. The rest of the Church was Perpendicular, the tower being a magnificent example, one of its best features being the quatrefoil ornament. The lower band had been shaved off on the

1. A good representation of the Hall, including this subject, is given in "The Connoisseur," Dec., 1910.

2. See "Armorial Glass at Montacute," *Proc.*, XXXII, ii, 90.

south side of the tower to make a smooth surface for playing hand-fives. There were interesting monuments in the Church—most of them to the Phelips family.

A curious feature in the chancel was a post-Reformation stone frame, of rectangular form, fixed as a super-altar enclosing the modern reredos. This frame was dated 1543. He did not know of a similar feature elsewhere. Round about it was inscribed :

“Worship ye the Lord in His Holy Hill—written in the Ps. 28.”

“Fear God and keep His laws.” Deut. 6.

“Love God and thy neighbour.” Matt. 22.

“Pray you for the good state of this whole Parish and all the
Xtian Church, A.D. 1543.”

They would also notice on each side of the altar, occupying empty Tudor niches, two curious black-letter abridgments of the Ten Commandments—a specimen of those on the north side being, “Ye shall make no graven images to do godly honour to them.” Also on the north wall of the chancel, under a rough cross, the black-letter inscription : “Everyone that shall knowledge me before man, him will I knowledge before my Father which is in Heaven ; and who shall deny Me before man, him will I deny before my Father.”

Coming to the nave of the Church, he regretted to say it had been so heavily restored that but little of the old work could be recognised. The gallery which supported the organ-loft was modern, with the exception of one corbel, namely, that at the east end with the grotesque head. This was discovered in the Church, and the others were made in order to harmonise with it. He was told that they had been copied from examples in South Kensington Museum. The Rev. C. F. Powys, the Vicar, said the original one was dug up at the time of the restoration of the Church.

Mr. Bond further pointed out that the rood-loft had been approached from the north side. There was a recess within the north transept, which it was evident had once been the

lower door to the rood-staircase. It was doubtful if there had ever been an entrance on the south side of the Church.

Montacute Priory.

Before the members left the Church, the Rev. F. W. WEAVER, F.S.A., gave some particulars of the Cluniac Priory of Montacute. He pointed out that the Priory Church had completely disappeared, while the Parish Church alone remained. He said that Volume VIII of the *Somerset Record Society* contained the fullest account (hitherto printed) of this interesting foundation; there Canon T. Scott Holmes gave a striking sketch of Montacute in connection with the Congregation of Cluny; he himself had written on the fate of the monks; while Sir Henry Maxwell Lyte had supplied a most complete list of priors, with particulars concerning most of them. In particular Sir Henry pointed out that Thomas Chard, the last prior but one, whose initials are over the gateway, was a totally different person from Thomas Chard, *alias* Tybbes, the last abbot of Ford. The initials T.C. referred to are under a mitre, because this prior was consecrated Bishop of Solubria in Thrace, and acted as suffragan in the dioceses of Exeter and Bath and Wells. (*Proceedings*, XLII, ii, pp. 70, 71.)

The Priory of Montacute was founded¹ in 1102 by William, Count of Mortain, but, as Canon Holmes points out, the Cluniac houses never took root, so to say, in England; they were looked upon as foreign bodies (and in fact until the time of Henry IV all the priors of Montacute have foreign names). The monks had to journey all the way to Cluny to be professed, and so it happened that some monks were forty years before they were professed, and some were never professed at all. During the French wars, the revenues of the alien Priories were constantly seized by the King. In 1339 the advowson

1. For the earlier foundation of a college of priests at Leodgaesburgh, in honour of the finding of the Holy Cross there, see *S.R.S.*, VIII, lx.

of Montacute was handed over by the Crown to William de Montacute, earl of Salisbury; and, in 1407, the Priory renounced its allegiance to Cluny, and from that date ceased to be alien, and remained till the Dissolution an English monastery.

The PRESIDENT remarked that since that morning they had visited two parishes, and he did not think there was a single phase of English history that could not be illustrated from their story. On Ham Hill there was a British camp, how old not even Mr. Gray ventured to say. They knew the Romans took possession of the hill and drove the people out and established a small camp of their own. From that they passed to Anglo-Saxon times, for the hill at Montacute marked the site of the legendary finding of that Holy Cross, which was the *raison d'être* of the building of Waltham Abbey. Not only did Harold pray before it, but his soldiers marched to Hastings with the cry of "Holy Cross." They knew how the Norman baron established himself there, and Domesday Book recorded that "Robert de Moretaine owned Montacute and there is his castle." The Norman baron was succeeded by that Cluniac Monastery, one of those buildings which covered the whole land, and must have been the most conspicuous objects before the Reformation. The Castle and Priory gave way to that magnificent house, which was one of the glories of their English architecture and English sense of freedom, for while the people of every other nation had still to live in castles, that house—typical of English life, freedom, and responsibility for three centuries—was built. There was yet another link, for it was in the "Frying Pan" on Ham Hill that those great meetings of agricultural labourers took place many years ago, which led statesmen to realise that there were many people without the vote, and which resulted in the enfranchisement of the English agricultural labourer, and his restoration to a position from which a succession of conquerors had depressed him.

After inspecting the gatehouse of the old Priory, thrown open by Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Norman, the party drove back to Yeovil.

Conversazione and Local Museum.

In the evening the MAYOR OF YEOVIL (Councillor Edmund Damon) and the MAYORESS kindly entertained the members of the Society and a large number of Yeovil residents to a *Conversazione* at the Town Hall. A musical programme, under the direction of Mr. F. E. Bastick, was contributed, and refreshments served. The loan collection in the Justice-room was the centre of much interest, and was open for three days. At certain hours this Local Museum was open to the general public, and hundreds of children were conducted through the room under proper guidance. The Museum Committee worked assiduously, and consisted of the Mayor, Messrs. S. Burt, E. C. Gardner, F. R. Maggs, H. Stiby, and R. Hensleigh Walter, Mr. W. A. Hunt (*Chairman*), and Mr. J. B. Paynter (*Secretary*).

At the conclusion, COLONEL CARY BATTEN said they had had a most successful meeting, and were greatly indebted to the Mayor of Yeovil for lending them that hall, and for the kind hospitality of the Mayor and Mayoress that evening. They were also indebted to the musicians for the entertainment they had given them.

THE MAYOR said that his pleasure was ten times greater than theirs, in having the privilege of entertaining them on that auspicious occasion. It was a great event for the town to be visited by the Somersetshire Archæological Society. He hoped the visit of the Society would have a beneficial effect on their townsmen, and act as an incentive for the study of archæology and natural history.

Mr. CHAS. TITE proposed thanks to the members of the Local Committee, and those who had been kind enough to

organize that excellent loan museum. Those of them who knew anything about this kind of work realised how much labour had been expended. In thanking them on behalf of the Society, he should especially like to mention Mr. Paynter, who had acted as secretary, and other members of the Committee who had had a large share in the work.

Dr. W. A. HUNT, on behalf of the Museum Committee, acknowledged the vote of thanks, and thanked them for their kind expressions. He wished to thank all the ladies and gentlemen who had lent objects for that museum. He would like to see a town museum at Yeovil. They could not attempt to rival Taunton, but he thought the time was come when they could bring the necessary materials together and found a permanent local museum.

Among the loan exhibits were :

Pewter flagon, Yeovilton Church.—Exhibited by the Rev. B. T. Bussell.

Bronze celt.—Exhibited by Mr. T. W. Dampier-Bide.

A large and valuable collection of antiquities found on Ham Hill, some having been removed from Taunton Museum for the purpose, others recently found.—Exhibited by Mr. R. Hensleigh Walter, M.B.

A few archæological remains from Ham Hill.—Exhibited by the Rev. H. Cornish, Odcombe.

Facsimile of the gold torc found at Hendford, Yeovil, 1909; a silver medal commemorating the unsuccessful invasions of Monmouth and Argyll in 1685; a penny of Henry III struck at Ilchester; jailer's keys and branding instruments, Ilchester Gaol; three bone pins, Roman, found by Mr. E. C. Gardner at Larkhill Lane Quarry, Preston Plucknett, 1909.—Exhibited by the Som. Arch. and Nat. Hist. Society.

Gold model of a bronze fibula found at the Meare Lake-village, 1910.—Exhibited by Messrs. Franklin, Hare, and Goodland.

Drinking-vessel of the early Bronze Age, found at Stoford

in the parish of Barwick; picture of Yeovil Church, *circa* 1760; brief for losses by fire granted to Yeovil, 1640; grant by Charles II of an annuity to Francis and Rachel Wyndham, 1682; *facsimile* of Civil War pamphlet of Battle of Babylon Hill, 1642; report on the sanitary condition of Yeovil 1852, with map 1831; "Clastrum Regale reseratum," by A. Wyndham; "Eikon Basilike," 1648; "Memorial of the Royal Martyr," by T. L.; day-cap, night-cap, and knife of Charles II; rent-roll of the borough of Ilchester, *circa* 1535.—Exhibited by the Rev. E. H. Bates Harbin.

Bell from Ilchester Gaol (weight 1 cwt.), tolled at executions; Morden's map of Somerset.—Exhibited by Mr. J. Trevor Davies.

Engraving of the old George Inn, Yeovil; water-colours of the market-house, the stocks, the shambles, and the old Angel Inn (painted 1810); photograph of the leaden angel (51ins. high), the sign of the old inn where Parr's Bank, Yeovil, now stands; lock and key from Ilchester Gaol; plaster cast of the face of John Chaffey who died in his one-hundred-and-fifth year at "Preston Close," Dec. 27th, 1875; medal commemorating the marriage of the Prince of Wales with the Princess of Teck, given to all the school children of Yeovil by Mr. S. Watts, July 6th, 1893; box of bullets made at Bristol for the late Mr. George Harbin, of Newton, when commanding the Yeomanry at Yeovil during the Reform Riots, 1832; a large series of coins and medals, electrotypes, and gems, etc.—Exhibited by Dr. W. A. Hunt.

Local prints and paintings.—Exhibited by Mr. J. Nicholson-Johnston.

Two locks, Ilchester Gaol; cross-bill shot at Hendford; and other specimens (not local).—Exhibited by the Rev. E. A. May.

Fossils from the Yeovil district.—Exhibited by Mr. H. Monk, Yetminster.

Another series.—Exhibited by Mr. S. Burt.

Another series.—Exhibited by Mr. R. J. Pocock.

Iron implements, Jordan Hill, Weymouth; horse-shoe, Crewkerne; three keys from Martock; Yeovil trade tokens, etc.—Exhibited by Mr. W. C. Norman, Honiton.

Human osteological remains, and various fossils and minerals.—Exhibited by Dr. H. M. Page.

Panel painting of the old skin market, Yeovil; print of Yeovil market-place, 1839; Yeovil, from Babylon Hill, 1839; photograph from a water-colour of the old market-house, Yeovil, 1810; standard weight for gold, dug up at Hendford Manor; two ancient views of Cadbury House on panels; print of Compton House, Sherborne, 1794; etc.—Exhibited by Mr. J. B. Paynter.

Old print of St. John's Church, Yeovil; local tokens, etc.—Exhibited by Mr. Frank Raymond.

The following guns:—XVI Century match-lock; XVII Century wheel-lock; a flint-lock, *circa* 1630; a flint-lock, by J. Manton, 1815; a first detonating pellet-gun, 1807; another, improved; a detonating tube-lock, 1818. Pair of pistols, *circa* 1630; percussion cap pistol; pair of duelling pistols; needle rifle, 1852; and an early form of C.F.B. loader, elaborately ornamented. Local XVII Century trade tokens; old English gold watch; and a snuff-box which formerly belonged to the Prince of Canino.—Exhibited by Mr. H. Stiby.

Key, West Coker; models of leather and wooden vessels used in the Sherborne Pageant.—Exhibited by Mr. J. B. H. Goodden.

Andrea Ferrara sword; "hare-rabbit" (stuffed).—Exhibited by Colonel Goodden.

Inlaid oak coffer, etc.—Exhibited by the Mayor of Yeovil.

Rapier, Toledo blade; local token and medals; works and sermons of John Jewel, Bishop of Salisbury, 1609 (in original binding);¹ carved oak boss from Yeovil Church; ¹ XIV Cen-

1. Subsequently presented to Taunton Museum by Mr. Gardner.

ture earthenware vessel found near North Cadbury Church.¹
—Exhibited by Mr. E. C. Gardner.

Pictures of ancient buildings, Ilchester and Northover ;
plan of Ilchester, 1723 ; plan of Ilchester Manor, 1834.—
Exhibited by Mr. J. W. Goodford.

Large holed stone from Ham Hill (see p. 53), etc.—Ex-
hibited by Capt. R. S. C. Chaffey.

Puzzle-jug, 1783—probably Donyatt ware ; etc.—Exhibited
by Mr. Orman.

Case of china, etc.—Exhibited by Mr. Geo. Summers.

Glazed jug, dated, and inscribed “Chardstock,” middle of
XIX Century ; several other art specimens (not local) including
armour, carved panels, wax plaques, and soapstone figures.—
Exhibited by Mr. Edgar Vincent.

Brass casket found over a hundred years ago on Mr.
Newman’s estate, Barwick ; large oak carving taken from the
old Angel Inn, Yeovil.—Exhibited by Mr. H. M. Watts.

Among the other exhibitors were : Mr. F. Plank, the Rev.
A. W. Gummer Butt, Mr. F. T. Rogers, Mr. E. Pittard, Mr.
Fred Raymond, Mr. W. Roberts, Mr. W. Marsh, Dr. C. J.
Marsh, Mr. A. E. Lovell, Mr. E. H. Fletcher, Mr. G. F.
Munford, Mr. J. E. B. Bellamy, and Dr. C. E. S. Brettingham.

Third Day’s Proceedings.

Leaving Yeovil on Thursday in brakes and motor-cars, the
members proceeded to

Brympton.

Here they gathered in the forecourt of the house, where
the President announced that unfortunately (owing to the
absence of the owner, Sir Spencer C. B. Ponsonby-Fane,
G.C.B.) they would not be able to go over the house.

1. Subsequently purchased by thirty-two members of the Society for
Taunton Museum.

The Rev. F. W. WEAVER said that many theories had been put forth as to the puzzling building between the Manor House and the Church. Some people thought it was the house occupied by the priest who served the chantry founded by Sir Peter d'Evercy in 1309. Others thought it might have been the original manor-house; while the late Mr. John Batten threw out the suggestion that possibly it was used as the stables of the mansion.¹

Mr. BLIGH BOND said the building in question, as far as they could see, belonged to the XV Century. Its features were not suggestive of anything more than domestic work.

The PRESIDENT said perhaps it was the original manor-house, as at some places recently they had seen the old manor-house still standing beside the later one.²

Mr. BLIGH BOND said that the west front of Brympton House showed on the north side a wing of Henry VIII period, the work of John Sydenham. The original house was recessed back in the centre, and hidden by later additions. The large bay window in the Tudor wing bore the arms showing a crown, feathers, fleur-de-lis, and a portcullis. The porch in the centre was a modern work bearing the date 1720. It was originally a simple bay window, and was converted into a porch by Lady Georgiana Fane.

Proceeding to the north side of the house, Mr. Bond pointed out that a little of the Tudor work could still be seen behind the north-west wing. Some remarks and opinions offered during the visit may be summarized thus: it is not likely that the modern portion was built before the Rebellion, because when Sir Philip Sydenham offered the house and estate for sale in 1697, it is described as a large *new built* mansion house, which cost £16,000 (in another paper £20,000). Sir Philip's

1. Chantry House,—E. Chisholm Batten, *Proc.*, XXXII, i, 34; Original Manor House,—J. J. Hooper, *Proc.*, XVII, 86; Stables,—J. Batten, "Historical Notes on South Somerset," 57.

2. Cothelstone, Combe Sydenham.

grandfather died in 1642, and his posthumous son (or his trustees) could hardly have laid out such a sum before his coming of age. This took place in 1664, and Sir John Posthumous Sydenham was then married to Elizabeth, daughter of John Lord Poulett. She died childless in 1669 (*Complete Baronetage*, II, 113). As the head of a lead spout on this part of the building bears a shield showing the alliance, it seems most probable that it was built by Sir John during his short married life, and that he took as his model his father-in-law's house at Hinton. Mr. J. Batten points out that "the appearance of the west end of the new portion conveys a strong impression that the execution of the plan was arrested for want of funds, or some equally cogent reason, and that the building was abruptly closed as simply and as inexpensively as possible."¹ It does not follow that either building was designed by Inigo Jones, for "Many buildings, including the garden fronts of Hinton St. George and Brympton, have been attributed to Jones with very slight authority." (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*, xxx, 119.)

At the garden front Mr. BLIGH BOND said the work there was characteristic of Inigo Jones, and recalled the style of the Banqueting Hall at Westminster. The composition of this front was very pleasing, but had one fault in that it had no central architectural feature, there being an even number of windows in uniform series. Apart from this it was a fine piece of work and well designed.

Brympton Church.

Inside the Church, which stands close to the house, Mr. BLIGH BOND said that it was a beautiful little model of the earlier mediæval type of church in this county. It never had a tower, and was originally smaller, and had received an addition in the shape of a chapel on the north side of the

1. "Historical Notes," 35.

chancel. The Church was, perhaps, originally cruciform—a nave, two transepts, and a chancel. That transept, which contained the chantry, was afterwards lengthened to the east by the addition of another chantry-chapel. The style of the original building was early XIV Century. There was a beautiful arch to the south transept, and a very fine geometrical Decorated window in the south wall. There was also a piscina in the wall, and other features of Decorated work of a rather later date. There was a very interesting stone rood-screen of the XV Century. The lancet-headed openings made it look like Early English work, but he was satisfied that the windows had once contained tracery of XV Century character, which had been scraped away.¹ Some traces of the cusping could still be seen. The stone benches attached to both sides of the screen were an unusual feature. Those on the choir side one could understand, because they were part of the stalls for the clergy and choir, but one wondered what was the meaning of the narrow stone bench attached to the west front. Other examples were very rare. It had been suggested that they might have been confessional benches. There was some warrant for believing that confessions were sometimes heard from the west side of the screen—the priest would be in his stall on the other side. In the chantries were several effigies, amongst them an ecclesiastical figure, partly original, but with a new head. There was also the figure of a lady, and the crucifix near her head was said to be modern, and left in an unfinished state to give an idea of antiquity. The two effigies now in the north chapel, as well as the others, were lying in the churchyard in Collinson's day, and he described that of the ecclesiastic as having a shaven crown.

The Rev. F. W. WEAVER said that the late Mr. Batten made a life-long study of Brympton Church, and had described

1. See drawing of restoration in Bond and Camm's "Roodscreens," vol. II, p. 431, fig. 129.

its heraldry. On the screen there were three coats. The first was that of the Stourtons, who came to the place after the D'Evereys. Mr. Batten came to the conclusion that the middle coat was that of the Wynford family, who presented to the living in 1427, 1445, and 1449. The Wynfords seemed to have owned the manor between the D'Evereys and the Sydenhams. The third coat was clearly that of the Beauchin family of Beauchinhays, in the parish of Whitchurch Canoniorum, Dorset.

In reply to a question, Mr. Weaver said the arms on the screen would give the date as about 1440.

Tintinhull Church.

The members then drove through Thorne Coffin to Tintinhull. On alighting they inspected the village stocks, and proceeded to the Church, where they were met by the Vicar, the Rev. A. C. Brown, and the Rev. Dr. S. J. M. Price.

Mr. BLIGH BOND said the Church was a most interesting one, although the changes which had been made were not for the better. Within living memory a good many alterations had taken place, and in the old days there was a fine stone screen—he did not know of what type, as there was little of it left. There had also been an interesting western gallery, of the Stuart period, like the pulpit. In the fabric itself there was work of many dates. The string-course around the walls, tower and windows was indicative of early XIII Century work—about 1220, to judge by the moulding. At that period there was simply a nave and chancel. Forty or fifty years later the tower was added and the window near the pulpit blocked, and on the other side they would see the remains of a corbel course, showing that that was an outside wall, subsequently included in the tower. The tower was late Early English. Work of the earlier period might be seen in the interior of the chancel lights, which apparently dated from

about 1220, but the lights had been filled with Perpendicular tracery. The very beautiful little double piscina had been reconstructed, but seemed to contain original stone-work. He thought it had been carefully restored, and wished they could say the same of other things, and especially of the windows. Dr. Price had told him that there had been until recent years an interesting east window of the XIV or XV Century. This had been taken out, but there were sufficient parts left to make a reconstruction on paper. When the Church was restored some years ago this was sacrificed and the roofs modernised; and there were other things not quite as they would like to see them. The rood-screen had been removed. The chancel-arch, though old work, was not the original, and was evidently of the Decorated period, judging by the mouldings and carved capitals. Probably the original would have been much narrower. Within it were the remains of a low stone screen, the portion on the north side being original. This contained a piscina, showing that there had been an altar on that side of the screen. There must have been a rood-loft there, as there was in almost every parish church. There was very slight trace of it although he could see marks of insertion. Dr. Price said there was documentary evidence of a large and magnificent collection of lights about the rood-loft—he thought about fifty lights, which was a large number. There were a few good old tiles in the chancel floor, and two brasses dated 1416 and 1464. In addition to the Early English and Decorated work there was other work representing three periods. There were two kinds of Perpendicular work, the earlier of which was shown in the little window with small heads carved in the tracery mullions. Of the same period was the ribbed roof and the outer wall of the porch, which was original. The pulpit was of the period of Charles I, and the oak back and tester over were complete.

The Rev. Dr. PRICE said that printed records mentioned a postern gate erected about 1400 on the eastern side, which

had a Latin inscription, "Let us rejoice and go into the House of God."

Mr. BLIGH BOND further said that there was a bracket on the north wall which showed, he believed, the site of an altar to St. Nicholas. There would have been originally no less than five altars—the high altar ; two against the screen, or at the east end of the nave ; one to St. Nicholas ; and one in the tower. There was some fine Perpendicular wood-work at the west end of the Church.

Attention was called to a peculiar sundial over the south porch. A similar one may be seen at Middle Chinnock Church. The members closely inspected the exterior of the building and some interesting theories were raised with regard to the postern. It was pointed out that the inscription faced the Church and would be seen by those going out, and that the Tudor rose shown in the margin was a badge of the Beauchamps, and that possibly the stone might have been brought from St. Nicholas' Chapel at Stoke-under-Ham.

Tintinhull Court was then inspected by the permission of the Hallett family, and a visit was subsequently paid to the house of Dr. Price, a XVII Century building roofed with Ham stone tiles, the product of an industry which has now completely died out.

Ilchester.

VOTES OF THANKS.

A drive along the Fosse Way brought the party to Ilchester. Luncheon was served in the old Town Hall, after which

Sir EDWARD FRY, G.C.B., said that as that was their last luncheon together and they would not hear the familiar whistle many times more, he thought he should on their behalf propose a warm vote of thanks to the President for the interest he had taken in the Yeovil meeting and the courtesy with which he had carried out his congenial duties. His knowledge and

assiduity had never been better exemplified, and on their behalf he begged to tender their warm thanks for the capable manner in which the President had conducted the proceedings.

The Rev. H. H. WINWOOD, F.G.S., seconded, and cordially endorsed what Sir Edward Fry had said as to the courtesy and decision the President had exhibited. Decision without courtesy was not pleasant, but the way in which he had combined the two was admirable. They had a President interested in the growth and interpretation of history and also in natural history, and he was pleased to hear him say on the previous day that geology was not a dry subject.

The PRESIDENT thanked Sir Edward Fry for the judgment delivered on him and which he had tempered with mercy. It had given him great pleasure to conduct that party on a three days' excursion which had not been marred by inclement weather. They had had a pleasant time together, and the real difficulty in the organization of the Yeovil meeting had been to know what to leave out. Great pressure had been put on them to include things of equal interest, but he thought they would agree that they could not have done more without discomfort—for the half is sometimes better than the whole. Sir Edward Fry had passed sentence and he (the President) desired to include in that sentence a large number of accomplices, as he had been indebted to a considerable number of people. He had been dependent upon their Assistant-Secretary, Mr. St. George Gray, very much. Presidents came and Presidents went, but Mr. Gray went on for ever, and better and better the longer he went. He also owed a great deal to Mr. Bligh Bond, who gave them the benefit of his professional knowledge on church architecture; and to Mr. Weaver, whose ripe erudition on historical points of interest was of great service to the Society. He also desired to include in that vote of thanks the Mayor and Corporation of Yeovil, for their official reception and their willingness to stay and learn. Also to Mr. Damon and Mrs. Damon, in their personal capacity, for

the pleasant conversazione which was a source of great enjoyment. He also wished to thank the Local Committee and Mr. J. B. Paynter (*Local Secretary*), who worked hard at very short notice and collected together the very representative loan museum they had had the pleasure of seeing. They took very great care because they had a hope—and he trusted their hope would be realized—that the collection might form the nucleus of a permanent museum. It was fitting that a town of the size of Yeovil should have a museum and a library, and he hoped that the spirit which had now been stirred would not soon die away. Then there were all the incumbents of the different Churches visited, who had thrown open their buildings, and had allowed Mr. Bond and himself to monopolise their pulpits. Unfortunately, with the exception of the Vicar of Stoke-under-Ham, they did not give them the benefit of their own knowledge, and he always believed that what a man could see from one or two visits was nothing compared with what a man who lived and worked in the place did. They also had to thank the owners of Nash, Montacute, and Brympton. As they were aware, Mr. and Mrs. Phelps were away and they were indebted to Mr. Hull—Mr. Phelps' right-hand man—for the trouble he took to show them over Montacute. At Brympton circumstances did not permit of their going inside, but they were indebted to Sir Spencer Ponsonby-Fane for allowing them to view the external glories of the house.

Ilchester Town Hall,

in which they had lunched, was managed by a Town Trust, and as they had no funds, that accounted for the condition in which they saw it. Ilchester was a town of departed glories.¹

1. On the staircase of the Town Hall, the Rev. W. D. H. Armstrong exhibited an ancient map of Ilchester which he had enlarged, for the benefit of the members, from the coloured plan in Buckler's "Ilchester Almshouse Deeds" (1866).

There was hardly anything left of the ancient Ilchester with the exception of the mace, preserved in the Town Hall, which might date back to 1200, and had an inscription which had not yet been deciphered. As to the gaol, which was sometimes remarkable for the uncomfortable condition of the unfortunate prisoners, that had also almost entirely disappeared. There was a field outside where people used to be hanged, called "Hanging Mead," and there were people in the Alms-houses now who could remember seeing—from the bridge—public executions. When an old man was asked, "John, you have lived here all your life, have you ever seen anyone hung?" he replied, "When I wur a bwoy I zaw one hung." Another being woke up out of a calm doze and asked the same question, shortly replied, "Yes, lots."

Ilchester Church.

The members then proceeded to the Church of the Blessed Virgin Mary, where they were met by the Rector, the Rev. W. D. H. Armstrong.

The PRESIDENT, proceeding to describe the Church, said he had hoped that Mr. Armstrong would have addressed them. Of the eight churches which formerly existed there only that one remained. Its most interesting feature was the octagonal tower, of which there were twelve examples in the county. Mr. Freeman had long since noticed how peculiar they were compared with the octagonal towers in Northants and Lincolnshire. In Lincolnshire the octagonal part was little more than a finish to the tower, whereas in Somerset the square was a base for the octagon. In Northants if they took away the octagon they would still have a tower, but if they took away the octagon from Ilchester they would have a stump. That building had been enlarged by the addition of the south aisle, and when the wall which extended the length of the Church was taken down a pillar was discovered with the nail-head

moulding which was a special feature of the Early English period. Of the earlier Church there was nothing left. The chancel was Decorated though not of a good type, and there was an interesting window at the east end which might well be Norman. The capitals with their pillars were Early English, and there were traces of three periods of architecture in the windows which complicated matters. The windows at the side were Decorated, but he was not satisfied as to which were old and which were new. The only addition the Church apparently had was the chantry chapel on the north side, which, he should judge from the character of the tracery in the arch, was very late—not before 1500. It contained a flat-headed window with a little old coloured glass, also very late, and what was also very interesting to see, the springers for vaulting. It did not look as if it had ever been finished, perhaps from lack of money. There was also a canopy formerly for the image of the patron-saint, whose altar stood in the aisle; and an interesting memorial tablet to the Raymonds, prominent citizens of Ilchester in the XVI Century.

Before leaving the Church he would like to draw their attention to the proposal to erect a memorial to Roger Bacon, who was an inmate in the priory of the White Friars at Ilchester. He was one of the greatest philosophers and experimenters of his time, and anticipated a large number of discoveries by about five centuries, for which, of course, he was very much persecuted. At present there was no memorial to him. He was born in Ilchester in 1214, and was popularly known as the inventor of gunpowder. Subscriptions could be sent to Mr. J. B. Paynter, of Yeovil.

The Rector said the form of memorial would depend on the amount subscribed.

In answer to a question, the President said that the carved stones built into the walls of the tower were the remains of an older church there or elsewhere. The memorial crosses were discovered in the churchyard when the aisle was built.

The party then walked through the main street of Ilchester over the bridge to the site of

Ilchester Gaol.

The PRESIDENT said that the row of buildings now used as cottages and the wall which they saw before them were the only remains above ground of the old County Gaol at Ilchester, which was mentioned in almost every record down to 1840. There were some bells in existence each said to be the bell rung when prisoners were going to be hanged—he knew of two and there might be more.

Under the guidance of Mrs. Tuson the party then proceeded through the grounds of the adjoining house, passing through one of the original doors of the prison to the site of the old exercise yard, and were shown the spot where numbers of executed felons were buried. On the other side of the river the President pointed out the site of Whitehall. It was originally a nunnery, but the Bishop had to intervene so often that it was turned into a sort of free chapel.

Lines of the foundations of Roman walls could be traced in the field on the other side of the river, and Mrs. Tuson remarked that in dry weather the outlines of buildings could be distinctly traced.

The President said that Prof. Haverfield's article on Roman history, in the *Victoria County History*, was rather depreciatory about Ilchester as a Roman stronghold. He did not know what ground he had for his opinion, for the extraordinary number of remains—especially coins—implied that Ilchester had a very considerable population in Roman times. It was said that in that town one could not dig potatoes without digging up Roman coins. He wished to accord thanks to Mrs. Tuson for the trouble she had taken in conducting the party round the site of the gaol.

Limington Church.

Here, the members were met by the Rector, the Rev. D. B. BINNEY, who gave them a hearty welcome. It was, he said, twenty-four years since they last visited the Church—the summer before he came into residence there—and a paper was read to them by Mr. John Batten on the former owners of Limington. He could not add anything to what was said on that occasion. Almost the earliest person they knew of was the founder of the chantry chapel, Sir Richard de Gyverney, and the figure beside him was supposed to be his widow, but who the other two figures were supposed to represent he could not say. He had heard a theory that it was Sir Henry Power with his wife, who was formerly a member of Parliament for Somerset.¹ The chapel was in the same state as originally built and there had been no alteration in the church since their last visit. They had a startling mishap about five years before, when a portion of the roof on the east side of the chapel—great stone slabs—fell *en masse* to the ground. This was caused by a settlement in the north wall of the chapel, which was not injured internally. It had been put in repair by Mr. E. Buckle. On the outside the peculiar high-pitched roof appeared to be unconnected with the church roof, and he used to think that the founder of the chapel had ambitious ideas and intended to build a church to match his chapel. The arch corresponded with the chancel-arch, though the priest would come in by another door to say mass, and it was independent of the parish church. The bench-ends were very interesting, and were, as far as they were composite, brought together about forty-five years ago in the time of Mr. Brancker, a former rector. Whether there was a top to the screen he could not say. Mr. Binney called attention to the ancient coffin-lid—a remarkably fine specimen—found in frag-

1. Illustrations in *Proc.*, VII, ii, 5.

ments under the floor in 1882. In the bench-ends were the arms of the Marquess of Dorset, Lord of the Manor at the end of the XV Century. It was the Marquess of Dorset who presented Thomas Wolsey, as he then was, to the living of Limington in 1500, and he held it for nine years.¹ He was succeeded by Walter Cox, whose initials were at the end of the bench. The font was rather interesting though somewhat the worse for the ravages of time, but the pulpit was not in keeping with the other parts of the Church.

The PRESIDENT said that the oldest part of the Church was probably the entrance doorway, which really seemed to be transitional—between Norman and Early English. The chancel-arch was peculiar in that it had no capitals and the moulding died into the wall. The tower-arch had exceedingly peculiar and grotesque corbels. The chancel, he thought, belonged to the early part of the XIV Century, and to the same period one would put the north window, which was an example of the floriated rear-arch, and reminded them that they were getting near East Somerset. As regarded the north transept there was a beautiful Decorated window. The carved linen-work on the screen was good, and so were the bench-ends with the coats-of-arms and the initials. There were various readings of the initials, one of which gave “W.C.”—“Wolsey, Cardinal!” The chancel was Perpendicular, without a sign of anything earlier; and when he saw Perpendicular work he always suspected restoration, for if they found anything early in a church they always found it in the chancel. The remains of the coffin-slabs were quite early—about XIII Century, and there were probably three rather than one. The tower was plain and well proportioned.

The Rector called attention to the socket of the sanctuary knocker on the door, and an ancient wooden lock.

At Mr. Binney's invitation tea was served on the Vicarage

1. Wolsey and Sir Amyas Pawlet, *Som. & Dor. N. & Q.*, x, p. 9.

lawn, when Miss Binney and friends were assiduous in their attentions to the guests. Before leaving, the President thanked the Rector for his address in the Church and his hospitality.

Ashington.

The members were met at the Church of St. Vincent by the Rector, the Rev. M. C. GOODFORD, who made a few remarks. He called attention to an external niche, and read the following from the *Gentleman's Magazine* of Sept., 1820 :—
 “There is a small niche on the outside of the Church at the eastern end, above the roof of the chancel. The group consists of three human figures—a man standing between two females—admitting a conjecture that this refers to the history of the martyred saint, Vincent, to whom the Church is dedicated. He is here represented with his hands bound after sentence has been passed on him. On his right a woman with folded arms is looking piteously upon him, and the other appears absorbed in greater grief, turning aside her head unable to behold him. The niche is only 2ft. in height and 11ins. in breadth, the figures 10½ inches high.” Mr. Goodford went on to say that before going into the Church he would like to point out that he was not responsible for the false concord on the brass. He found the inscription on the brass when he came there. The registers dated from 1567. An account of the incised slab formerly in the Church was given when the Society visited it in 1886. There was one mistake, as it was said that until the Church was restored this was visible. This was not correct, as his father, who was a great antiquary, would never have had it covered up. Mr. Goodford called attention to a small window discovered when the west wall was scraped.

The PRESIDENT called attention to the bell-turret of which there were several examples in that neighbourhood, including Brympton and Chilthorne Domer. He also drew attention

to the excellent Perpendicular window which contained a small portion of ancient glass. Inside the Church he pointed out some well-carved woodwork which was dated 1637. The little window had the appearance of an Early English lancet, and showed that there was an earlier church. There was a curious panel in the door and he had seen nothing like it. The registers were in good preservation, and the communion plate was Elizabethan, with the early date of 1570.

The Manor House was then inspected by the kindness of Mr. W. H. Cox, and later, the President thanked both the Rev. M. C. Goodford and Mr. Cox, remarking that he hardly knew which of them seemed most interested in the buildings they had charge of.

The party then drove back to Yeovil, *viâ* Mudford, and so concluded a pleasant set of excursions.

The Entomological Section.

President—Mr. W. MACMILLAN, Castle Cary.

Recorder—Mr. A. E. HUDD, F.E.S., 108, Pembroke Road, Clifton.

Secretary—Mr. H. H. SLATER, Stawell, Bridgwater.

IT is hoped to make a start in the next volume of *Proceedings* with a new list of the Insects of the County—not of Butterflies and Moths alone, but of as many orders as possible—in view of the numerous and interesting additions made since the publication of the *Victoria County History*, vol. I. Geographical and other details will be added.

This notice is intended to induce all working entomologists in the county to prepare the necessary material, and any suitable information should be forwarded to Mr. Alfred E. Hudd, 108, Pembroke Road, Clifton. County specimens to authenticate new records should be available for inspection when required, and they might afterwards (unless their return is particularly requested) form part of the projected County Type Collection at Taunton Castle.

The Entomological Section was able to arrange only one field-day in 1910, on the Turf-moor, by kind permission of Captain B. A. Warry, on Whit-Monday, May 16th. This was very successful and enjoyable, and much that was interesting came under the notice of the party. That this was the only gathering is due to the small number of ladies and gentlemen who have so far joined the Section, and also to the fact that many of the members can very seldom get away for a whole week-day, except on Bank-holidays. Moreover, the train services make access to many of the more interesting and least worked parts of the county a matter of considerable difficulty, leaving very little time, when the spot has been

reached, for work, before the return journey has to be undertaken.

Workers amongst the less popular orders of insects are very much needed. If those who are interested, and wish to help, but have no special knowledge, nor even a wish to go so far as to make a special study of the subject, would collect material and forward it to the Hon. Secretary, it would certainly be of use, and might lead to important additions to our lists, as the specimens collected could be placed with authorities and worked out by them. Seeing what an immensely important bearing the study of entomology has upon agriculture and horticulture, it is hoped that this may induce some leisured persons generally interested to render assistance.

The Proposed Ornithological Section.

Secretary pro. temp.—MR. JAMES TURNER, Doverly Down, Porlock.

THE object of this Section, which was suggested at a meeting held at Taunton Castle on July 4th, 1910, is that an effort should be made to keep the history of the bird-life of the county up to date.

It may be remembered that the first ornithologist to place these records on a permanent footing was Mr. Cecil Smith, of Lydeard House, near Taunton, who in 1869 published his work on "The Birds of Somersetshire." Then, in 1893, the Rev. Murray A. Mathew issued in the *Proceedings* of this Society a supplemental and revised list of the birds of the county, bringing their history so far as possible up to date.*

In 1901, the Rev. F. L. Blathwayt, of Doddington Rectory, near Lincoln, wrote an interesting and valuable article on the physical features of Somerset as they affect the habits, migra-

* An addenda to Mr. Mathew's list was written by Mr. H. St. B. Goldsmith (*Proceedings*, XL, ii, 152-4).

tion and occasional visits of various species, which was published in Vol. I of the *Victoria County History of Somerset*. In the three undermentioned distinct physical portions of the county various and very different species of birds can be relied upon as residents, or as migratory visitors, or as rare and accidental wanderers :—(1) The seventy miles of sea-board of the Bristol Channel, with its island of the Steep Holms, and the cliffs of Brean Down, Minehead, and Culbone; (2) the great levels of mid-Somerset, but a few centuries ago a huge morass subjected to floods and tides; and (3) the three high ranges of hills within the county—the Mendips to the eastward, the Blackdowns on the south, and at the western extremity the table-land of Exmoor with its miles of solitude and its deeply-wooded spurs.

Mr. Blathwayt included in his article a carefully-compiled list of the Birds of Somerset numbering 258 species—a work of great research. He has kindly presented our Society with an interleaved copy of this list with recent and additional notes.

It is hoped that a Section will be formed representative of different portions of the county, and that the members will bring together their own personal experience, notes, and observations, both of the past and in the future.

It should be remembered that throughout the county there are many private collections, consisting sometimes of only a case or two, among which can be occasionally found rare specimens that should be placed on record. This is a detail which members of the Section might undertake in their respective districts. But one difficulty always arises. It is very frequently found that no mention of when and where the bird was killed is attached to the case; so that the record cannot be admitted in the county list, unless some independent note as to capture is available.

The Secretary will be glad to hear from those who take an interest in this subject, and who will be prepared to assist by

becoming members of the Section. It is suggested that the Section should meet at least once a year at Taunton Castle, to place on record fresh occurrences relating to the county's bird-life.

The Botanical Section.

President—The Rev. Preb. G. E. SMITH, Langford, Bristol.

Recorder—The Rev. E. S. MARSHALL, F.L.S., West Monkton, Taunton.

Secretary—Mr. W. D. MILLER, Cheddon, Taunton.

SINCE the publication of "The Flora of Somerset," by the late Rev. R. P. Murray, nothing of special importance on the botany of the county has been recorded in the *Proceedings* of our Society; and many of the members feel strongly that time and opportunity are rapidly passing. Even during the last few years many alterations have been made which have influenced the local flora. These changes should be recorded. The increase of population, the growth of towns, the draining of the marshes, and the destruction of plants by ruthless collectors, all tend to the extinction of species, and have considerably impoverished our county from a botanical point of view.

In order to counteract this to some extent, it has been considered advisable to make an endeavour to bring Somerset botanists into closer touch with each other, in order that their work and observations may be occasionally published and thus be made available for the general good. With this object in view, a meeting was recently held at the County Museum, when there was a fair gathering of local botanists, under the chairmanship of the Rev. Preb. G. E. Smith, of Langford. Amongst those present were:—Dr. H. J. Alford, Taunton; Mr. H. Corder, Bridgwater; Mr. T. W. Cowan, F.L.S., Bishop's Hull; and the Rev. E. S. Marshall, F.L.S., West Monkton. After considerable discussion of a most interesting

description, it was decided that those present should form a sub-committee for the purpose of gathering information, recording progress in local botanical research, and bringing the floral records of the county up to date.

The Rev. Preb. G. E. Smith was elected as President, and it was decided to ask the Rev. E. S. Marshall, of West Monkton, to act as Recorder, and Mr. W. D. Miller, of Cheddon, to act as Secretary. (This they have consented to do). The Section must rely on the assistance of the members of the Society generally, as well as that of others who are interested in nature study, in order that, from time to time, local discoveries made and results arrived at may be duly recorded in the *Proceedings*.

It is highly desirable that any unpublished notes of importance relating to the county should be forwarded to the Recorder, in order that they may be considered by the Section.

Report of the Curator of Taunton Castle Museum for the year ending December 31st, 1910.

OWING to the extensive building operations and improvements which have been in progress during the year, especially in the southern part of the Castle, little permanent re-arrangement of the contents of the Museum has been carried out; but a large amount of ticketing has been done in preparation for the more systematic and proper exhibition of the Society's rapidly increasing possessions, and alterations in the position of some of them. The Curator's hands have been strengthened recently by the formation of a Museum and Library sub-Committee.

A large proportion of the Curator's time this year has been expended in duties connected with the building operations, and especially in raising the voluntary donations required for defraying the cost of the extension and re-arrangement of the Museum and Library—a task which has met with considerable success. Much time has also been absorbed in the business entailed by an unusual number of sub-Committee meetings held at Taunton Castle during the year, many of which had reference to the above mentioned alterations carried out to commemorate the Society's Diamond Jubilee in 1908.

These improvements, which are still in progress, are mentioned in detail in the Annual Report of the Committee, and it is only necessary to state here that over ninety per cent. of the required sum, *i.e.* £1,050, has at the present time been promised or paid. The task of raising the money was greatly advanced by the generous offer of the Rt. Hon. Henry Hobhouse to contribute £100 towards the fund, provided the

balance required was raised among the Society's members and friends.

The additional space on the south front of the Castle will provide a Reading-room and Library (measuring some 35 by 15 feet) for members, with a small ante-room adjoining, a room (measuring 34 by 14 feet) for Coins and Medals, and a Strong Room. The electric lighting throughout the Castle has already proved a great boon; and the building of a small room in the grounds provides a much needed workshop. Eleven years ago all the Society's collections were suffering from damp; but now the whole of the Castle and the two chambers containing the records of the Manor of Taunton Deane—known as "The Exchequer,"—are heated by systems entailing the use of three furnaces.

The buildings generally, including the Curator's house, are now in a good state of repair. Within the last few years the insurance of the Castle and contents has been considerably increased, and further precaution has been taken by laying a special water-main and the purchase of fire appliances. The steady growth of the Society has to a large extent brought about this satisfactory condition of things, and it is with pleasure that we report that the Society at this date consists of 855 members, *viz.*, 842 ordinary members, 10 life members, and 3 honorary members, as against 600 members ten years ago.

The largest collection added to the Museum during the year is the series of Late-Celtic relics discovered at the Meare Lake-village in May and June, the result of the researches conducted by Mr. Arthur Bulleid, F.S.A., and Mr. H. St. George Gray, on behalf of the Society. These antiquities have been kindly presented by three sisters who owned the field, *viz.*, Mrs. Owen Roberts and the Misses Counsell.

Of other acquisitions of local interest the Society has been enriched by a large number of antiquities, of the Late-Celtic and Roman periods, found during quarrying operations on

Ham Hill, and added to the Museum by Mr. Hensleigh Walter, M.B.; a series of relics from Ham Hill, deposited by Mr. A. V. Cornish; the Imperial Weights and Measures belonging to the Taunton Market Trustees (deposited on loan); a large cinerary urn dug up at Small Down Camp, Evercreech, 1827; a series of English silver coins, bringing Dr. Norris's collection up to date, presented by the Rev. E. H. Bates Harbin; a large silver medal commemorating the defeat of Monmouth and Argyll (purchased); coins and tokens presented by Mr. H. Symonds, including a penny of Henry III struck at Ilchester; and a large series of cores from the boring in search of coal at Puriton, presented by the Bridgwater Collieries Company.

Negotiations are in progress for acquiring the buckle and button worn by the Duke of Monmouth at Sedgmoor; these were exhibited for thirty-five years (up till 1902) in the Stradling collection in the Museum.

With regard to the study of Natural History the Society is now represented by three Sections, (1) the Entomological, inaugurated on Oct. 20, 1909; (2) the Ornithological, and (3) the Botanical,* both of which were formed in 1910. To the Ornithological Section the Rev. F. L. Blathwayt has presented an interleaved copy of his "Birds of Somerset" (*Vict. Co. Hist.*) with recent and additional notes. During the year Mr. H. Doidge, of Taunton, has completed the re-arrangement of all the Lepidoptera in the Society's possession. Mr. F. Milton has presented four cases of Diptera and Coleoptera arranged in cases provided by Mr. C. Tite, and Mr. H. J. Charbonnier is kindly arranging a series of Diptera for the Museum taken from his own collection.

No new handbooks have been published this year, but there are two in contemplation. A number of valuable additions

* The respective Hon. Secretaries of these Sections are: Mr. H. H. Slater, Stawell, Bridgwater; Mr. James Turner, Doverly Down, Porlock; and Mr. W. D. Miller, Cheddon, Taunton. They will be glad to give information about the Sections to those interested.

have been made to the Library, besides the ever-increasing *Proceedings* of kindred societies received in exchange. The eleventh edition of *Encyclopædia Britannica* has been ordered and fourteen of the volumes are already on our shelves. The Society is subscribing for *The Complete Peerage*, edited by the Hon. Vicary Gibbs, of which the first volume has arrived. We are glad also to report that the Society now possesses a complete set of *Archæologia* and also of the *Dorset Field Club Proceedings*. Mr. C. Tite has kindly presented a large case for the storage of his recent additions to the Tite Collection of Somerset Books.

The affiliation of the Bridgwater Field Club brings the total number of the branch and affiliated societies up to nine. Lectures and conversaciones of the Taunton Field Club were held in the Museum on February 3rd, November 3rd, and December 15th.

Owing to the increased amount of work resulting from the growth of the Society and the extension of the Museum, the boy, formerly employed for cleaning, stoking, etc., has been replaced by a man, and the Curator is still assisted by M. S. Bevan, mentioned in the 1909 Report.

The following is a list of the monthly attendances of visitors to the Museum and Library for the year just completed :

	No. of Members.	Total Visitors.		No. of Members.	Total Visitors.
Jan. ...	112	388	July ...	107	758
Feb. ...	150	433	Aug. ...	92	1358
Mar. ...	124	566	Sept. ...	95	912
Apr. ...	106	705	Oct. ..	95	616
May ...	90	673	Nov. ...	111	403
June ...	128	537	Dec. ...	93	461
				1293	7810

H. ST. GEORGE GRAY,

*Assist.-Secretary, Som. Arch. & Nat. Hist. Society,
Curator of Taunton Castle Museum.*

Additions to the Museum.

From January 1st to December 31st, 1910.

I. ARCHÆOLOGY.

(1). STONE IMPLEMENTS.

FLINT core picked up on the surface by the donor between Combe Florey and Ash Priors, 1910.—Presented by Mr. F. H. KNIGHT.

Several flint flakes, sea-shells, etc., from a Neolithic settlement found by the donor on Shapwick Heath, Somerset, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile s. of Shapwick railway station, April 27th, 1910. (See *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, LI, i, 71).—Presented by Mr. ARTHUR BULLEID, F.S.A.

Stone adze-hammer bevelled at both ends, being more pointed at the butt-end than at the cutting-edge; the latter was somewhat chipped at the time of its use, but since being found, in September, 1909, a fragment, $\frac{2}{3}$ in. long, has been chipped off by school-boys. The implement is $8\frac{1}{8}$ ins. in length; width $4\frac{1}{4}$ ins.; max. thickness $1\frac{5}{8}$ ins.; weight 3 lbs. 14½ ozs. The socket-hole, which is bored centrally and from both sides, has a diam. of $1\frac{1}{2}$ ins. on both faces, tapering inwards to a min. diam. of $\frac{2}{3}$ in., where the stone is much polished, the result of considerable use.

The implement was found by the owner's son in digging a hole against the wall of an outbuilding adjoining the stable of Manor Cottage, West Lydford, about 100 paces to the w. of the milestone (6 m. to Ilchester) on the Fosse Way. Here

the roads branch to Shepton Mallet on the n., Ilchester on the s., Castle Cary on the e., and Langport on the w. The implement was found at a depth of about 2ft., in association with a number of shards of XVIII and XIX Century glazed earthenware, with which the adze must have been deposited as rubbish. Similar implements have been found in Somerset at Dinder, Clevedon, and Winscombe. (See *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, LIII, ii, 79-81).

Deposited by Mr. H. WILLIAMS, Stationmaster, Keinton Mandeville.

(2). OTHER ARCHÆOLOGICAL REMAINS.

All the Late-Celtic antiquities found during the first season's excavations, 1910, May-June, conducted by Mr. Arthur Bulleid and Mr. H. St. George Gray, on behalf of the Som. Arch. & N. H. Society, at the Meare Lake Village; reported upon at the Sheffield Meeting of the British Association (1910), and at the Yeovil Meeting of the Som. Arch. Soc., July 19th, 1910. (See *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, LVI, i, 38-43). —Presented by the owners of the field, Mrs. OWEN ROBERTS and the MISSES COUNSELL.

Three ornamented pieces of Bronze Age pottery of cinerary urn type; found in one of the barrows in Small Down Camp, near Evercreech.

Cinerary urn of the Bronze Age dug up on July 17th, 1827, in the interior space of Small Down Camp, near Evercreech. The earthworks enclose a series of barrows, in the most easterly of which this urn was found, at a depth of 22ins. below the surface.

The urn has an overhanging rim and belongs to Type i of the Hon. J. Abercromby's classification (See *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scot.*, XLI, 185). It is 9½ins. high, ext. diam. of rim 8½ins., diam. of base 3½ins. The upper half of the vessel is considerably ornamented (including the inner surface of the rim), and in form it is very similar to the urn found in Barrow 29, Handley, N. Dorset (See Pitt-Rivers's "Excavations," IV, Pl. 305, fig. 3; and *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scot.*, XLII, 226, fig. 7).

When the Som. Arch. & N. H. Society visited Doulting in 1865, the Vicar, the Rev. J. Fussell, exhibited this urn, but when Mr. St. George Gray wrote his paper on the "Excavations at Small Down Camp, 1904," he was unable to trace this urn (See *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, L, ii, 31). Some of the barrows in the camp were opened by the Rev. John Skinner, of Camerton, at the beginning of the XIX Century.

Presented *per* the Rev. E. H. GODDARD, Clyffe, Swindon.

Bronze palstave, or celt, of a common type; length $5\frac{1}{8}$ ins., width at cutting-edge $2\frac{1}{4}$ ins. Found in quarrying at Birchwood, in the parish of Buckland St. Mary, Somerset, October, 1910.—*Purchased.*

The blade of the palstave has flat faces, the edge having a slight bevel on either side; the flanges are somewhat damaged, and the specimen is corroded. The implement was furnished with a single loop. Below the stop-ridge on either face is a vertical depression tapering to a point at the bottom. Unfortunately the palstave was filed in places by the finder.

Tiny silver crucifix, height $1\frac{1}{8}$ ins., inscribed **IN·RI**; found in the remains of an old coffin at Stavordale Priory, when the alterations were being made, 1905-6.—Presented by Mr. F. G. SAGE.

Large earthenware spindle-whorl, of bi-convex cross-section; diam. 52mm., thickness 33mm., the hole 8·5mm. in diam; the edge is ornamented with transverse notches, indented by nail and finger; Romano-British, or Late-Celtic. Found in Cadbury Castle Camp, South Cadbury, 1910.—Presented by the Rev. TREVOR GRIFFITHS.

Carved oak boss, painted in red and gold; taken from the roof of St. John's Church, Yeovil, when undergoing restoration in 1909.—Presented by Mr. E. C. GARDNER.

Partly glazed earthenware vessel, with handle from rim to rim at the top, and rude spout pinched in the rim; height $10\frac{1}{2}$ ins. Found when altering the road near North Cadbury Church, Somerset, at a depth of 11ft. below the surface. Probably XIV Century.—Subscribed for by thirty-two members of the Som. Arch. & N. H. Society at the Yeovil Meeting, July, 1910.

Four beads, averaging 14mm. in diam., with irregular holes;

formed from a fossil hydrozoon, *Porosphæra globularis* (?). Found with a skeleton (Romano-British) in 1894 in Elton Ballast Pit, Hunts (L. & N.W.R.) (See *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, LIII, i, 69).—Presented by the Rev. C. W. WHISTLER, M.R.C.S.

Half an encaustic tile, XV Century (?). Found on the site of the Church of St. Peter and St. Paul, Taunton Priory estate.

Pottery vessel, damaged at the rim ; present height $6\frac{1}{2}$ ins. ; yellow surface glaze scratched with zigzag ornamentation round the bulge of the vessel. Found built into a cob-wall in the Great Court (thatched) Cottages, East Reach, Taunton, about 1900.—XVII-XVIII Century.

Presented by Mr. GEORGE HANDFORD.

(3). HAM HILL ANTIQUITIES,

DEPOSITED ON LOAN BY MR. A. V. CORNISH.

Roman Coins.—Silver *denarius*, unidentifiable.

Six “third brass” coins, (1) Constantine I, A.D. 306-337, (2) Gordianus Pius, A.D. 238-244, (3) Constans, A.D. 333-350, (4 and 5) Constantine period, and (6) unidentifiable.

Bronze Objects.—Flat object, length 46mm., broken across a rivet-hole at one end ; ring, ext. diam. 15·5mm., formed of a flat band, and bearing evidence of having been tinned ; circular disc, diam. 19·5mm., curved but rather flat ; pin of fibula ; cylindrical object with encircling grooves, length 16·5mm., ext. diam. 11·5mm., perhaps a bead.

Iron Objects.—Dagger with guard and part of the tang, length 6ins. ; dart- or arrow-head (*spiculum*) used with the Roman *catapulta* ; ring-headed pin, having a shoulder near the head to prevent the pin falling out of the cloth.

Bone Objects.—Pin, length 77·5mm., with flat head ; pin, with head of oval section, length 54·5mm. ; pin, with ornamented head, length 62·5mm. ; smooth piece of the shaft of a

metatarsus of sheep or goat, length 69mm: (through the bone, lengthwise, a long slit, tapering almost to a point in both directions).

Kimmeridge Shale.—Part of a plain armlet, smooth and lathe-turned; part of a lathe-turned armlet, ornamented with grooves.

Pottery.—Two pieces of rim of ornamented ware, Bronze Age type, with thumb-marks and finger-nail marks; fragment of rim of a large heavy cream-coloured vessel, Roman; fragment of a Late-Celtic pot, ornamented with incised herring-bone pattern.

Flint.—Neolithic axe-head, or celt, of bi-convex cross-section; length 5½ins. It was chipped firstly and then polished, the deeper facets not being entirely obliterated in the latter process. With the exception of part of the bevelled cutting-edge the specimen is nearly perfect.

Greater part of a leaf-shaped arrow-head; discoidal scraper; two small flint knives; two other scrapers.

Other Stone Objects.—Butt-end of a polished stone celt (probably of igneous rock); flat holed stone (Ham Hill stone), roughly circular and about 82mm: in diam., the hole countersunk on both faces; spindle-whorl, ornamented round the hole with a collar of slightly incised vandykes; globular polishing-stone, bearing traces of fire; discoidal sharpening-stone; sling-stone pebble, with pointed ends; whetstone.

Flint tool, length 29mm., resembling an arrow-head with single barb. Found in a field off Landshire Lane, between Odcombe and Chiselborough.

II. ETHNOGRAPHY.

Imperial (or Standard) Weights and Measures belonging to the Taunton Market Trustees, and consisting of the following:

(1) Beam and Scales; the beam which is 3ft. 1½ins. long, is painted in red, "Class 2, to weigh lewt."

(2) Four brass, or bell-metal, Weights, marked on the tops, "56lbs. Avoir.," "28lbs. Avoir.," "14lbs. Avoir.," and "7lbs. Avoir.," respectively; all inscribed on the top of the basal part, **LIBERTY OF GILLINGHAM, COUNTY OF DORSET, 1826.**

(3) Four small brass Weights, 8, 4, 2 and 1oz. The largest is inscribed round the rim, "Liberty of Gillingham, County of Dorset, 8oz." All are stamped **SOMERSET DISTRICT, No. 7, and GRIV. 1824.** On the bottom of all of them **K** is indented.

(4) Four large Imperial Measures, each provided with two handles, and inscribed, **LIBERTY OF GILLINGHAM, COUNTY OF DORSET, 1826.** They are, One Bushel, Half Bushel, One Peck, and One Gallon.

(5) Six small Imperial Measures, without handles; inscribed as those above. They are, Half Gallon, One Quart, One Pint, Half Pint, One Gill, and Half Gill.

(6) Imperial Yard Measure, of bell-metal, inscribed, **LIBERTY OF GILLINGHAM, COUNTY OF DORSET, 1826.** (*In a long wooden case*).

Framework of an old oak table, with bottom rail; probably XVII Century. It has a modern top, measuring 10ft. 10½ins. by 3ft. 7¾ins.

Deposited on loan by the TAUNTON MARKET TRUSTEES.

The old sign (in oils, 30ins. by 25ins.) of the "Bell Inn," High Street, Taunton, on which a large bell is depicted, inscribed **G. OSMOND, 1852.**—Presented by Mrs. EWING.

Iron stand, length 12ins., height 14½ins., with rack for churchwarden pipes, and on either side receptacles for "lighters" (strips of thin wood for getting a light at the open fire). Used up to about 1880 at the Crown Inn, High Street, Taunton.—Presented by Mr. S. LAWRENCE.

"Bone-shaker" bicycle, total length 6ft. 4ins., constructed in 1866, and used by Mr. Frampton May.—Presented by Mrs. FRAMPTON MAY.

Three "club-brasses" from Warwickshire; all "on the round;" height 4¼, 4¾, and 4½ins. respectively.—Presented by Sir SPENCER PONSONBY-FANE, G.C.B.

Infantry officer's sword, *circa* 1750; in addition to the sword the infantry officers carried a spontoon or half-pike.

Infantry officer's sword, straight, with silver wire grip, *circa* 1800; this pattern was carried by all officers except those belonging to the light companies.

Infantry officer's sword, curved, the original sword-knot still remaining, *circa* 1800 ; this pattern was carried by the officers belonging to the light companies.

Presented by Mr. F. SPRAWSON, Bath.

Iron horse-shoe, found at Chilton Polden.—Presented by Mr. W. C. FRENCH.

Two black horn spoons (lengths $6\frac{1}{8}$ ins. and $6\frac{3}{8}$ ins.), the handles carved with totemistic designs. North American Indian.—Presented by Mr. CHAS. E. EVANS.

Tobacco-pipe of ebony, in form of a man's head, length $4\frac{1}{16}$ ins., with inner bowl of wood ; XIX Century.—*Purchased.*

Sample of the Kara Para crepe rubber, sent by the donor's son, Capt. S. G. Sinclair, and made by him on Seafeld Estate, Sêlangor, Federated Malay States.—Presented by Mr. A. W. SINCLAIR, F.R.C.S.

III. CHINA, POTTERY, AND GLASS.

Delft plate, with scalloped edge, diam. $8\frac{3}{4}$ ins. ; ornamented with dark blue landscape on a very pale blue ground ; on the rim a foliated design in white on a very pale blue ground. Bristol ; third quarter of the XVIII Century.—Presented by Mrs. C. TITE.

Yellow glazed puzzle-jug, with splashes of green ; height 7ins. ; ornamented with a rudely scratched design and inscribed **S. G. Woods, 1833.** Probably made at Crock Street, or Donyatt, near Ilminster.—Presented by Mr. T. CHARBONNIER.

White earthenware fruit-plate, diam. 9ins., with leaf decoration in slight relief, the veins being painted green ; XIX Century.

Blue and white earthenware plate, diam. $9\frac{5}{8}$ ins., the design in commemoration of Nelson.

Presented by the Rev. C. H. HEALE.

White soup plate, diam. 9ins. with floral decoration in blue; marked in blue on bottom **B. W. M. & Co., Meissen**, and impressed **Brown, Whethead, Moore & Co.**

White saucer, diam. 5½ins., with somewhat blurred decoration in blue; marked in blue on bottom **B. M. W. & Co., Meissen.**

Presented by Mrs. C. H. HEALE.

Large lump of unworked glass, sea-green colour, from the old Nailsea Glass Factory.—Presented by Mrs. CHALLICOM.

Piece of Nailsea glass in the form of a top-hat; of the ordinary dark bottle-glass; height 3½ins. About A.D. 1840-1850.—*Purchased.*

IV. NUMISMATICS.

Penny of Henry III, 1216-1272, struck at the Ilchester mint. *Obv.*—**HENRICVS REX III'**; full faced head, bearded and crowned, with dotted circle. *Rev.*—**IERVEIS ON IVE**; large cross with pellet in the centre, dividing an inner circle of dots, with three pellets in each angle.

Four XVII Century trade tokens, Somerset, as follows :—(1) William Browne, Shepton Mallet; (2) Ben Lewes, Wincanton; (3) John Sanders, Frome; (4) Samuel Whitchurch, Frome.

Presented by Mr. HENRY SYMONDS, F.S.A.

The following English silver coins (bringing the Norris series up to date):—(a) Victoria, first issue, crown, 1847; (b) Jubilee issue,—crown 1891, half-crown 1887, four-shilling piece 1887, florin 1887, one shilling 1890, sixpence 1887, threepence 1893; (c) Diamond Jubilee issue,—crown 1900, half-crown 1899, florin 1901, one shilling 1900, sixpence 1900, threepence 1901; (d) Edward VII,—crown 1902; half-crown 1902, florin 1902, one shilling 1906, sixpence 1902, threepence 1902.—Presented by the Rev. E. H. BATES HARBIN.

Silver medal commemorating the unsuccessful invasions of the Dukes of Monmouth and Argyll, both of whom were defeated, captured, and beheaded, Monmouth in London, 15 July, 1685, and Argyll in Edinburgh, 30 July, 1685.—*Purchased.*

Obv.—Bust of James II, laureated, on pedestal, and resting on the four sceptres of England, Scotland, Ireland, and France; pedestal ornamented with royal shield in Garter, crowned, and inscribed **ARAS ET SCEPTA TUEMUR. 1685. R.A. Fec.**; in the distance, sea with ships and Neptune in sea-chariot. **IACOBVS II. D.G. MAG. BRI. FRAN. ET HIB. REX.**

Rev.—On pedestal inscribed **AMBITIO MALESUADA RUIT**, Justice holding sword and weighing three crowns against sword, torch and serpent; at her feet, bodies of Monmouth and Argyll, their heads on blocks inscribed **IACOBVS DE MONTMOUT ARCHIBALD D'ARGYL**, respectively; distant view of troops destroyed by lightning, and tower of London with heads on spears.

Size 2.35 ins. Struck by R. Arondeaux (French medallist of the second half of the XVII Century, worked in the Netherlands, and was afterwards much employed by William III).

Five Pound note, cancelled, Somersetshire Bank (Stuckey's Banking Company, No. $\frac{N}{U}$ 7606, dated 6 Sept. 1909).—Presented by **STUCKEY'S BANKING COMPANY.**

Second brass coin (*dupondius*) of Faustina junior; "Moneta" type.

Annia Faustina was daughter of Antoninus Pius and Galeria Faustina; she married Marcus Aurelius about A.D. 140, and died A.D. 175.

French counter, XV Century, found in the donor's garden at Evercreech; inscription **AVE MANIA** (sic) **GRACIA PLENA.**—Presented by Mr. W.M. CORRY, junr.

XVII Century trade token of Edward Russe, Castle Cary; found on Lodge Hill, Castle Cary, 1908.—Presented by Mr. W. MACMILLAN.

Pence of (a) Victoria, 1900 (2), 1901 (2); (b) Edward VII, 1904 (2), 1905 (2), 1907 (1), 1908 (2). Half-pence of (a) Victoria, 1900 (2), 1901 (2); (b) Edward VII, 1902 (2) 1909 (1), 1910 (1). Farthings of Edward VII, 1902 (2), 1903 (2).—Presented by the Rev. C. H. HEALE.

Penny of Edward III (poor specimen), found in digging at Osborne House, Taunton, 1910. *Obv.*—**EDWARDVS. REX. ANGL.** *Rev.*—**CIVITAS DVREME** (Durham).—*Purchased.*

One end of the cross on the reverse is formed into a crozier head, which was the symbol of Bishop Hatfield's ecclesiastical mint; the coin must therefore have been struck between 1345 and 1381. The bishop's monument is in Durham Cathedral.

Copper piece, size of a Georgian halfpenny. *Obv.*—Head of George III to r., **GREGORY III. PON.**; under head **I.C.** *Rev.*—Figure of Britannia, **BRITAIN RULES, 1771.**—*Purchased.*

XVII Century trade token of Giles King of Milverton.—*Purchased.*

Two Egyptian medals, 1884,—that issued by the British Government and that by the Khedive; awarded to F. Thos. Pote, able-seaman, H.M.S. "Hecla."—Presented by Mrs. F. T. POTE.

Medal of Admiral Vernon, diam. $1\frac{9}{16}$ ins.

Public-house check, 3d., Phoenix Hotel, Taunton.

Cast of the Common Seal of Taunton; a building surrounded by the inscription, **SIGILLVM. COMMVNE. BURGI. TANTONIE.** (The die of the original seal is preserved by the Town Clerk at the Municipal Buildings).

Presented by Mr. CHARLES TITE.

Red wax impressions of five seals as follows: (1) Bishop Berkeley, of Bath and Wells; (2) Ancient borough of Stoke Courci; (3) Abbot Whiting; (4) seal dug up near Chedzoy Church; (5) a seal of Henry VIII, 1542.—Presented by Miss Fox, Linden, Wellington.

V. MANUSCRIPTS, DRAWINGS, PHOTOGRAPHS, ENGRAVINGS, PRINTED MATTER, ETC.

Enlarged photograph, 12ins. by 10ins., of the picture of the Duke of Monmouth as he appeared after his execution; attributed to Sir Godfrey Kneller. The original is now in the

National Portrait Gallery, and was formerly in the possession of Sir Francis Seymour Haden.—*Purchased.*

Water-colour, by Harry Frier, 1909, of Castle Green, Taunton, and the amusements which took place there during the Assizes, *circa* 1840 ; scene, early afternoon. (*In frame measuring 3ft. 8½ins. by 2ft. 11ins.*)

Enlarged photograph of Charles Moore, geologist ; born at Ilminster, 8 June 1815 ; died at Bath 8 Dec. 1881. (*In frame, 20¼ins. by 25½ins.*)

In 1864 Chas. Moore announced at the meeting of the British Association at Bath his important discovery of the existence in England of the Rhætic Beds, which had previously been overlooked.

Indenture for apprentice, Taunton, 1861 (for comparison with those of the XVIII Century).

Presented by Mr. CHAS. TITE, Hon. Sec.

Photograph of the group of the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society, taken by Montague Cooper, at Newton Surmaville, Yeovil, on July 19th, 1910 (*Size of frame, 25½ins. by 21½ins.*).—*Purchased.*

Two large plans of Taunton Castle and Castle House, 1910, scale 8ft. to 1in., (a) Ground Floor, (b) First floor ; and ground floor plan, showing the position of the drains, water-main, gas-main, and electric cables ; executed by Mr. J. Houghton Spencer, architect.—*Purchased.*

Photograph of Mr. G. F. Luttrell, of Dunster Castle. (*In frame measuring 13½ins. by 10¼ins.*)

George Fownes Luttrell, D.L., J.P., was born in 1826, and died 24 May, 1910. He was president of the Somersetshire Archæological Society in 1889 and 1906,—both Minehead Meetings ; a Trustee of the Society ; and Vice-President from 1890 to 1910.

Presented by Mr. A. F. LUTTRELL.

- Photographic portrait, burnt on tile, of James Turle, organist of Westminster Abbey, 1831-1882 ; born at Taunton, 5 March, 1802 ; died at the Cloisters, Westminster, 28 June,

1882. (*In ebonized frame measuring 11 $\frac{3}{8}$ ins. by 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins.*)—Presented by Mr. C. E. TURLE (son of James Turle).

Lithograph of Diana Swan, aged 80, upwards of 50 years resident in Brockley Combe, on the estate of Mr. J. H. Smyth Pigott. (On stone by H. Worsley, from a sketch by C. E. Tayler; 11 $\frac{5}{8}$ ins. by 8 $\frac{7}{8}$ ins.)—Presented by Mr. JOHN E. PRITCHARD, F.S.A.

Printed leaflet, "The Sentences of all the Prisoners for Lammas Assizes held at Bridgwater, Saturday, August 12th, 1809, before Sir S. Lawrence and Sir R. Graham, Knights, John Nurton, Esq., Sheriff. (Cass, Printer, next the Church Yard, Bridgwater)."—Presented by Mr. H. P. OLIVEY, M.R.C.S.

Indenture for apprentice, Yeovil, 1741; signed by Thos. Proctor and Saml. Goodford, Justices of the Peace.—Presented by Mr. E. C. GARDNER.

The Morning Chronicle, Friday, June 29, 1838, price 5d., containing an account of the Coronation of Queen Victoria.—Presented by Mrs. MEADE-KING, Walford.

Reproduction of a photograph of the "Rosetta Stone," in frame, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins. by 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ ins.—(*Presented anonymously*).

The original stone is in the British Museum; it measures 3ft. 9ins. by 2ft. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins.; found, in 1798, among the ruins of Fort St. Julien, near Rosetta, Mouth of the Nile. From this stone, Thomas Young (born at Milverton) was the first to grasp the idea of "phonetic principle" in the reading of the Egyptian hieroglyphics, and the first to apply it to their decipherment (1816-1818).

VI. NATURAL HISTORY.

(1). ANIMALS, BIRDS, ETC.

Four glazed mahogany cases (drawers for cabinet), 15ins. by 17ins., containing representations of the orders Diptera (from the *Tipulidæ* to the end—*Braulidæ*, or Ticks) and Coleoptera (from the *Cicindelidæ*, or Tiger-beetles, to the *Silphidæ*, or Sexton-beetles).—Presented by Mr. F. MILTON (the cases given by Mr. C. Tite).

Sparrow Hawk (*Accipiter nisus*), female, fine specimen; taken from a trap in Staverton Park, Butley, Suffolk, by the donor. (*Stuffed by the Society*).—Presented by Mrs. ST. GEORGE GRAY.

Newly-hatched chicken, having four legs.—Presented by Mrs. L. BENOKE.

(2). ROCKS, MINERALS, FOSSILS, ETC.

Cores and other specimens from the boring in search of coal at Puriton, in Somerset; taken at about every 25ft.

The boring was stopped on November 24, 1910, after passing through 2,070 feet of overlying formations without reaching the older rocks. The boring operations had been in progress a year.

Presented by the BRIDGWATER COLLIERIES COMPANY, Ltd. (Mr. Ernest Jardine, M.P., *Chairman*; Mr. Jas. McMurtrie, *Consulting Engineer*).

Femur of plesiosaurus, found in rock (forest marble), by Mr. R. R. Hutchings, excavated at Horsington in April, 1900.—Presented by Mr. GEO. SWEETMAN.

Smooth quartzite pebble, length 2½ ins., split in two, and exposing to view the interior deposit of calcite; found in the grounds of Bulland Lodge, Chipstable.—Presented by Mrs. A. CAPEL.

Four glass shade cases containing coral, etc.—Presented by Miss PRANKERD.

VII. WALTER COLLECTION.

RELICS FROM HAM HILL.

The following deposited on loan by Mr. R. HENSLEIGH WALTER, M.B. :—

(a) **Found on Site B '07, East Valley, Ham Hill** (see *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, LIII, pt. i, 89).

Roman Coin.—*Dupondius* of Augustus, struck between A.D. 1-14.

Iron.—Fibula, length 66mm., of La Tène III type, with solid catch-plate.

Fibula, of La Tène III type, the nose and catch-plate missing.

Leaf-shaped javelin-head, socketed, length $4\frac{1}{4}$ ins.; another, of very slender form, point broken off, length $3\frac{3}{4}$ ins.

Penannular brooch, without pin, of oval outline; the terminals are formed by bending back the wire flat against the ring. (See illustration of a similar brooch of bronze found at "Ham Turn," *Proc.*, LVI, ii, p. 56, fig. 11).

(b) **Found on Site C '07, N. spur of Ham Hill** (see *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, LIII, pt. i, 89).

Roman Coins.—Nine "third brass" coins, found in May and June, 1910, as follows:—One of Gallienus, A.D. 254-268; one of Postumus (tinned), A.D. 259-267; one of Tetricus, A.D. 267-273; one of Constantine I (Constantinopolis), A.D. 306-337; one of Constans, A.D. 333-350; one of Magnentius, A.D. 350; and three of Valentinian I, A.D. 364-375.

Bronze Objects.—Two large scales of armour, Roman; * bronze, tinned; in fine state of preservation; the ovoid scales, which have holes for attachment, measure 39 by 35mm. Found together in black earth about 4ft. below the surface, with a fragment of a large Samian bowl. (*Proc.*, LVI, ii, p. 57, fig. 13).

Fibula, length 69mm., of the Early Iron Age and bearing Bronze Age characteristics; the bow, of circular section, is ornamented by ribbing; the end of the catch-plate is broken; the coiled spring appears to have snapped in ancient times, and was apparently repaired by means of an internal cylinder of bronze. Found with thumb-marked pottery, about 6ft. below the surface. (*Proc.*, LVI, ii, p. 55, fig. 8).

*Two scales of armour approaching these Ham Hill specimens in size were found on Hod Hill, Dorset. (See *Collectanea Antiqua*, vi, Plate 3, figs. 2-4; *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Lond.*, xxi, 136; and *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, xlviii, ii, 32).

Fibula, length 58mm., with broad, thin, slightly curved bow, ornamented on the top; Roman. (*Proc.*, LVI, ii, p. 55, fig. 9).

Pin with head, part of another,* fragment—perhaps part of another pin, and a piece of wire bent triangularly; also fragments of leather, of which a sample is preserved on the card; probably of the Early Iron Age. Found with thumb-marked pottery, about 6ft. below the surface, June, 1910.

Ornament—part of a clasp or strap-fastening; it is engraved, inlaid, and tinned.

Iron Objects.—Small knife with bone handle, length 4½ins., Roman; it has slight indications of having had a loop for suspension. It is exceptionally well preserved. Found with Romano-British pottery, 4ft. deep, June, 1910.

Antler.—Implement of red-deer antler, consisting of a smooth-pointed tine; at the butt-end a groove was sawn round the tine and the antler snapped off; also a cut piece of antler, length 2½ins., with hole at one end—perhaps a handle.

Bone.—Smooth piece of a metatarsal bone of large animal.

Flint.—A number of worked flakes and chips, including three scrapers and a partly-completed arrow-head; and the cutting-edge of a highly-polished celt, calcined.

Other Stone Objects.—Axe-head of granite (?), length 4½ins., the butt-end broken off; polished and bevelled at the cutting-edge.

Rough whorl of Ham stone, partly perforated from both faces; and a fossil sea-urchin.

Baked Clay and Pottery.—Spindle-whorl of brown pottery, diam. 42mm.; and a small ball of baked clay with hole penetrating the object about 12mm.; diam. 23·5mm. (Similar objects were found in the Glastonbury Lake-village).

The following pieces of pottery:—(1) Loop, or eyelet; (2) piece of a grooved handle of a vessel; (3) four fragments with nail and finger-marks; (4) one fragment of rim with perforation; (5) fragment ornamented with incised herring-

bone pattern ; (6) two pieces ornamented in typical Late-Celtic style, and comparable with the Glastonbury Lake-village ware.

(c) Found on Site D '10, Ham Hill, about 50 yards S.E. of Site C '07, on the central plateau of the N. spur of the Hill, overlooking the East Valley.

Roman Coins.—Three of Constans, mounted ; three of Valens, mounted ; thirty, including some barbarous imitations. (All “third brass.”)

Eleven British imitations of “third brass” coins, IV Century (A.D. 360-385).

The following “third brass” coins (mounted under glass) :—Theodora (1), Crispus (1), Valens (2), Gratian (3), Maximus II (1), and Arcadius (1)—the latest Roman coin found hitherto on the Hill.

The following, unmounted :—Constantine II (2), Valens (2), and Gratian (1).

Twenty-one “third brass” coins (some fragmentary).

Gem.—Roman gem, carnelian intaglio, perhaps representing Christian symbol, “The Agnus Dei” ; IV Century, A.D. Found with coins of Constans and Valens, July, 1910. (*Proc.*, LVI, ii, p. 60, fig. 22).

Bronze Objects.—Gilt-bronze brooch, circular (diam. 32mm.), with dark conical glass projection in the centre (not gilt). Although sometimes found in Anglo-Saxon graves, this type is always of Romano-British manufacture. Found near a gilt bronze disc, scale-armour, gem, IV Century coins, etc., Sept., 1910. (*Proc.*, LVI, ii, p. 55, fig. 4).

Mr. Reginald A. Smith writes :—“There can be little doubt that the setting is glass ; sometimes they imitated the carbuncle, and there is one in the British Museum which looks like niccolo.” There is a similar brooch with glass cone in the Museum at Colchester. A similar gilt-bronze brooch, but oval, and having a conical projection supposed to be amethyst, was found in the Martyr's Field, Canterbury. (*Journ. Brit. Arch. Assoc.*, xvi, pl. 23, fig. 4, and p. 324, where two others found in East Anglia are mentioned).

Fragments of a gilt-bronze disc. Found with Romano-British pottery, etc., July, 1910.

Three conjoined scales of a *lorica*, the alternate scales tinned; size of scales 25 by 15mm. Found with a "third brass" coin of Valentinian, June, 1910.

Finger-ring and two ear-rings.

Fragments of a spiral finger-ring, composed of fine wire.

Awl, the "business-end" being of circular section, the tang square, length $2\frac{1}{8}$ ins.; precisely similar to awls found in the Somerset Lake-villages.

Spoon, length $5\frac{1}{2}$ ins., of typical Roman form, and fragments of handles of two others.

Small hinge, possibly of a writing-tablet or diptych (*rare*); length when folded 30.5mm. Found with "third brass" Roman coins, June, 1910.

Three circular sheet-bronze discs, possibly caps to the butt-ends of the haftings of knives or other handled implements.

Two thin pieces,—one of diamond shape with hole through the middle.

Pin, with crook-shaped head, apparently complete; unornamented.

Part of a penannular armlet, with a ball terminal, and ornamented with transverse ribbing.

Ornamented band, perhaps from a scabbard; a rivet; and several other fragmentary pieces.

Glass.—Several glass beads, Romano-British. Found with IV Century Roman coins.

Six discs of opaque glass, with plano-convex cross-section; three black and three white.

Fragments of blue and sea-green glass; and part of a perfume bottle.

Iron.—Spud, with socket partly open, and narrow crescentic cutting-edge, the middle of which has been blunted.

Arrow- or dart-head (*spiculum*), used as a projectile from a Roman *catapulta*.

Heavy piece of iron, $3\frac{1}{8}$ ins. long and of circular section; hammered over at the edges at the larger end; possibly a small "earth-anvil."

Small axe-adze, length 4 ins., with hole for insertion of the handle; point of a spear-head, with midrib; large ring, with broken pin attached; three nails, including one with circular head (diam. $1\frac{1}{2}$ ins.); and several fragmentary objects, including seventeen small nails—some of them hob-nails.

Bone.—Plain tapering pin, length $2\frac{7}{8}$ ins., without expanded head; two small flat discs; several fragmentary pins, etc.

Spindle-whorls.—Small perforated whorl of earthenware; pottery disc, with incipient holes on both faces; half a globular whorl of flint, broken on the line of the hole; and three other spindle-whorls, two of pottery, one of stone.

Miscellaneous.—Small fragment of an earthenware lamp; saddle quern, length $12\frac{1}{2}$ ins.; and a stone rubber.

Pottery.—A large quantity of pieces of Roman and Romano-British pottery, including red Samian, imitation Samian, and New Forest wares, etc., and including the round bottom of a small amphora, portion of the rim of a very large vessel, pieces of *mortaria* (including one piece painted white), fragment of a colander, fragment of pot with heavy leaden rivet attached, and fragments of a very thin Roman vessel, of a cream-coloured ware, painted, and ornamented by the application of circular discs of the same ware bearing concentric rings of small raised dots.

The following deposited on loan by Master ERIC HENSELIGH WALTER:—

Found on Site C '07, Ham Hill.

Bronze.—Fragment of a spear-head, length 2 ins.; Bronze Age. Found with thumb-marked pottery, about 6 ft. below the surface, May, 1910.

Fragment of an awl, length $1\frac{3}{8}$ ins.,—probably of the Bronze Age, and found with thumb-marked pottery, May, 1910.

Fragment of a wire bracelet—probably of the Bronze Age. Found with thumb-marked pottery, May, 1910.

Nail with rounded hollow head and long stem, length $1\frac{1}{2}$ ins.

Bone, Antler, and Shale.—Portions of five worked bone pins, the heads of three being complete.

Polished pointed end of a tine of red-deer, with transverse perforation through opposite faces; length $2\frac{1}{4}$ ins.

Fragments of three Kimmeridge shale bracelets.

Small bronze penannular brooch, max. diam. 19·5mm., with bulbous terminals. Found at Dalton Parlours, Yorks; Romano-British. (*Deposited by Mr. R. H. Walter, and given to him by Mr. C. J. Harrison, Martock*).

Three agate beads, said to have been found with others between Stoke and Montacute some years ago. (*Deposited by Mr. R. H. Walter, and given to him by Mr. G. F. Lawrence, Wandsworth*).

Additions to the Library.

From January 1st, 1910, to December 31st, 1910.

DONATIONS.

A large number of volumes by Somersetshire authors to be added to the donor's collection of books in Taunton Castle.—Presented by Mr. CHARLES TITE, Hon. Sec.

Archæologia, vol. LXI, pt. 2 ; vol. LXII, pt. 1.—Presented by the Society of Antiquaries of London.

Trans-Himalaya: Discoveries and Adventures in Tibet, by Sven Hedin, 2 vols.—Presented by Mr. W. B. BROADMEAD.

A Quantock Family: The Stawells of Cothelstone, etc.—Presented by the Compiler, Colonel G. D. STAWELL.

Proceedings, Dorset Field Club, vols. XIII and XV.—Presented by the Club.

The Index Library (*British Record Society*), pts. 118-121, including portions of the following: (1) Worcester Wills, vol. II ; (2) Lincoln Wills, vol. II ; (3) Devon Wills, vol. II ; (4) Leicester Marriage Licenses ; (5) Glos. Inquis. P.M., vol. v ; (6) Wilts Inquis. P.M., vol. III.—Presented by the Rev. F. W. WEAVER, F.S.A., Hon. Sec.

The Entomologist, vols. VI-XVIII, 1872-1885 ; *The Entomologists' Monthly Magazine*, vols. I-XXVII, 1864-1890 (part 272 missing).—Presented by Mr. A. E. HUDD, F.S.A., F.E.S.

Hunting Journal of the Blackmore Vale Hounds ; A Round Trip in North America.—Presented by the Authoress, the Lady THEODORA GUEST.

Index to Collinson's *History of Somerset* (large paper copy).—Presented by Messrs. BARNICOTT & PEARCE.

Romances and Drolls of the West of England, 2 vols.; *English Plant Names*, by John Earle.—Presented by the Rev. F. M. T. PALGRAVE.

Report and Transactions of the Devonshire Association, vol. XLII, 1910.—Presented by the Rev. D. P. ALFORD.

Proceedings, Bath and District Branch, Som. Arch. & N. H. Society, vols. for 1909 and 1910.—Presented by the Branch.

Devonshire (Camb. Co. Geographies).—Presented by the Authors, Mr. F. A. KNIGHT and Mrs. L. M. DUTTON.

Seventy-first Annual Report of the Deputy-Keeper of the Public Records; Notes about East Coker, by the Rev. C. POWELL.—Presented by the Rev. E. H. BATES HARBIN.

Suffolk in 1524, Subsidy Return; Great and Little Wheltenham Parish Registers, 1557-1850.—Presented by the Editor, the Rev. S. H. A. HERVEY.

The Gold Torc found at Yeovil, 1909—*Report of Coroner's Inquest, Copy of the Inquisition*, and H. St. G. Gray's paper on the subject (*Coroners' Society Annual Report*, IV, 1909-1910); *Notes on the Allington Gold Torc (Wilts)*; *Report on the Meare Lake Village Excavations*, Brit. Assoc., 1910; *Second Interim Report on the Excavations at Maumbury Rings, Dorchester*, 1909.—Presented by Mr. H. ST. GEORGE GRAY.

Jarman's *History of Bridgwater*.—Presented by the Rev. Preb. J. HAMLET.

Jeboult's *History of West Somerset*, with cuttings and notes; *The Queen's Christmas Carol*.—Presented by Mrs. PATTON.

Le Second Part de les Reports du Thos. Siderfin; four *Common Prayer-Books* showing the changes in the Royal names in the State prayers, 1901-1910.—Presented by the Rev. C. H. HEALE.

Report of Mines and Quarries.—Presented by Mr. H. R. GODDARD.

A bundle of local deeds.—Presented by Mr. H. BYARD SHEPPARD.

A Customary containing the cheif Points of ye Customs of the Mannor of Taunton and Taunton Deane, etc., 1647 (MS.); bundle of papers, Taunton Election, 1865.—Presented by Mr. F. S. DODSON.

Castle Cary Visitor, 1910.—Presented by Mr. W. MACMILLAN.

Eighth and Ninth Annual Reports, Somerset Men in London.—Presented by the Somerset Men.

The Wilts and Dorset Bank Journal, 1909, containing an article on "The Parrett."—Presented by the Author of the article, Mr. F. BEALE.

Several old 8vo. pamphlets sewn together, including *Joseph of Arimathea*, 1770, and others printed at Taunton and Crewkerne.—Presented by Mr. H. P. OLIVEY, M.R.C.S.

Twelve Somerset deeds, 1640-1753, relating to parishes of Ashbrittle, Babcary, Batcombe, Old Cleeve, Spaxton, Stony Stratton, Wanstrow, Weston Bampfylde, Winsford, and Yeovil; *The Monogram BR. and RB. on certain coins of Charles I.*—Presented by Mr. H. SYMONDS, F.S.A.

Interleaved copy, with additional notes, of the *Birds of Somerset* (Vict. Co. Hist., vol. 1); *Notes on the Kite in Somerset*.—Presented by the Author, the Rev. F. L. BLATHWAYT.

The Cult of the Circle-Builders, 1909.—Presented by the Author, Mr. E. M. NELSON.

Pigmy Flint Implements in N. Devon; Human Remains of Neolithic Age found near Croyde.—Presented by the Author, Mr. THOMAS YOUNG, M.R.C.S.

Traces of the British Church in Somerset.—Presented by the Author, the Rev. D. J. PRING.

Somerset Club-Brasses (Journ. Archæol. Assoc.)—Presented by the Author, Mr. EMANUEL GREEN, F.S.A.

Mammals of the Bristol District, by C. K. Rudge and H. J. Charbonnier.—Presented by Mr. CHARBONNIER.

The Men of the Barma-Grande (Baoussé-Roussè), by Dr. R. Verneau.—Presented by Mr. A. F. SOMERVILLE.

Works and old Sermons, by John Jewel, Bishop of Salisbury (in original binding, with ring); *Roman Road, Larkhill Quarry, Preston Plucknett*.—Presented by Mr. E. C. GARDNER.

An Act *re* new Church and Workhouse, Bathwick, 1847; *Full Account of the anonymous Libel on the Rev. P. M. Cumming founded against Wm. Goodden* (Bath, 1826).—Presented by the Rev. E. H. GODDARD.

Catalogue of Old English Glass, including Nailsea and Bristol, Puttick and Simpson, Dec. 10, 1909.

Notes on a White Lias Section at Saltford.—Presented by the Author, the Rev. H. H. WINWOOD, F.G.S.

Church Towers of Cambridgeshire.—Presented by the Author, Dr. F. J. ALLEN.

Downside Review, nos. 85-87.—Presented by St. Gregory's Society.

Third Report of the Local Govt. Board on Flies as Carriers of Infection.

Transactions, Leicester Lit. and Phil. Society, vol. XIV.

Proceedings, Nova Scotia Inst. of Science, vol. XII, pt. 2.

Journal, Torquay Nat. Hist. Society, vol. I, no. 2, 1910.

Note on Zaunichellia gibberosa as a British Plant (Somerset reference).—Presented by the Author, Mr. H. S. THOMPSON.

Building News, March 18, 1910, containing illustrations of the Charbonnier Collection of Pewter in Taunton Castle Museum (which however is not acknowledged).

The Builder, January 1, 1910, containing *Churches on the Somerset Coastline*, by R. W. Paul, F.S.A., and presented by him.

Directory of the Royal Society of Arts, by Sir H. T. Wood.

The following Museum and Library Reports:—4th Report, Taunton Free Library, and 3rd Supplement of Catalogue, 1910; Colchester Museum, 1909-10; Horniman's Museum, 1909; Yarmouth Library and Museum, 1909-10; Welsh Museum, Cardiff, 1909-10; Whitby Museum, 1909.

- The Times*, 1910.—Presented by the Somerset County Club.
Som. County Gazette, 1910.—Presented by the Proprietors.
Som. County Herald and Taunton Courier, 1910.—Presented by the Proprietors.
West Som. Free Press.—Presented by the Proprietors.

RECEIVED FROM SOCIETIES IN CORRESPONDENCE FOR
 THE EXCHANGE OF PUBLICATIONS.

- British Association—*Report*, 1909 ; *Report of the Corresponding Societies' Committee*, 1909.
 British Museum (Natural History)—*The Cretaceous Bryozoa*, vol. II, by J. W. Gregory, F.R.S. ; *Catalogue of the Marine Reptiles of the Oxford Clay in the Brit. Mus.*, by C. W. Andrews, F.R.S.
 Society of Antiquaries of London—*Proceedings*, vol. XXII, pt. 2 ; vol. XXIII, pt. 1.
 Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland—*Journal*, vol. LXVI, pt. 4 ; vol. LXVII, pts. 1, 2, 3.
 British Archæological Association—*Journal*, vol. XV, n.s., pts. 2, 3 ; vol. XVI, pt. 1.
 Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland (Part exchange)—*Journal*, vol. XXXIX, pt. 2 ; vol. XL, pt. 1 ; *Man*, 1910.
 Society of Antiquaries of Scotland—*Proceedings*, vol. XLIII.
 Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland—*Journal*, vol. XXXIX, pt. 4 ; vol. XL, pts. 1-3.
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PROCEEDINGS
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DURING THE YEAR
1910.

PART II.—PAPERS, ETC.

History of the Manor of Newton Surmaville.

BY THE REV. E. H. BATES HARBIN, M.A.

THE manor of Newton is not mentioned separately in the Domesday Survey, and must have been contained in one of the two estates which included Yeovil. From its position it was probably part of the estate of William de Eu, who had for his under-tenant Hugh Maltravers. Although de Eu's attainder for rebellion against William Rufus did not disturb the tenure of the under-tenant, whose name still survives in Hendford Maltravers, some portion certainly fell to the Crown. A member of the royal family, whom a jury in 1219 could not identify nearer than "the daughter of a certain king" (*filia cujusdam regis*), bestowed a part called the free tenement of Yeovil on the parish church of St. John in free and perpetual alms. There is good reason for believing that the Empress Maud was intended under this obscure designation.¹ By a grant from the Crown Newton was created a separate manor, rated at one hide, to be held in petit serjeanty by the annual

1. *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, xxxii, i, 19; xlv, ii, 203.

service of rendering a tablecloth of ten ells measure and a towel of five ells to the Exchequer at the feast of St. Michael.¹

The earliest reference to Newton that I have been able to find is given in a Final Concord made at Guildford, 28th Jan., 1208 (9 John). The parties to this were Robert de Monasterio and Matilda his wife, by Robert himself in his wife's place, plaintiffs, and William Walensis and Emma his wife, tenants, by William himself in his wife's place, for one third part of the villes of Waie and Newenton and Sideliz, which Robert and Matilda claimed as her dower by gift from Ralph son of Ruand, formerly her husband. This gift having been acknowledged by the tenants, Robert and Matilda surrendered it in consideration of an annuity of thirty shillings during Matilda's life.²

Waie and Sideliz are in Dorsetshire. The former is one of several manors of that name recorded in Domesday, mostly small, which compose the modern parishes of Upway and Broadway; the latter is perhaps part of Upsydling in the parish of Sydling St. Nicholas. As Alured de Lincoln obtained the custody of these lands in 1232, we must probably in Domesday look for these manors which were then held by Alured's ancestress, Hawisia widow of Hugh Fitzgrip of Wareham, and afterwards wife of Alured of Lincoln.³ But in Domesday one of the manors called Waie, which had belonged to Hugh Fitzgrip, was then in the king's hands, and it is highly probable that there it remained. In the return of knights' fees, made in 1166, under the heading "De dono Domini Regis de purchasiis Episcopi Sarisbiriensis" appears the name of Rualent (*Lib. Niger*) or Rualet de Waie (*Lib. Ruber*, i, 218) as holding one-and-a-half knight's fees. Either Rualent (or Ruand) or his son Ralph must have been the

1. Liber Ruber, ii, 547.

2. Dorset Records, pt. ix, p. 18. Ped. Fin., 9 John, divers cos.

3. Eyton, Dorset Survey, 78. *Som. and Dors. N. and Q.*, iv, art. 35; vi, art. 27.

donee of Newton, as the wording of the Final Concord shows that Emma Walensis was her father's heir.

Her stepfather, Robert de Monasterio, may have been descended from William de M. who in 1086 held part of Blandford St. Mary. In 1166 among the knights of Alured de Lincoln were William de M. holding three fees and Robert de M. with half a fee. William also held one fee of Cerne Abbey and two hides of Milton Abbey. Matilda de Monasterio may have married for the third time William de Wytefeud, but the evidence is not quite clear.¹

We will therefore return to Emma Walensis, or de Waie, the most important individual in the concord of 1208. On her death in 1221 a jury, composed of Milo de Hundeston, John de Marisco, Richard de Happelby, Richard de Cantilupe, John Viel, John de Cokeford, and many others, found that Emma de Waie held one hide of land in Niweton of the king by the service mentioned above, and that Philip de Salmunvill her son was her nearest heir.²

As several of the jurors, and William Walensis, served on the jury which enquired into the liberties of Yeovil church in 1219, it is probable that the jury of 1221 met at Yeovil or Ilchester. The first husband of Emma belonged to the Norman family of Sarmonville, or Salmonville as it is indifferently written. This is a small village about nine miles north-east of Rouen. The family was resident in Dorsetshire at an early date, as in 1166 Philip de Sarmunville held half a knight's fee of Alured de Lincoln; and his holding was no doubt Langton Sarmavile (but now Herring), which in Domesday was held by the king and the widow of Hugh Fitzgrip. As it is hardly likely that Philip was the husband of a lady who was living in 1221, we must suppose that his son (whose Christian name is not on record) was the first

1. Dorset Records, pt. ix, p. 45. Ped. Fin. 12 Hen. III, no. 91.

2. Inq. p. m. Henry III, anno incerto, but the sheriff named therein held that office 1221-2.

husband of Emma de Waie, and after being the father of Philip de Salmunvill died before 1208. In 1227 Jordan de Sarmunville quitclaimed to Philip de Sarmunville, after an assize of Mort Dancester, all his rights to two hides of land in Langeton and Waie, receiving in return a moiety of the manor of Stertes (Sterthill in Burton Bradstock) with the capital messuage and garden, saving to Philip and his heirs the advowson of the said ville. This looks like an arrangement between two brothers.

After the death of Emma de Waie in 1221, who according to the custom of the period was known by the name of her estate in preference to that of her father or her husband, Philip de Sarmunville recovered Newton from William le Waleis in exchange for one hundred shillings as the result of an action tried at the Assizes, 1225. The wording of the record seems to imply that William had tried to back out of his bargain by a denial of the facts, for which he was left in the king's mercy.¹ A note in the Pipe Roll for 1228 records that Philip had accounted at the Exchequer for his annual service.

Philip married Beatrix, daughter of William, son of Roger, and widow of Gerard de Clist, and endowed her with an hide of land at Newton.² During their lifetime they gave to the Abbey of Torre in Devonshire the church of Hennock which was the inheritance of the said Beatrix.

Philip died in 1232, as in that year the king granted to Alured de Lincoln for ten marks the custody of the lands which he had held, notwithstanding that the said Philip held of the king in capite a carucate of land in Newton by the aforesaid service. In 1236 Beatrix de Sarmonvill accounted at the Exchequer for one mark for not prosecuting a suit, and 1241 she accounted for another mark for withdrawing her suit.³

1. *S.R.S.*, xi, p. 70; Assize Roll, 9 Hen. III, 314.

2. Close Rolls, 12 March, 1232.

3. Rot. Pip., quoted in Hutchins' "Dorset," ii, 744; from which work most of the Dorsetshire references are taken.

Philip's family consisted of three daughters who were all married by 1243. At the Assizes held at Ilchester that year the jurors for Stone Hundred returned that Geoffrey de Warmill and Margaret his wife, Thomas de Crukert and Joan his wife, and Henry de Milleburn and Cecily his wife, hold one hide of land in Newton of the king in serjeanty by the aforesaid service. In spite of the order given to the daughters there is plenty of evidence that Johanna (Joan), generally known as de Sormaville, was the eldest, in confirmation of the editor's note on the above return that though the ladies were apparently co-heiresses, lands held in serjeanty had been treated as incapable of partition, and the eldest daughter could claim the whole.¹

Cecily de Milleburn does not appear again as interested in the manor, and was either bought out, or died childless.

Thomas de Crukert was the owner of Cricket St. Thomas in South Petherton hundred, most probably descended from William de Cruket who held two knight's fees in 1166 of Henry Lovell. Ralph de Cruket was a juror at the Taunton Assizes in 1201; and was a royal verderer for the county in 1232. Thomas de Cricket died before the close of the reign of Henry III. In the Patent Roll, 1 Edw. I, 1272, is the appointment of Henry de Wollavington to take the assize of novel disseisin arraigned by Mabel Gidye against John de Cricket and others touching a tenement in Newton. In Kirkby's "Quest," 1284-5, Johannes de Cryket and William de Sarneville held a moiety of Nyweton et Samaville by the serjeanty aforesaid, and the other moiety of William de Gowys.² On the death of William Gouiz in 1299 it was found that Johanna de Cruket held of him half a knight's fee in Nyweton to her and her heirs, of the annual value of twenty shillings. She pays nothing but renders royal service.³

1. *S.R.S.*, xi, no. 867, and note.

2. "Feudal Aids," iv, 274.

3. Hutchins' "Dorset," iii, 695.

This evidence would imply that the Patent Rolls and Kirkby's "Quest" have erred in entering John instead of Johanna (de Sormaville or Cricket), who certainly held Newton at her death in 1307. There was, however, a John de Cricket living at this period, who in 1296 granted lands and the advowson of the chapel in Estham (in Crewkerne), the property of his wife Joan, to Geoffrey de Ashlond,¹ and Michael, grandson of Johanna owned a moiety of Estham as will appear later. It is possible that John de Cricket was the eldest son of Johanna and died before his mother without an heir; or that William was his son.

The exact date of the death of Johanna de Sormaville is illegible in the Inquisition *post mortem*, but this was held at Somerton the 6th July, 35 Ed. I, 1307. The jury found that she held in Nyweton Sormaville one messuage with a garden, 66 acres of land, 1 acre of wood and another of pasture, and 2 acres of alder grove, in petty serjeanty by the abovenamed service. Also that there were five free tenants, of whom William de Warmewelle held a messuage, 22 acres of land, and 3*sh.* 4*d.* rent, paid on the festival of the exaltation of the Holy Cross (14th September); John Godwyn held 12 acres of land and paid 1 lb. of cumin seed at Michaelmas; William de Wontesleigh held 10 acres of land and paid 6*d.* at the festival of the Purification; Henry de Rixchyvel held 5 acres of land and paid 12*d.* at Michaelmas, and Ralph Sallman held 10 acres of land and paid 18 pence. There was also one villein who held a messuage and 10 acres of land and paid 18 pence by half-yearly payments, and two cottagers who paid 12 pence and 9 pence respectively. The jury then delivered a second finding that the property was held of William de Gouiz, who was nephew and co-heir of the late Alured de Lincoln, and left two daughters, Johanna the wife of John Latimer, and Alice wife of Robert le Musteres. Finally, that William de Crucket was her son and heir, aged thirty years and more.²

1. Ped. Fin. 24 Ed. I, 25; *S.R.S.*, vi, 295.

2. Inq. p. m., 35 Ed. I, no. 36.

William de Crucket (or de Sarmaville) as heir of his father held Cryket (St. Thomas) of Richard Lovel for one quarter of a knight's fee in 1303.¹ In 1296 Geoffrey de Wermwell and William de Cruket held one quarter of a knight's fee in Southwaye in Culford Hundred. William was dead in 1313, and the jury on the Inquisition *post mortem* found that he held divers lands in Nyweton Sormanville in petit serjeanty by the service as above, also the ville of Cricket held of Richard Lovel; and in Dorsetshire a water mill at Waye Rywand² and divers lands in Bradeway; and that Michael his son and heir was forty years old and more.³

In 1303 Michael de Cricket held, with Galfrid de Aslond, Estham, Langebrigg, and the tenure of Henry de Legh, of William de Cryket for one quarter of a knight's fee⁴; and he presented to the chapel of Estham in 1313. But before long he had to part with all the lands in Somerset and Dorset. In 1315 he conveyed to Richard de Cruket (his son) and Cristina his wife and the heirs of their body a messuage, mill, and other property in Brodewaye and Wayerwant with reversion to Michael.⁵ He also conveyed to his son at a date not yet known, Cricket St. Thomas; and in 1327 Richard and Cristina sold the manor and advowson to Walter de Rodneye.⁶ In 1318 the Patent Rolls record a pardon to John Musket for acquiring in fee without licence a messuage, a carucate of land, and 20*sh.* rent in Newenton Sameville from Michael de Cruket tenant in chief, for a fine of one mark. In 1317 Michael and Isabella his wife granted five acres of land in Hewenebar (parish of Hardington Mandeville) to Walter and Nicholas de Helmdone with reversion to Michael and Isabella

1. "Feudal Aids," iv, 315.

2. Grant of a mill called Criketsmull in Waye Ruwant, 15 Ric. II; Cal. Anc. Deeds, c. 985.

3. Inq. p. m. 2 Edw. II, no. 35.

4. "Feudal Aids," Somerset, iv, 317.

5. Ped. Fin., 9 Ed. II, 95; "Dorset Records," pt. xii, 283.

6. Ped. Fin. 2 Ed. III. 24; *S.R.S.*, xii, 133.

and her heirs.¹ In 1321 they granted divers lands with a moiety of the advowson of the chapel of Estham to Ivo and Alice de Ashlond and their children Thomas and Alice for their lives, with reversion to Richard and Cristina.² The connection of the family with Somersetshire was now practically severed, and the only trace of them at Newton is the field-name of Cricketsham still applied to a portion of the meadow near the South-Western railway bridge.

The Musket family were originally settled at Hescombe within the Hundred of Tintinhull and apparently in the parish of Brympton, but now unknown. In 1316 John Musket held Hetecombe in Tintinhull Hundred; and in the Taxation Roll of 1327 where Hescombe and Draycote (in Limington parish and Stone Hundred) are conjoined, John Musket heads the list of taxpayers with a payment of four shillings.³ In 1309 Richard Abbod conveyed to John Musket for one hundred marks of silver a messuage and land in Esthestecombe and Westhestecombe⁴; and in 1316 Richard Hervey conveyed to John Musket for one hundred shillings lands in Kyngeston, Mershe, and Sok Denys.⁵ In 1318, as stated above, John Musket acquired the land of Michael de Cruket in Newenton Samaville.

John Musket died 4 Jan., 1351. The return of the Inquisition *post mortem* taken at Yeovil 12th March, 1351, shows that he held of the King in capite by the service of 6*sh.* 8*d.*, a messuage with a carucate of land and 20*sh.* rent in Newenton Sarmevill, worth 40 shillings, a messuage with a carucate of land at Leghe of Richard de Chyseldon, lord of Penne (Selwood), and 30 acres at Elleneston, held of the Prior of

1. Ped. Fin., 11 Ed. II, 31, and 19 Ed. II, 106.

2. Ped. Fin. 14 Ed. II, 17.

3. *S.R.S.*, iii, 224.

4. Ped. Fin. 2 Ed. II, 18.

5. Ped. Fin. 9 Ed. II, 62.

Montacute. His brother William, aged 40 and more, was his heir.¹

William seems to have borrowed money from Robert de Samborne, Rector of Yeovil, as in 1358 it was found not to the King's damage to allow John Botor to have again four marks issuing from two-thirds of the manor of Newton Sarmavill, acquired from Robert de Samborne for the life of the said Robert, held of William Musket.² In 1360 William Musket settled Newton (and probably Elleneston) on his son John and his wife Alianora.³ John died in 1373; the inquisition though still in existence, is quite illegible.⁴ Alianora Musket died 23rd Nov., 1385; the inquisition taken at Yeovil 20th Jan., 1386, returned that she held the lands in Newton mentioned above by the service of 40 pence, and 40 acres of land in the same ville of Robert Latymer as of his manor of Duntish, and 30 acres in Elneston within the manor of Hendford of Reginald Cobham; and further that Agnes daughter of John and Alianora and now wife of John Holine, aged 25 and more was her daughter and heir.⁵ After this date the Holine (or Holme) connection with Newton and Hescombe disappears; so we will return to the fortunes of the remaining daughter of Philip de Sormaville, Margaret wife of Geoffrey de Warmwell.

This family took their name from a village in South Dorset, where they settled from very early times. In the return of 1166 (*Liber Ruber*, I, 215) Geoffrey de Warmewelle held one knight's fee of Alured de Lincoln. By a fine levied in 1205 Idonia, who was the wife of Theodore de Warmewelle, received a life interest in property in that ville.⁶ In 1235 Geoffrey de Wermwell and Adam Scherard made an arrangement con-

1. Inq. p. m. 25 Ed. iii, 17.

2. Inq. p. m. 31 Ed. III, 2nd nos. 13.

3. Inq. p. m. 33 Ed. III, 2nd nos. 40.

4. Inq. p. m. 47 Ed. III, 23.

5. Inq. p. m. 9 R. ii, 36.

6. Ped. Fin. 6 John, 36.

cerning common of pasture in Meurrige with Eudo Martel.¹ By 1243 Geoffrey was married to Margaret Sormaville, so apparently he cannot be the Geoffrey who with Joan his wife held half an acre of land in Broadway in 1240 (Hutchins, i, 426), Geoffrey de W. was dead before the end of Henry III's reign. By a charter earlier than 1269 John atte Bridport granted to Geoffrey de W., Knt., for 10 marcs of silver all his land in the ville of Walditch (co. Dorset) to which Sir Thomas de Cricket was witness; and by a later deed, *temp.* Henry III, Margaret late wife of G. de W. in her legal widowhood granted to Henry Sherard with Eve her daughter in frank marriage the whole of her land in Wauditch by rent of 1 lb. of cummin for all services save royal. By another charter dated at Wermewelle the Thursday after Epiphany, 53 Hen. III (10 Jan., 1269), Margaret late wife of Geoffrey de W. granted to Adam son of Henry Sherard for his homage and service the rent of 1 lb. of cummin which she had been accustomed to receive of Henry S. and Eve his wife for the land at Wauditch which the said Margaret had given in frank marriage with Henry and Eve her daughter. (Hutchins, ii, 208). The two branches of the family remained on good terms. By a deed dated at West Marsh the Thursday after the Epiphany, 6 Ric. II (8 Jan., 1383), Richard de W. by his faithful in Christ, William, Rector of Warmwell and John Bardolph, of Yeovile, thereby constituted his attornies, gives full and peaceful seizin of all his lands in Warmwell and elsewhere in Dorset to John Fauconer and Matilda his wife (sister of said Richard). In witness thereof he appended his seal, but because his seal was unknown to many the seal of Roger de Warmwell was appended. Gerard gives as the arms of Warmwell "Three mullets, out of a seale."²

Another branch of the family settled at Salisbury, where

1. Ped. Fin. Dorset, 20 Hen. III, 119.

2. Gerard, Survey of Somerset; *S.R.S.*, xv, 170.

William Warmwell was mayor in 1380, and Robert Warmwell filled that office in 1419 and 1429.

Geoffrey and Margaret Warmwell were succeeded at Newton by their son William, born in or about 1247. He gave evidence at an enquiry held in 1297 concerning the age of John de Meryet, who was born 2nd April, 1276; and testified that in the same year on the festival of St. Barnabas (11th June) he bought his land at Newton, in the county of Somerset, which he yet holds.¹ There is now no record of any purchase, and I am inclined to think that it may refer to the delivery of his free tenement in Newton after his parents' death. He married late in life, and died in 1307. The Inquisition held at Somerton 4th July, 1307, returned that he held divers lands in Newton Sormavyle of the heir of Johanna de Sormavyle, and with Alianora his wife held a moiety of Pen Mill (in Yeovil); and that Richard de Warmwell his son and heir is seven years old.²

In the Tax roll for 1327 Richard de Warmwell paid one shilling in Kingston (part of Yeovil), but after this date he disappears, and was succeeded by Roger de Warmwell, who may have been his son and heir. In the great riot at the parish church of Yeovil, on 8th November, 1349, when the Bishop of the Diocese was treated with great rudeness and violence, Roger, being presumably young and foolish, was a ringleader, to judge by the severity of the punishment imposed upon him. He was to perform public penance in the churches of Yeovil, Wells, Bath, Glaston, Bristol, and Somerton; make a pilgrimage in penitential manner to Christ Church, Canterbury, and pay 20*li.* to the Bishop.³ He married Felicia daughter of Alice (husband's name not given), who was niece and co-heir of John de Preston. The uncle had died in the late autumn of 1361, and his married daughter Elizabeth de

1. *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, xviii, ii, 145.

2. *Inq. p. m.* 35 Ed. I, 17.

3. *Reg. Ralph de Salopia, S.R.S.*, x, 599.

Pappeworth only survived him ten days, her only child John being already dead.¹ It was the year of the *pestis secunda*, which was remarkably fatal to the well-to-do and the young.²

Roger died on the 8th April, 1387, and his wife on the 25th May in the same year. The two inquisitions return that Roger held one third of the manor of Niweton Sarmaville by the service of 40 pence, and, jointly with his wife, lands, rents, and reversions in Preston Plucknett, Sock Dennis, West Marsh, Kingston juxta Yeovil, Chilthorne Domer, East Coker and West Coker. Their son and heir was John Warmwell aged 28 and more.³

Like his predecessors John's name seldom occurs in the records of the time. The Episcopal register of 10 October, 1411, records a licence to Robert Langbroke and Christiana his wife to have masses and other divine services in a chapel or simple oratory within the manor of John Warwelle at Newton Sarnaville.

John died on the 8th September, 1435, aged 76 or more. The inquisition held at Yeovil on 12th October was for some reasons not considered satisfactory, and another was held at Milborne Port, 9th June, 1436. This found that he had settled a messuage with a garden, one toft, half a carucate of land, and 48 acres of pasture in Nyweton Sarmavyle by a deed dated 11th October, 1420 (without the royal licence) upon himself and his wife Margery for their lives, with remainder to Ralph Brett, of Caundle Marsh, *co.* Dorset, now dead, and Agnes his wife, in fee, and the heirs of Agnes, and in default to Richard Peny and Alice his wife in fee, and her heirs, with remainder to the right heirs of the said John. Also that by a later deed, dated 6th September, 1425, he settled two ferlings of land at Newton on Jane his then wife, with remainder as above. Finally that his heirs were his daughters, Alice aged

1. Inq. p. m., 35 Ed. III, ii, 40.

2. Creighton, C., "Epidemics in Britain," I, 203.

3. Inq. p. m., 10 R. II, 51.

36, and Agnes aged 32 ; which names the clerk has apparently transposed. Another inquisition taken at the same time and place gave the additional information that Alice was now the wife of Simon Blyke.¹

Agnes Brett remarried for her second husband Tristram Burnell, of Poyntington. The Patent Rolls for 20 Hen. VI record a licence, 20 June, 1442, to Tristram Burnell and Agnes his wife to enfeof certain trustees of lands in Newton Surmaville, to settle the same on Tristram and Agnes and the heirs of her body by Ralph Brett, late her husband, remainder to the heirs of her body by Tristram, remainder to right heirs of Agnes.² Her husband may have been descended from a son or nephew of Robert Burnell, Bishop of Bath and Wells, who left large estates in this county. Tristram was alive in 1464 when he was party to a fine for settling lands in Yeovil³ ; but predeceased Agnes who died 27th Dec., 1478. The Inquisition taken at Ilchester 29th March, 1479, returned that Agnes late wife of Tristram Burnell was seised of 3 messuages, 9 tofts, one dovecot, one garden, 140 acres of land, 4 acres of meadow, 254 acres of pasture in Newton Sarmaville, and of 2 tofts, one curtilage with garden annexed, and 20 acres of land in the same ville, which were all held by the service of rendering a towel and tablecloth of the value of 13*sh.* 4*d.*, and were worth 5 marks ; and were lately the property of John Warmhill ; also of lands in Chilthorne Domer, Kingston juxta Yeovil, East Coker, and West Marsh. Finally that Henry her son and heir was 30 years old and more.

The enumeration of lands in Newton shows that the whole manor was now concentrated in one family, while the disappearance of the free tenants and cottagers points to the fact that the land was being laid down to grass. This is amply confirmed by the will of Henry Burnell referred to below. In

1. Inq. *p. m.*, 14 Hen. VI, 31 (3 in all) ; 16 Hen. VI, 22.

2. See also *Ped. Fin.*, 20 Hen. VI, 12.

3. *Ped. Fin.*, 3 Ed. IV, 5.

1485 John Lisle, Esq., and Amicia his wife conveyed a considerable amount of property in Crewkerne to Henry Burnell and Isabella his wife and her heirs.¹ She also possessed other property in her own right as will be shown in the Inquisition *p. m.* Henry's will composed in English, 5th Jan., 1490, is a long and interesting document. It begins with a singular disposition of his body, which was to be buried under the High Altar of Sherborne Abbey, and then after several charitable bequests, left to his good and loving wife all his farm stock and produce at Charlton and elsewhere. Also to his daughter Jane 20 sheep and a good weight of wool; to Margaret 200 marks, if so that she marry with John Mychell, Esq., of Cannington; to Isabel 100 marks for her marriage; to Alice to make her a "nonne" in the priory of Cannington; 100 shillings to his son Peter now being in the college of Winchester; a legacy to his son William; and to John, his eldest son, certain plate and gold chains. To Sir Henry, his godson, a weight of good wool to make him therewith a good gown and a hood; and 18 weights of wool not specifically disposed of to be sold to the utmost value for the legacies named in the will.² The Inquisition *p. m.* was taken at Ilchester 10th April, 1491.³ It returned that he held the lands enumerated in his mother's inquisition and had settled them by a deed dated 20 May, 1480. He also held, apparently of his wife's inheritance, the manors of Byre Burnell and Otehull⁴ worth £17 annually, held of James Daubeneye. In Dorsetshire he held land in Caundel Marsh, Fivehead Nevile, and Lydlinche, held of the Bishop of Salisbury, settled on him by his parents by a deed dated 14 Oct., 1468.⁵ In Devonshire he held the manor of Croke Burnell, and lands in Croke Burnell,

1. Ped. Fin., 1 Rich. III, 1.

2. S.R.S., xvi. 290.

3. Inq. *p. m.*, 6 H. VII, 18.

4. Bere and Oathill in Wayford parish, formerly Crewkerne.

5. Inq. *p. m.*, C. ser. II, vol. 6 (19).

Croke Sampforde, Stone, and Holy Croke, all in the parish of North Tawton.¹ Finally John is his son and heir aged 20 and more.

Isabel, the widow, survived her husband 33 years, and died 17th Feb., 1524. The Inquisition *p. m.* was held at Yeovil in June of that year. It returned that she held property in Crewkerne, Cresham and Holestowey in the parish of Cutcombe, and in Harpefford² of the Abbess of Caneley, *i.e.*, Canonleigh in Devon; and that by a deed executed at Poyntington on 1st Jan., 1516, she enfeoffed certain trustees of her lands to fulfil her last will. The recital of the necessary clauses follows, which is very fortunate as the will has disappeared. By it she bequeathed certain lands to her son Peter for twelve years to provide for an honest priest, secular and English, to sing for the souls of his parents, and for a solemn dirge to be sung in the Abbey Church of Sherborne. If her son John should disinherit his heirs, then the lands should remain to Peter for his life, and afterwards to his sisters.³

John had already disposed of part of his inheritance, for by a deed dated 15th March, 1510,⁴ he for 300 marks sold to John Compton 4 messuages, 8 tofts, a columbarie called a dovehouse, a mill, 231 acres of land, 4 acres of meadow, 88 acres of pasture in Newton Sermaville and elsewhere, saving the life interest of himself, his wife Dorothy (daughter of William Knoul, of Sandford Orcas), and his mother Isabel Burnell. This was a good bargain for John Burnell as he lived till 1544, and then left Dorothy surviving. His will (proved 20th November, 1544), contains elaborate directions for his burial in the chancel of Poyntington church, with a provision for a priest to sing for his soul for three years in the aisle of our

1. Inq. *p. m.*, C, ser. II, 6 (20).

2. Perhaps Harpford in Langford Budville.

3. Inq. *p. m.*, 16 Hen. VIII, 17.

4. Newton deeds.

Lady. No mention is made of any relatives besides his wife Dorothy and his cousin William Portman.¹

John Compton was of Beckington. His grandfather, also John, in his will made 3rd May, 1494, describes himself as a clothman, and the legacies include pieces of woollen cloth valued at 30 shillings.² He was succeeded by another John, whose will was proved 27th Oct., 1505. The document shows that the family were prospering. Two silver-gilt candelabra were bequeathed to Beckington church; portions given to penniless maidens, and legacies to the building of Bath Abbey and the reparation of roads.³ To him succeeded John, the purchaser of Newton, who died 13th Oct., 1510, and was buried at Beckington, where his brass (given in *Collinson*, II, 201) still remains in the chancel. The family pedigree, recorded at the Heralds' Visitation of 1591,⁴ places him at the beginning. From his elder brother Richard were descended the families formerly resident at South Petherton and Sutton Bingham. Thomas, son and heir of John, was the first actual owner of Newton. He died 4th August, 1551, and the Inquisition taken at Langport, 5th November the same year, records that he held the manor of Newton Surmaville, which he had settled on himself and his wife Mary (daughter of Robert Hussye, of Burley, Hants), by a deed dated 20th April, 1546, without acknowledging the life interest of Dorothy Burnell, widow. He also owned the manor of Beckington, and a wood there formerly the property of Mayden Bradley. His son and heir, Joseph, was nine years of age.⁵

Joseph Compton resided at Newton. The registers of Yeovil church record the marriage of his daughter Mary with

1. Brown "Somerset Wills," v, 51-2.

2. *S. R. S.*, xvi, 248.

3. *S. R. S.*, xix, 47.

4. Weaver, "Visitations of Somersetshire," 103.

5. *Inq. p. m.*, 6 Ed. VI, 2, 80.

John Drake, in 1599, and the baptism of his grand-child Henry, son of Henry, in 1593. He purchased in 1587 from Leonard Carent, of Toomer, in Henstridge, part of the manor of Kingston, in Yeovil. But from some unknown cause in the course of a few years Joseph Compton became heavily involved in debt both to the Crown and to private individuals, and was obliged to sell Newton to Robert Harbyne, of Wyke, in the parish of Gillingham, Dorset. The conveyance is dated 18th Nov., 1608 ; it included the manor of Newton Surmaville, and all that capital messuage, mansion house, and demesne lands thereto belonging ; and also gives a list of the encumbrances, including a statute staple due to Sir Walter Raleigh for £600, dated 28th Jan., 1603. The seal on the deed bears three helmets in a shield, the usual arms of the Compton family. By another deed, dated 19th November, Joseph Starr and John Phelps, of Yeovil, were appointed attornies of Mr. Compton to deliver seisin, which an endorsement states was duly given on the 30th November to John Harbyne in a field called "four acres."¹ It is probable that Beckington was sold about the same time, as Collinson states that it was purchased in the early part of the seventeenth century by John Ashe, Esq., who died in 1658. The later history of Joseph is not known, but his eldest son Henry is described in a deed of this period as of Poole.

Although the surname of Harbin is now seldom met with, it was far from uncommon in the sixteenth and following centuries. The earlier spelling is Harbyn, sometimes with a final "e," but this was soon dropped and "i" substituted for "y." Harben is also found. The derivation is uncertain, and it does not appear to fall into any of the four main divisions of classification, according as the name comes from a patronymic, place of birth or origin, business or profession, or personal characteristic. It was very common in Dorsetshire,

1. Newton deeds.

Sussex, and in London that *colluvies gentium*; unknown in the Midlands it appears again in the northern counties, sometimes as Harbinson. From thence it passed over into North Ireland. It is also found in France and South Germany. It is not unknown in the West Indies, and is common in the United States, principally in South Carolina, Georgia, and Texas.¹ It is the name of an important junction on the Siberian railway, but from the scarcity of books dealing with the topography of Manchuria, I cannot be positive whether it is of native origin, or given in honour of an American engineer.

But to return to Dorsetshire. Since Robert Harbin began life as a merchant at Blandford, it is very probable that he came from Milton Abbas, a small village some eight miles west of that town. In the assessment for a second payment² of the subsidy granted 37 Hen. VIII (1546), William Harbyn, senior, of Milton, was assessed on his goods valued at *xiii*li**., John Harbyn at *vi*li**., and William Harbyn, junior, at *v*li**. From the date painted on his portrait it appears that Robert was born in 1526. During his residence at Blandford he married Margaret, daughter of Peter Maunsell (or Monsell), who, though a native of Launceston,³ was settled then in 1546, when his goods were assessed at *xviii*li**., and those of John Swayne, another merchant, at *xvii*li**. However, there is no family tradition that Robert had been apprenticed to her father.

Mr. Harbin, "mercier," prospered well, and in 1576 he demised to his brother William, "mercier," his dwelling-house with all the goods and implements therein for five years, reserving to himself and his wife the right to occupy the great chamber next to the "Bell" (Inn), with stable room for their horses whenever they should come to Blandford.⁴ Robert

1. Information from W. N. Harben, of New York.

2. Exchequer Lay Subsidies, Dorset, 104/177, 104/180.

3. Will of John Maunsell, Brown, v, 63.

4. Newton deeds.

moved to Stalbridge, and in the list of subscribers to the National Loan, in 1588, Robert Harbin, gentleman, is down for £100, which was apparently the limit, as nobody gave more.¹

Continuing to add to his possessions, he soon after purchased Wyke Hall, in the parish of Gillingham. The oldest registers of Milton Abbas and Stalbridge have disappeared, and the Blandford books were burnt in the great fire ; but those of Gillingham are still in existence. They record the burial of Margaret, wife of Robert Harbyn, gent., 6th Oct., 1597. This entry refers almost certainly to his second wife, Margaret, daughter of Sir Edward Mervyn, and widow of William Drewry, of Savernake, whose daughter, Bridget, was married to John, eldest son of Robert Harbin. The register also contains the record of the baptisms of divers grandchildren and great-grandchildren. In the autumn of 1608, when he was 82 years old, Robert purchased Newton ; and at once pulled down the old house of the Compton family, and built the present mansion which was finished in 1612.

The frontispiece shows the north and east (or garden) faces of the house which is built to form three sides of a square, but instead of the wings enclosing a court before the front entrance, as is usually the plan adopted, the front looks due north and is backed by a wing on either side so as to form an apparently solid mass of building. The western face is quite plain without any projection except a small porch to the side door. The most noticeable feature in the design is its perfect symmetry, by which each feature is balanced by a correspondence on the opposite side. Moyns Park, in Essex, built in the latter part of the sixteenth century, has three projections in front, the porch occupying the middle bay, while the wall-spaces between terminate as at Newton in high-pitched gables. In both houses the different stories are marked off by projecting string-courses, but the details are

1. *Som. & Dors. N. & Q.*, I, p. 39.

entirely different. The length of the front at Newton is 85 feet. The east face shows three projecting chimney-stacks, a reminiscence of an older style, which divide the face into four panels containing windows and finished off with balustrades. This side is 56 feet long. The south side of the square was left open to admit sunshine and is now outlined by domestic offices. The material is Hamstone, coarse for the walling, and finely worked in the well-known yellow stone for the frames of the doors and windows. The outer walls are three feet thick on the ground floor.

Entering by the front door, on the left is the oak-panelled hall, 32 feet by 19, and 11 feet high, with a bay window at the further end corresponding to the porch. Beyond this is the drawing-room, 22 feet by 18, which is lined with Brussels tapestry representing scenes from the Old Testament. Opposite to the bay window is a door leading to the dining-room, 31 feet by 17. It is panelled in an eighteenth century design, and contains a number of family portraits. The principal staircase, built round a solid pillar of Hamstone, formerly came down opposite to the dining-room door. Originally the hall occupied the whole width of the building, and formed a passage from either side of the house, but in 1837 Mr. George Harbin added a lobby on both floors, and altered the staircase to fit in with this great improvement, which was the first alteration made in the house. The fine oriel window seen at the south-east corner in the illustration lights the library, a large room added in 1875. The first floor contains a considerable number of bedrooms; one of them is lined with tapestry, which is probably Flemish of the latter part of the seventeenth century. The rooms still contain a quantity of furniture and needlework of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. There is no trace of any enclosed court before the house, and the old stables which stood between the house and the river were demolished in 1870, and rebuilt beyond the garden.

The date 1612, with the initials R.H. and a shield on the leaden rain-water pipe-heads witness the completion of the work, and the family were probably in residence that year as the Yeovil church register records the baptism of a great-grandchild, Bridget Harbin, on the 19th July of that year. The considerable property now accumulated by Robert and his eldest son, John, entitled them to a further advance; and in May, 1612, William Camden, Clarencieux King-at-Arms, granted to Robert Harbin, esquire, a coat of arms: Azure a saltier voided between four spear-heads erect or; and for a crest a cubit arm in armour holding a spur. These heraldic insignia were, after the fashion of the day, immediately carved, engraved, and painted in every possible position.

Robert Harbin had conveyed Newton to his eldest son in 1609, without obtaining the necessary licence, for which a pardon was issued to him 16th Nov., 1615.¹ This was probably arranged to shift the burden of superintendence to younger shoulders, but Robert was far from arriving at the last stage. His half-length portrait, painted in 1619, when he was 93, shows a shrewd face with no sign of dotage. One hand holds a small book, and the other a pair of reading glasses, but his eyes are clear. He wears a coif on his head, and the neck is encircled with a close-fitting ruff. He died the 24th Dec., 1621, and was buried in Yeovil church 10th Jan., 1621-2, aged 95. His will had been made 22nd Aug., 1615, when he considered himself to be "sicke of body, but of perfect remembrance (praysed be God)," and was proved 10th July, 1622. It contains many legacies to different members of his family, including his brother William.² His children consisted of three sons and six daughters. His youngest son, Robert, was a merchant and alderman of London. In his old age he returned to Yeovil, and in the register is the record of

1. Newton deeds.

2. Brown, II, 38.

his burial: 21st Aug., 1654, Robert Harbin, ye elder gentleman. It is very probable that from him descended John Harbin, merchant, of St. Helen's, Bishopgate, who was there buried 18th Jan., 1672-3, leaving, with other children, George, D.D., a non-juror and an industrious collector and transcriber of English Records (*D.N.B.*, xxiv, 316); Margaret, wife of Sir Francis Warre, of Hestercombe, and Anne, wife of Baldwin Malet, of St. Audries.

The Inquisitions held after the deaths of Robert and his son and heir, John, show that the family property consisted of the manors of Newton, Up-Mudford, East Pennard, and Swyre, and of lands in Clapton within Cucklington, East and West Lydford, Horsington, Trent, Charlton Horethorne, Marsh in Wincanton, Kingston-juxta-Yeovil, Iwerne Minster, Stour Provost, Shaftesbury, Blandford Forum, Kimmeridge, and Wyke in Gillingham, all of which had been acquired in the lifetime of Robert, and apparently by his own exertions.

John Harbin must have been an elderly man at the date of his father's death. His portrait, three-quarter length, at Newton, depicts a gentleman in full dress of the reign of James I. The face is of a type still met with in the south-western counties, and though not corpulent he certainly resembles "the justice with eyes severe and beard of formal cut." He was a member of the Middle Temple, and his signature is of the complicated pattern common among legal professional people at that time. He was high sheriff of Dorset in 1623; and sat on the bench at the Ilchester quarter sessions the same year. From this date he was an active justice of the peace as the index to the Q.S. records will show.¹ In 1631 he was fined £35 because he did not attend at the King's coronation to receive the degree of knighthood.²

John Harbin married Bridget daughter and eventually co-

1. *S.R.S.*, xxiv, 326.

2. *Som. and Dor. N. & Q.*, iv, pp. 14, 107.

heiress of William Drewry, of Savernake, co. Wilts, by Margaret, daughter of Sir Edward Mervyn. In the Heralds' Visitation of Somerset, 1623,¹ the entry is John instead of Edward; but that this is an error on their part is shown by the will of Alexander Rosewell, of Soley, co. Wilts, proved 9 May, 1584. It mentions "my very loving friend Will. Drewrye dec. His son Edward (not William as given by Brown). The two daughters of the said William by Margaret, his wife, daughter of Sir Edward Mervyn, knt."² He died on 4th March, and was buried at Yeovil 14th March, 1638-9, where his widow was also buried 2nd Feb., 1640-1. Neither of them made a will.

Robert Harbin, the eldest son and heir, matriculated at Oxford from Hart Hall, 6th Feb., 1606-7, aged 18, and was entered a student of the Inner Temple the same year.³ This gives the date of his birth as 1588. At the age of 22 he was married to Gertrude, daughter of John Stocker, of Chilcompton, Esq., and widow of Christopher Morgan, who had died childless in 1609.⁴ The marriage settlement included Kimmeridge and Wyke, where after the death of his grandfather Robert seems to have lived, as the Gillingham registers record the baptism of three children, 1621-2-3. In 1625 Wyke was sold to William Pile, gent., and apparently Robert came to live at Yeovil where his youngest children were baptized 1630-2.

Following the example of his neighbour, Sir Robert Phelippes, Robert Harbin was a strong opponent of the King's policy; and when hostilities began, he was a Deputy-Lieutenant of Militia, and Colonel in the Parliamentary forces.⁵ In 1636

1. Harl. Soc., xi, 46.

2. Brown, i, 62.

3. Foster, Alumni Oxon, 1500-1714.

4. He was the eldest son of Christopher M., and grandson of Robert M., of South Mapperton, Dorset. "Visit. Som." 1623; Brown, ii, 28, 29.

5. Bayley, "Great Civil War in Dorset," pp. 8, 67. *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, xiv, ii, 48 (on page 64 his name is wrongly given as Richard).

his eldest son, John, was a captain in John Paulett's regiment of trained bands, and had his younger brother, Robert, for an ensign.¹ Robert Harbin, senior, signed the letter sent to the Parliament from Shepton Mallet 1st Aug., 1642, concerning the rival efforts to publish the Commission of Array.² He was also present at the siege of Wells, and signed the terms of peace agreed to by the Marquess of Hertford on the 6th August.³ In April, 1643, Robert Harbin was present at the sack of Sherborne, when the Parliamentary forces "plundered one Martin, an innkeeper, with two or three others, who had sent a lewd fellow to Yeovil to stab Colonel Harbin and the rest of the Commanders."⁴

But as time went on, when to the weariness of a struggle which seemed unending, while the losses on both sides were continually growing, was added the conscientious scruples which nearly all felt in fighting against the Sovereign, Robert Harbin made his peace with the King and obtained a pardon, dated at Oxford 15 Jan., 19 Charles (1643-4), for all offences he might have committed between 1st Nov., 1640, and the 9th Nov., 1643.⁵ As long as the royal cause flourished in the West Mr. Harbin was at peace; in April, 1645, after he had surprised and nearly captured Cromwell outside Dorchester, Lord Goring dates a letter from Newton, which would be a convenient position for his headquarters.⁶ But the battle of Naseby, in June, and the triumph of Fairfax and Cromwell over Goring, at Langport, in July, left the royalist party at the mercy of their enemies. For some time nothing was done. At the Quarter Sessions, held at Ilchester, 1647, John Whitby, J.P., was desired and ordered to receive of Colonel Harbine, late treasurer of the "meighmed" soldiers of this

1. Commissions at Newton.

2. *Proc.* xiv, ii, 61.

3. *Ditto*, p. 69.

4. Bayley, 67.

5. Newton deeds.

6. Bayley, 251.

County, fifty pounds of the surplusage money accruing in his year. On the 27th Aug., in the same year, the Committee for Somerset ordered his estate to be seized to the use of the State upon a charge of delinquency, and on 17th December he was ordered to give security for his appraised goods in case he should be judged sequestrated. Nothing further was done until 5th May, 1652, when Robert Harbin requested the Committee at Taunton to certify these particulars to the Committee for compounding with delinquents at Goldsmiths Hall. On the 3rd November the House of Commons resolved that the appeal of Robert Harbin might be heard. On the 1st December the Committee heard the petition of Robert Harbin, of Mudford, that as his estate had never been actually sequestrated, he might be allowed the benefit of the Act. The Committee was evenly divided, two and two.¹

Robert Harbin spent the remainder of his life on his property at Mudford, handing over Newton to his eldest son, John. The preamble to a Private Act of Parliament, obtained by the latter at the Restoration, recites that Robert had committed great waste by cutting down trees, and had granted leases in his settled estates, and intended to marry again, yet was unable to make any provision for his wife or his younger children; so by the mediation and persuasion of friends it was agreed that Robert should relinquish all his powers over his life estate, and that his son John should pay £2,500 to his younger brothers and sisters as his father should dispose of by his will. Robert did not remarry, and made his will 7th March, 1658-9 (proved 21st May, 1659). He left directions to be buried at Yeovil, in the Newton aisle, and gave his coach, horses and furniture to the overseers of the will, R. Hunt and F. Wyndham. The sum mentioned above was divided between his younger children, including £300 to his son Edward if still alive.²

1. Copies of Royalist Composition Papers at Newton.

2. Brown, II, 38.

John Harbin, the eldest son, was born in 1614. He had been a captain in the trained bands, and as a determined Loyalist suffered sequestration, from which he was discharged 6th March, 1646-7, "at which time he was not possessed of any estate." The same year he married Isabella, daughter of William Pert, Esq., of Arnolds, in the parish of Mountnessing, *co.* Essex¹; but how, except in the course of a campaign, he could have met the young lady it is difficult to say. The marriage settlement gave him Newton and land in West Lydford; and the immediate result was a fresh sequestration from which he was not released until he had taken the negative oath and handed over £30 to the use of the Commonwealth. He was again sequestered by instructions from London, 8th Oct., 1651 (after Worcester), when his real estate consisted of the lands as above, and his personalty was valued at £50 including three cloth suits. He was allowed the benefit of the Act 13th April, 1652.

The death of Robert Harbin put John in possession of the family estates, burdened with debts and legacies. After the Restoration he was obliged to obtain a private Act of Parliament to bar the entail and enable him to sell the greater part of the property left by his ancestors.² The King obtained his own again, but many a Cavalier, ruined by the severity of the Commonwealth procedure, must have wondered in the bitterness of his heart how his loyalty had advantaged himself when the strife was over.

John Harbin's second wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Richard Strode, Knt., of Chalmington, in the parish of Cattistock, the marriage settlement being dated 6th May, 1665. The licence issued from the Faculty Office gives Clifton Maybank as one of the churches where the ceremony could be performed, so apparently the building was still standing. His

1. The arms of this marriage are carved on a shield over the porch at Newton, and are also engraved on a signet ring still in existence.

2. Contemporary copy at Newton.

widow remarried 21st May, 1684, Richard Mallock, Esq., and, as her stepson parenthetically remarks in his account book, drew an annuity from the estate for many years. John Harbin died 29th May, 1672, his eldest son, Robert, having died the 22nd April the same year.

William, his eldest surviving son, succeeded. The date of his baptism in the Yeovil register is the 9th Aug., 1654, and his Christian name was probably due to his grandfather, William Pert. As a younger son he was apprenticed to Thomas Williams, mercer, and Sara, his wife, of Bristol, on the 16th May, 1670.¹ It may have been his mercantile training that led him to make notes and copies of letters and other documents in his account book or on the fly-leaves of his favourite authors. He thus recorded his first action as head of the family, which is worth giving in full :—

“In the year 1672 one Sir Edward Bish, Clarencieux King-at-Arms, visited this Countie, and by the bailiffs of every hundred and I met at Ilchester in ye same year, and carryed my parchement in which my coat of arms were granted to my family many years ago ; at which time, 72 aforesaid, one of Sir Edward Bish, his servants took my coat of arms, and enquired how many brothers my father had, who he marryed, how many brothers I have, and on paying 39 shillings and 6 pence for a confirmation came home again. I observed at the meeting aforesaid I saw no justice of peace neither could I learn of anyone yt went the same time, but in Dorsetshire some years after most of the county went, and Sir Edward Bish aforesaid petitioned the Parliament about 82 against these gentlemen in everie countie he has visited to produce their title to their coat of arms, but they threw it out ; after which he made a book of what he had seen and taken in everie county and printed it, in which book is my coat of arms engrossed ; and if ever they come again there is no need of

1. Apprentice Book of Bristol.

going near them on their summons, neither can there come any damage from it, for their coming is more to grant new coats of arms to new upstart families than to review the ancient gentlemen's coats ; neither any of the ancients appeared at all in our county, for I was the best that appeared at Ilchester, of thirty at least, and if I had not been a very young man, not above 18 I believe, I should not have been there, and parted with my money for nothing."

William Harbin might have congratulated himself on getting off so inexpensively. The pedigree entered in the books of the College of Arms is of the most meagre description. The year after he married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Francis Wyndham, Bart., of Trent. The youthful couple (their united ages being 36) lived at first with her parents, and it was there that William received news of his uncle Edward, which he duly set down. "A seaman came to me at Trent in January, 1674-5, and told me that he came from Barbadoes, and that there is one Mr. Edward Harbin lives in Bridgtown, he tables at one Coll. Bates his house, as he told me he be clarke to his majesty's navy storehouse for vittling ships in Bridgtown ; whether it be my uncle I cannot tell, and believe not because he was gone out of England twenty yeares before, and never after heard of, and his possessions were distributed between the brethren that were alive."

There were persons of this name in Barbadoes at the end of the century, who had plenty of property both white and black ; but their ancestry is as much a matter of doubt to me as it was to William Harbin.

On the death of Sir Francis Wyndham in 1676, it was found impossible to pay over his daughter's portion, and Lady Wyndham made over all the moveable goods at Trent instead. The schedule is long and very interesting. Although it is difficult now to say whether any of the furniture and tapestry could have come from Trent, there can be no doubt as to the origin of a number of large pewter dishes, bearing the arms of

Wyndham impaling Gerard. Lady Wyndham's last illness seems to have taken place during a visit to her daughter, as she was buried at Yeovil, 25th July, 1698. The much valued relics of the visit of King Charles II to Trent in his flight after Worcester, a day and night cap and a small knife in a wooden sheath, were probably bequeathed by the loyal hostess, who never forgot the warning of her father-in-law, Sir Thomas Wyndham, on his death-bed to her husband: "In all times to adhere to the Crown; and though the Crown should hang upon a bush, I charge you forsake it not."¹ In the dining-room at Newton still hang the portraits of Sir Francis Wyndham, a three-quarter length, and of his four sons, Sir Thomas, Sir Francis, Brigadier Hugh, and Edmund. The portrait of Sir Francis includes a view of the siege of Dunster Castle, which he held, much against the will of its owner, for one hundred and sixty days, only capitulating on 19th April, 1646, when the King's cause was hopeless.²

William Harbin's memoranda extended to the fates of his children. On a fly leaf of Downname's Divinity he entered the death of his "son John, on 19th March (1704-5), being Saturday, about four of the clock in the afternoon, after half a year's illness in a consumption. He was 28 years of age the 12 instant." (Born 12 March, 1676-7). His "youngest son, William, died on Wednesday, 16th May, 1705, between 5 and 6 of the clock in the morning, after 10 days' illness and one week speechless;³ interred in my vault with all my ancestors in Yeovil church, he being my second son of ye name."

The family vault opened in the autumn of this year to receive the father who was buried 28th Nov., 1705. His widow only survived a short time, and died 30th June, 1708.

1. "Claustrum Regale reseratum," by A(nne) W(yndham). The perusal of this work suggests that Lady Wyndham might have been the prototype of Lady Margaret Bellenden, of Tillietudlem Tower.

2. "History of Dunster," by Sir H. C. Maxwell Lyte, I, 182.

3. A common type of infantile fever about 1700; Creighton, "History of Epidemics," II, 56.

The monument placed on a wall of the family pew in Yeovil church by their only surviving son, Wyndham, records that "They lived together many years, being as great patterns of piety and virtue as they were remarkable for their hospitality and extensive charity."

The loyalty of the English people had been so ill-requited by the policy of the Restoration Period that there was a general acquiescence (if nothing stronger) in the changes of dynasty after 1688 ; and as estates were no longer risked in party warfare, it does not seem necessary at present to follow the fortunes of the descendants of William Harbin beyond this period. One may be allowed to express a hope that the ownership of Newton, which has hitherto been a pleasure and a pride, may not in the future be made a penalty too grievous to be borne.



SIR EDMUND H. ELTON, Bart.,
AT WORK IN HIS MODELLING-ROOM AT CLEVEDON COURT.

Photograph, Hazell, Clevedon.

Elton Ware.

BY SIR EDMUND H. ELTON, BART.

THE beginnings of "Elton Ware" date from about the year 1880, and were on this wise. At the date mentioned I was blankly ignorant of ceramics, though more or less interested in arts and manufacture. This led me one day to the brick-fields where tile-making was in progress, and as I watched, an idea came into my mind, why not make a sort of mosaic in large pieces to be coloured, glazed, and fixed to walls with cement. This method suggested itself as being capable of supplying an effective and inexpensive form of decoration [I had not then seen it done, though it has been made use of with good effect since that time]. No sooner was the idea conceived in my mind than I determined to embark on practical experiment, and with this object in view, some tiles in the green state were sent up to my house at Firwood, Clevedon, where I executed a half-length figure of Sir Philip Sidney, taken from some painted glass at Clevedon Court. The work was done in coloured clay of three shades: then with the courage born of ignorance I proceeded to the burning, with no better appliance than a disused greenhouse furnace, altered for the purpose according to my crude ideas. The result, as may be expected, was a total failure.

I will not weary the reader with details of puerile attempts at kiln-building; suffice it to say that failure only seemed to stimulate the desire to carry out the inspiration which had come upon me in the brick-fields.

By the courtesy of the then manager of Messrs. Pountney's, Victoria Pottery, Bristol, I was allowed to see and measure a small experimental enamelling kiln, and I also got from the same source raw colours, and some glaze to practise with. On my return home, with the aid of the local bricklayer, I built a little kiln something like the one in Bristol, and in a comparatively short time I succeeded in obtaining some fairly good results. It was about this time, late in 1880, that a lad named George Masters came into my employ straight from school, who was destined to play a large part in the subsequent development of "Elton Ware." He began by occasionally helping me, and I found him such an interested and efficient helper, that he soon became a permanent worker with me. As time passed on, others came and went, doing more or less useful work, but George Masters still works, with enthusiasm hard to beat, in the production of "Elton Ware" in 1910 as he did in 1880, and is my valued friend and fellow-worker.

The next ceramic attempt was a three-quarter mosaic panel in drab, black and yellow, on a bluish-green dispersed ground, representing St. Stephen. This figure was subsequently exhibited; but the making of mosaic was for various reasons not long continued.

Modern pottery, with few exceptions, was rather unsatisfactory. Why not go back to the earliest beginnings of the potter's art? In this way it seemed probable that something with peculiar characteristics would develop. However, it was all very well to dream of a new pottery, but how were suitable forms to be obtained? There was the primitive thumb and finger work with incised decoration, such as are found in prehistoric burial-places; there were the various methods of casting, and there was the potter's wheel. A first start was made by the aid of a thrower of flower-pots, and rough shapes were produced. I used to stand by as the piece grew under the thrower's hand, and say, "Stop now, bulge out there, draw in here," and so on, till something satisfactory appeared.

Then as to decoration, coloured clay slips and lead glazes of various kinds were tried, and other methods were attempted, but finally coloured slip-work was decided upon as the line upon which the infant pottery should proceed.

As time went on, it became evident that if I wished to do anything worth doing I must make myself proficient on the wheel, and throw the shapes myself. Even the wheel would have to be of primitive construction, and I decided to use one where the thrower sits on a cross-bar and kicks a lever, which gives the required rotation. The next thing was to procure a wheel—this had to be home-made; so with the aid of the estate carpenter and the local blacksmith one was set up, and every morning I practised on it, till, in a comparatively short time, my desire was attained, and I could myself produce the shapes required. I may add that George Masters soon acquired a like proficiency, more and more faithfully translated my ideas, till practically he took my place at the wheel, and that his work as a thrower is now of the best.

To give some idea of the difficulties which had to be overcome, perhaps a few quotations from my diary may not be out of place.

July 15, 1880.—“Built new kiln and prepared 248 experiments; kiln gave way; shelves were broken; all experiments spoilt.”

“Pulled down and rebuilt kiln; fired 58 experiments; sulphur came in and experiments were damaged, but results were a trifle better.”

“About August 25 fired 86 experiments with wood fuel; everything spoilt but two pieces.”

August 2.—“Tried salt glazing; result a failure.”

This sort of thing went on with aggravating sameness, but the advance was steady. In the early part of 1881 a batch was spoilt through minute particles of lime. This necessitated the construction of a slip-kiln for the preparation of the body. The kiln was a success, but it was far from being straight

sailing ; mishaps followed at intervals, but before the end of the year the production of a sound and marketable ware was an accomplished fact.

The general lines of the process in those early days for the coloured ware was as follows—though many changes in detail have been made, and disasters from various causes have not been unfrequent. The body of “Elton Ware” was then, as now, principally formed of the ordinary red brick-clay of the district, mixed with white, or with Rockinham. The method of manufacture differs little from that used by our Somerset forefathers in forming their pitchers and posset-cups, which are found in the neighbourhood to-day. First the clays are mixed with water to about the consistency of cream, and then passed through fine sieves of wire-lawn, after which the moisture is driven off by heat, dug out, and beaten together till the mass is homogeneous. It is now ready for the thrower. The piece to be decorated is formed entirely on the wheel, and subsequently handled or spouted and finished by hand, no turning being resorted to. After a period of drying, the pattern is cut with a suitable wooden tool, and is coated entirely with coloured clays about as thick as an egg-shell, when a further period of drying has to be undergone. The spaces between the cut lines is then filled with clay-slips which have been coloured by the admixture of various oxides. These are applied rather thick, leaving the pattern in slight relief.

Then comes the finishing, which may be very simple or very elaborate, and consists of further raising with thick clay paste. Further effects may be produced by modelling or by incised lines. Nothing is now required but drying and firing, but this final operation is no easy task. First it is burnt at a low heat, say 850 centigrade, and when cool taken from the kiln and coated with a clear uncoloured plumbic glaze. It is then returned to the kiln and fired to the highest possible heat, say 1050 or 1100 centigrade. Success now depends on many things, and I can only say that I have found that small kilns

cannot as a rule be depended upon. If the temperature has not been too high or too low—if the fumes of combustion have not entered the saggars—if no sand has fallen on the glaze—if no bubbling of the glaze has occurred—if the atmosphere has neither been too reducing nor too oxidising—well, then the best quality of “Elton Ware” may be expected.

An enamelling kiln was first used, now a sagger-kiln has taken its place; that is the only difference between now and then; and early specimens of “Elton Ware” may be found which do not compare unfavourably with those of 1910. In fact there are fine colours with effects which we have lost the art of producing, and as an example of the sort of thing, I may say that about eight years ago there was a very uncommon crimson red, which we are now unable to produce with any certainty. I myself have only one perfect specimen of this red.

In 1902, a new departure was made, when I began to introduce gold and platinum in decoration. Gilding was easy enough, but the crux in my mind was how to avoid the vulgarity so easily introduced with gold. To avoid this, a series of experiments with precious metals were embarked upon, but some time elapsed before anything with promise of originality rewarded our efforts. One day I noticed a curious appearance, where some gold overlapped the platinum, which seemed likely to give unique and beautiful results if they could be obtained with certainty. This at first looked easy, and several other effects were also evolved. Four in particular struck me as worth working out on a larger scale, namely, “blue platinum crackle,” “gold crackle,” “bright platinum crackle,” and “fiery platinum,” so called because of the frosted gold crackle super-imposed on the “platinum crackle.”

But, as if to rebuke presumption, troubles now began which took years to overcome. At first the body was very low-fired, and glazed with a very soft glaze, also very low-fired. This caused the ware not to be watertight; also white specks to

appear on the glaze through under-firing. Only two specimens of "blue platinum crackle" survived out of the many pieces made, and the process was discontinued owing to the



SERPENT VASE OF ELTON WARE, 1883.

accurate temperature required involving too much uncertainty. "Gold crackle" shared the same fate owing to the same reason. "Bright platinum crackle" and "fiery platinum" were good

from an artistic point of view, but I deemed it essential to produce it with a high-fired watertight body. This, however, started a fresh crop of difficulties; the high heat destroyed the regularity of the crackle. The platinum began to take on a blackish hue, and the "fiery platinum" became inferior and lost its brilliancy, though several new effects were accidentally produced, the most curious of them being two or three pieces of "gold crackle," which, when removed from the kiln, resembled *copper*, but gold was deposited on the edge of the crackles. The effect was curious and beautiful, but its reproduction has hitherto been found impossible, though attempted again and again. I have taken expert opinion, but can find no explanation of the mystery. It is only within the last few months that the metallic work has once more been produced with fairly certain results.

Time and labour have been ungrudgingly spent, and the development of "Elton Ware" has been a very interesting experience, but its position in the world of ceramic art, and the question whether its production has been worth all the trouble that has been expended on it must, however, be left to others than myself to decide.

Structural Notes on Taunton Castle.

BY J. HOUGHTON SPENCER.

WHEN the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society agreed to purchase Taunton Castle in the year 1873, that portion of the building to the west of and adjoining the inner gate-house was occupied as a private dwelling-house, and the eastern portion as a private school for boys; while the Great Hall was let from time to time for various public purposes.

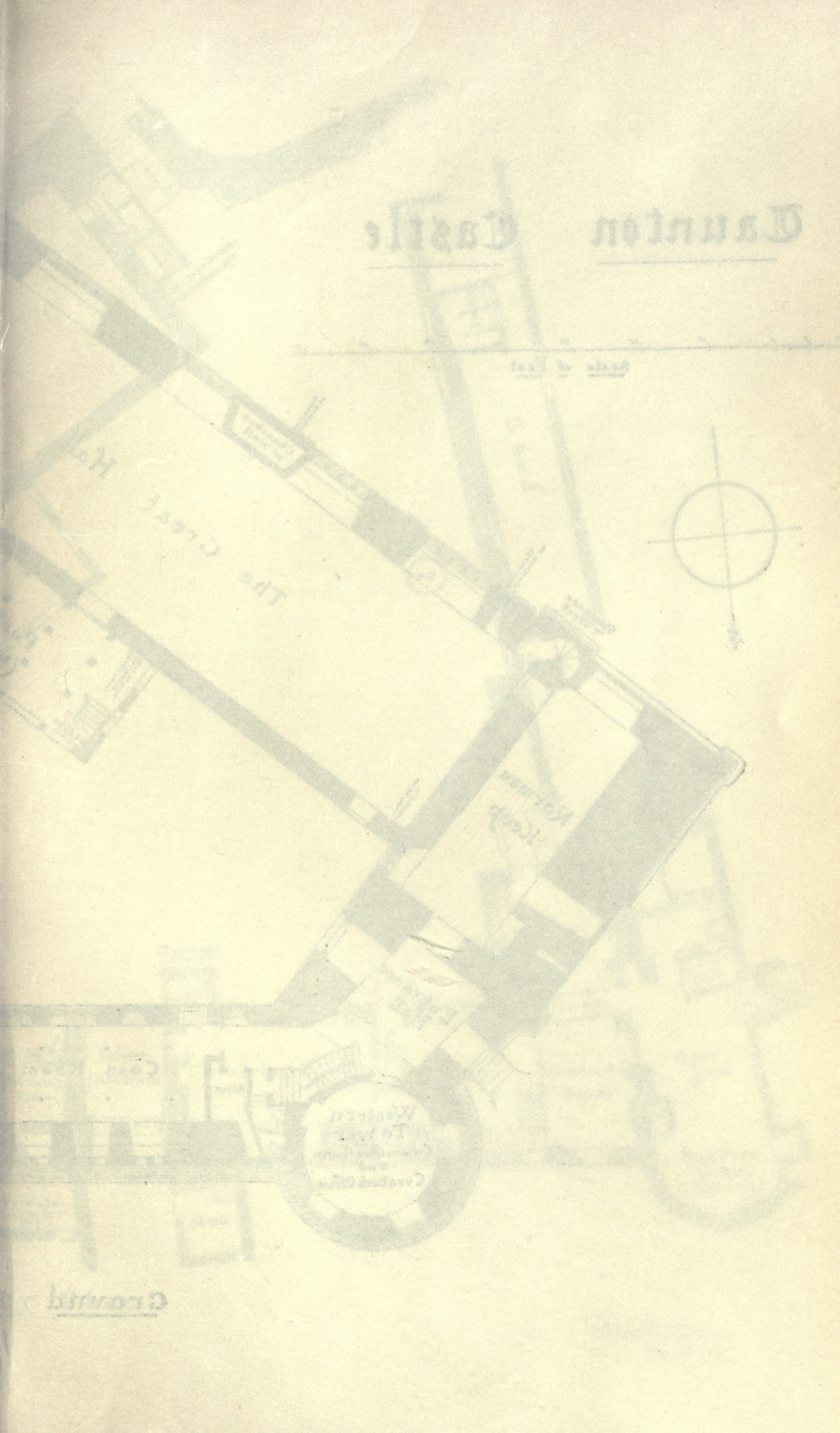
The first act of the Society, upon the completion of the purchase, and taking possession of the Castle in 1874, was to make the interior of the western part, by the removal of modern partitions, etc., suitable for a Museum; leaving a sufficient number of the rooms of the dwelling-house for the occupation of the Curator.

The entrance to the Norman Keep was at that time restored, and a Ham stone window substituted for a modern one, and two more windows were inserted in other parts of the building as hereafter more particularly described. The arched entrance to the Geological Room, now the Somerset Room, was also formed. The staircase turret of the Inner Gate House was rebuilt at the cost of Col. Wm. Pinney in 1883; a new roof was added to the Geological Room in 1884, when the attics in the old roof, which had been occupied by the Curator, were removed, and bedrooms provided for him by sub-dividing the drawing-room, now the Library, over the Coin Room.

Two Early English windows in the north wall of the Geological Room, which had been blocked by modern work,

Barrington Castle

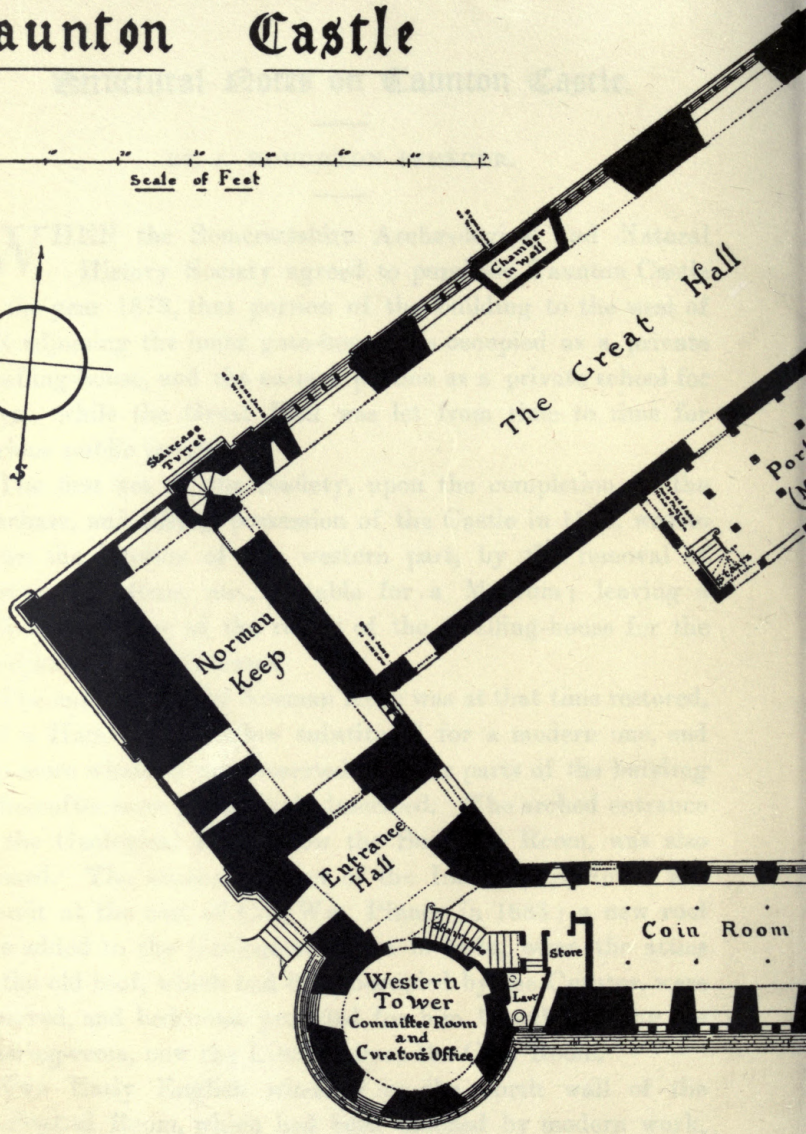
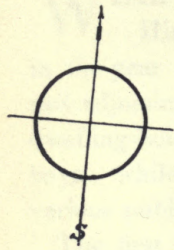
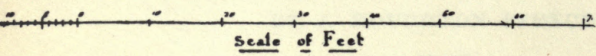
Scale of Feet



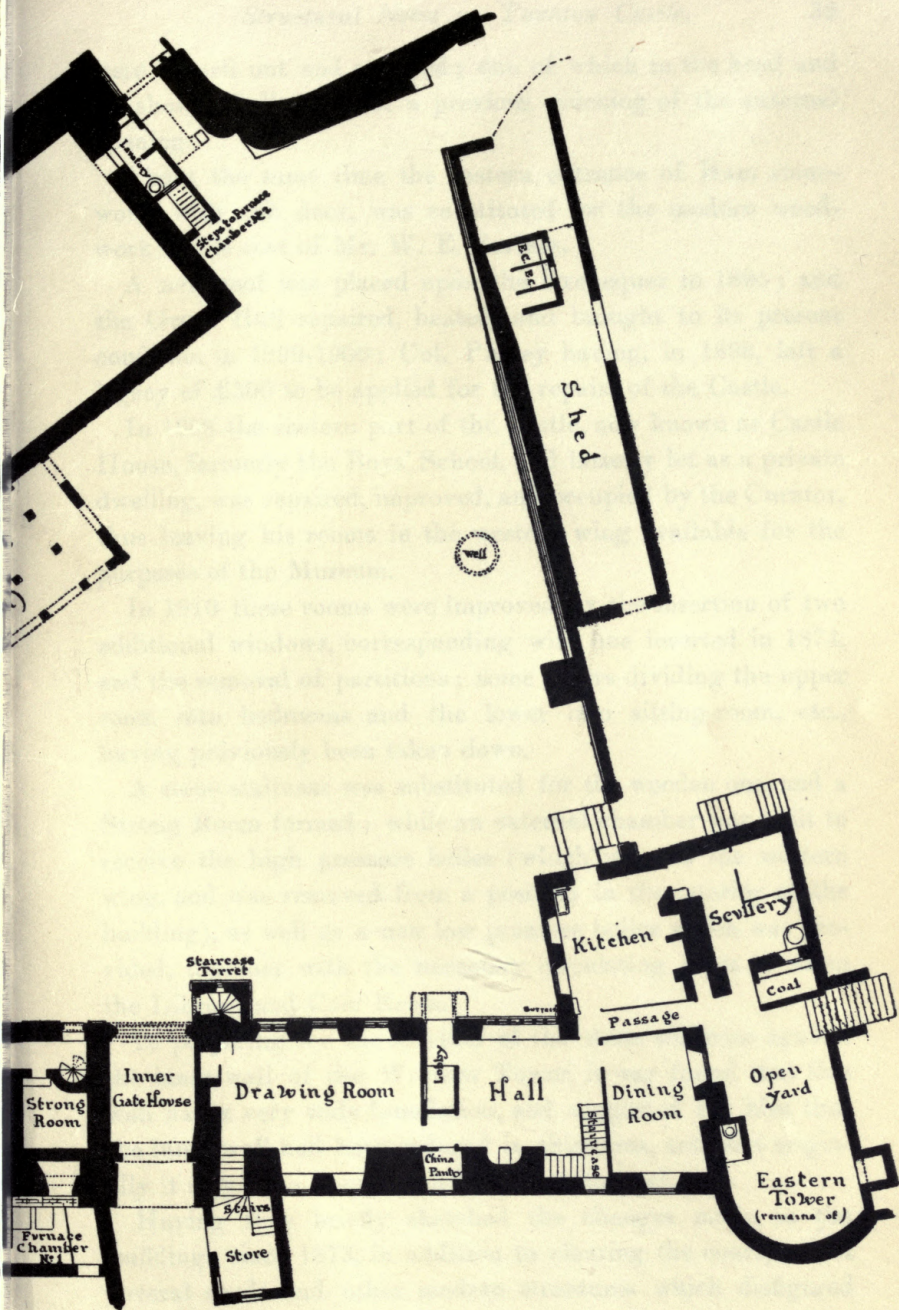
Western
Tower
To the
Castle
and
Church

Ground

Taunton Castle



Ground



oor Plan

*J. Houghton Spencer
August 1916*

were opened out and restored ; one of which in the head and sill showed indications of a previous widening of the external opening.

About the same time the eastern entrance of Ham stone-work, with oak door, was substituted for the modern wood-work at the cost of Mr. W. E. Surtees.

A new roof was placed upon the Exchequer in 1895 ; and the Great Hall repaired, heated, and brought to its present condition in 1899-1900 ; Col. Pinney having, in 1898, left a legacy of £300 to be applied for the repairs of the Castle.

In 1908 the eastern part of the Castle, now known as Castle House, formerly the Boys' School, and latterly let as a private dwelling, was repaired, improved, and occupied by the Curator, thus leaving his rooms in the western wing available for the purposes of the Museum.

In 1910 these rooms were improved by the insertion of two additional windows, corresponding with one inserted in 1874, and the removal of partitions ; some others dividing the upper room into bedrooms and the lower into sitting-room, etc., having previously been taken down.

A stone staircase was substituted for the wooden one, and a Strong Room formed ; while an external chamber was built to receive the high pressure boiler (which warmed the western wing, and was removed from a position in the interior of the building), as well as a new low pressure boiler which was provided, together with the necessary circulating pipes to warm the Library and Coin Room.

In preparing for the erection of the stone staircase against the inner wall of the Western Tower, it was found that this wall had a very wide foundation, and suggested the idea that the inner wall had been reduced in thickness, and that originally it may have been as thick as the outer wall.

Having thus briefly sketched the changes made in the buildings since 1873, in addition to clearing the courtyard of several sheds and other modern structures which disfigured

the original buildings, it is now proposed to consider more in detail some of the architectural features of the work.

When, in 1874, the modern doors and partitions were removed from the Norman Keep, an old archway, between it and the Entrance Hall, was laid open. The original springing stones of the arch were found *in situ*, so that it was an easy matter

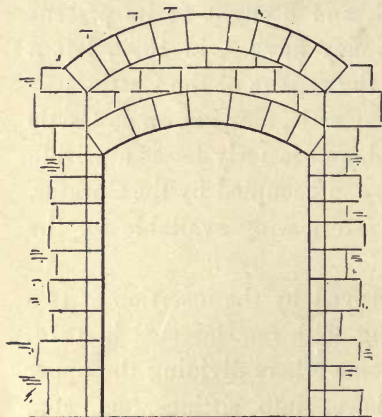


FIG. 2

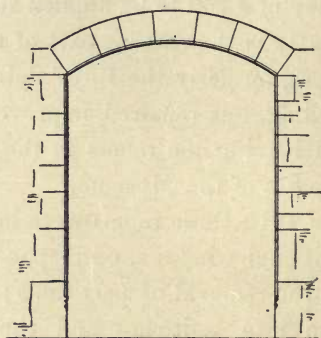


FIG. 3

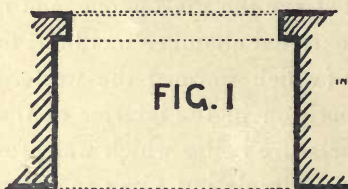


FIG. 1

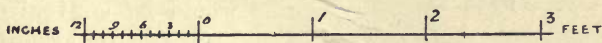
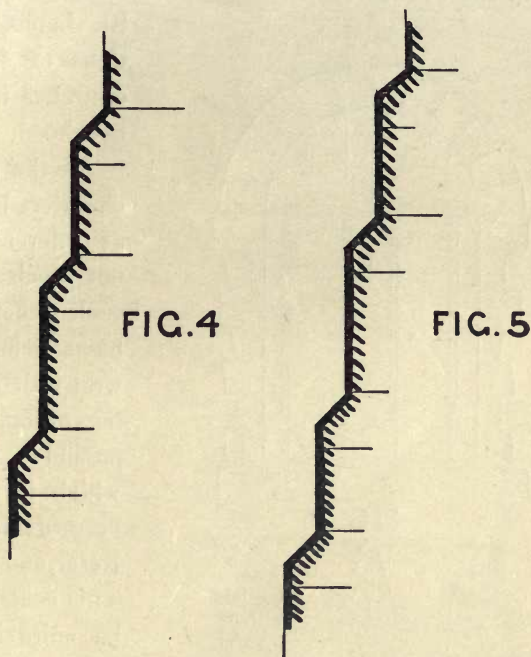
INCHES 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 FEET

Figs. 1, 2, and 3. Plan, inner and outer elevations of arched entrance to Norman Keep, which is probably one of the oldest features in the masonry of the Castle.

to restore the arch to its original condition. Fig. 1 shows a plan of this archway; Fig. 2 the elevation towards the Keep; and Fig. 3 the elevation towards the Entrance Hall. These diagrams are taken from the working drawings prepared at that time for the purpose of the restoration.

This segmental archway, with plain chamfer on the side

towards the Entrance Hall, is of the same form as the present outer doorway of the Coin Room, as well as the gateway at the north-east angle of the Great Hall, which gate, from its proximity to the mill-stream, with which it may have been



Figs. 4 and 5. Sections of base courses of wall on east side of Court Yard, which were formerly concealed by modern buildings.

connected by a short channel, was, it is suggested, a Water Gate.

These three archways are regarded as some of the earliest features in the masonry of the Castle.

Running up from a point near the Water Gate, towards Castle House (now occupied by the Curator), is an old wall

with a series of plainly chamfered base courses. These are shown by Figs. 4 and 5.

The wall is built of sandstone, grey in colour, different to the stone used in other parts of the Castle, but similar to that used in the old towers of Taunton St. Mary Magdalene and St. James, and in portions of several other churches in the neighbourhood.

As the two series of chamfered courses are at different levels, and not precisely similar to each other, they may have belonged to the west wall of *two* buildings of some importance, possibly the Chapel, which is said to have been dedicated to St. Peter, and the Granary. This central site would be suitable for both, while the latter being near the Water Gate would be conveniently placed with regard to the Mill. If a line is drawn eastward at right angles to this wall to

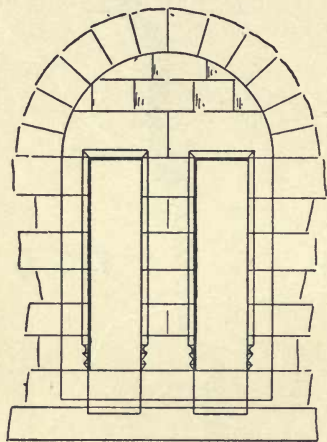


FIG. 7

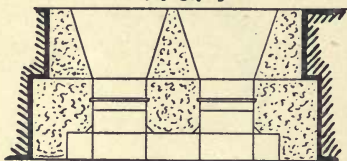
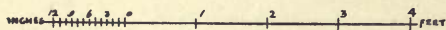


FIG. 6



Figs. 6 and 7. Plan and elevation of window inserted in existing opening in east wall of Norman Keep.

represent the axis of the supposed chapel, it is found to agree very closely in direction, viz., to the north of east, with the orientation of St. James' Church; and it may be noted that the three ancient churches within the borough are all oriented to the north of east, the axis of St. Mary Magdalene pointing

a little more to the north, and that of St. George, Wilton, a little less, than that of St. James. Adjoining this wall is a square block of masonry, which may have been the foundation of a staircase leading from the Courtyard to the higher level of the chapel; near the wall is a well 5ft. in diameter, and 15ft. deep to the deposit on the bottom. It is domed over with modern bricks, and lined with bricks, apparently, of the same character. There were $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft. of water when it was measured in July, 1910.

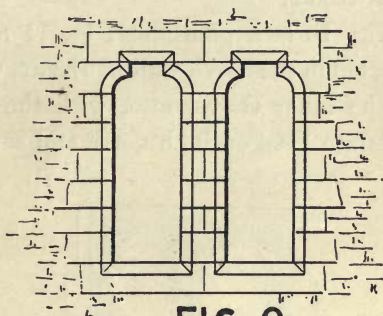


FIG. 9

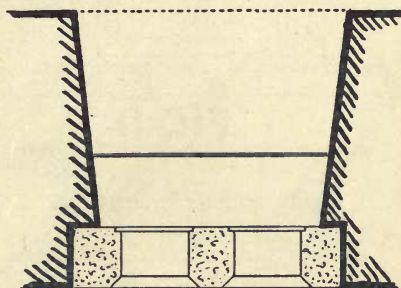


FIG. 8

INCHES 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 FEET

To return to the description of the work carried out when the Society took possession of the Castle, it was at that time decided to insert three windows; two in existing openings, and the third in a recess where at one time there was probably a window, to mark the three chief periods, viz., Norman, Early English merging into Early Decorated, and Perpendicular, during

Figs. 8 and 9. Plan and elevation of window inserted in 1874 in an existing recess in the south wall of Curator's sitting-room, now the eastern part of Coin Room. (Two similar windows in corresponding recesses have now been added.)

which the Castle was built and materially altered. These windows are shown in Figs. 6 to 11, and are taken from the working drawings which were prepared for that purpose.

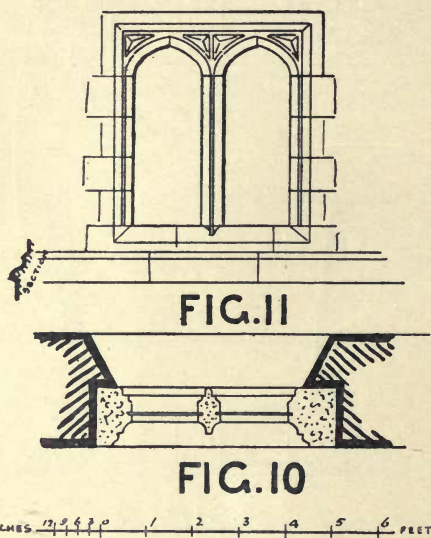
Fig. 6 is a plan and Fig. 7 an elevation of the window inserted on the east side of the Norman Keep. Fig. 8 is a plan and Fig. 9 an elevation of the window inserted in the south wall of the sitting-room, now the eastern part of the Coin Room.

Fig. 10 is a plan and Fig. 11 an elevation of the window inserted in the north wall of the drawing-room of Castle House.

The inner Gate-house, with the arms of Bishop Langton, and date 1496 on both north and south fronts, was partly built

by that prelate, and it is quite evident that he did more on the north than on the south side, for the former is rebuilt from the ground, while the latter has the earlier arches remaining.

It seems clear that he built the north wall from the junction of the passage wall, outside the Strong Room, with the wall of the Coin Room, to the point where a buttress is in great part concealed by the more modern wing of Castle



Figs. 10 and 11. Plan and elevation of window, corresponding with adjacent older windows, inserted in north wall of Castle House in place of modern cupboard.

House. The base mouldings can be traced throughout this length of wall, and the blue lias masonry is of the same character from point to point. Fig. 12 shows the buttress referred to, if restored, and there are traces in the front of Castle House of two other buttresses, of similar height, having been removed.

The mouldings of this buttress are similar in character to those of the buttresses in the towers of St. Mary Magdalene's and St. James' Churches, and of many other churches in this neighbourhood of the same period, and therefore mark this north front as being built in the time of Bishop Langton. And his work appears to have extended westward, even further than is indicated by the blue lias masonry, for upon removing some tiles from the roof of the Library, it was found that above the panelled barrel ceiling of plaster, which is considered to be the work of Sir Benjamin Hammet, *circa* 1790, there exists a moulded oak roof.

Fig. 13 shows a half section of this roof as it probably appeared in Bishop Langton's time, and Fig. 14 is a section of the moulded ribs and principal rafters, which latter seem to be placed about 5ft. apart from centre to centre, with three curved but plain intermediate rafters.

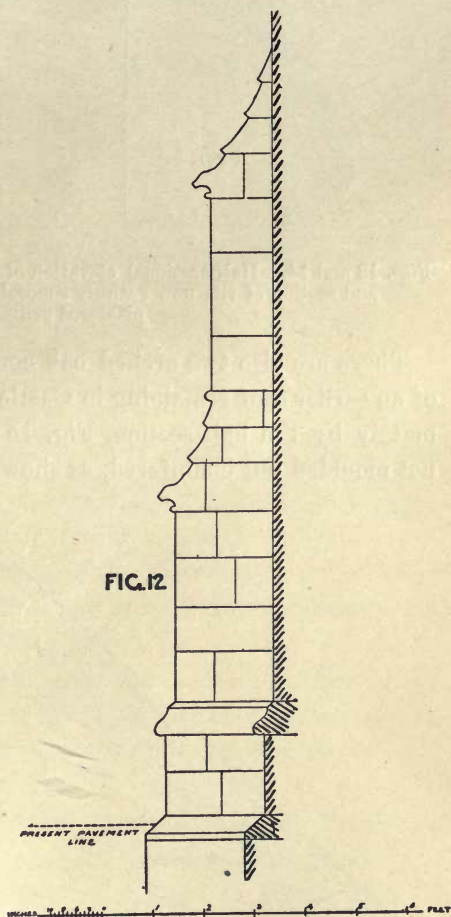
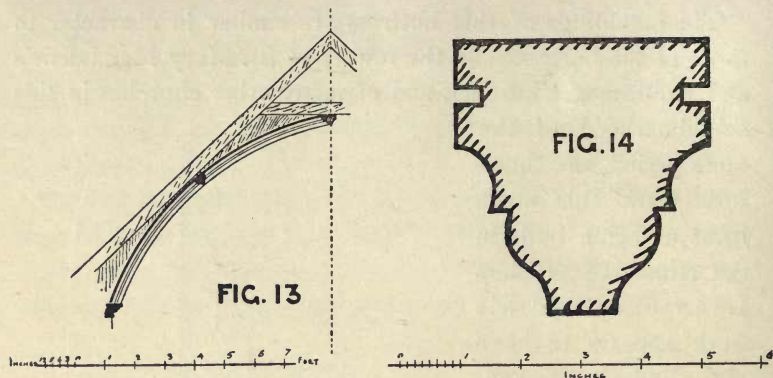
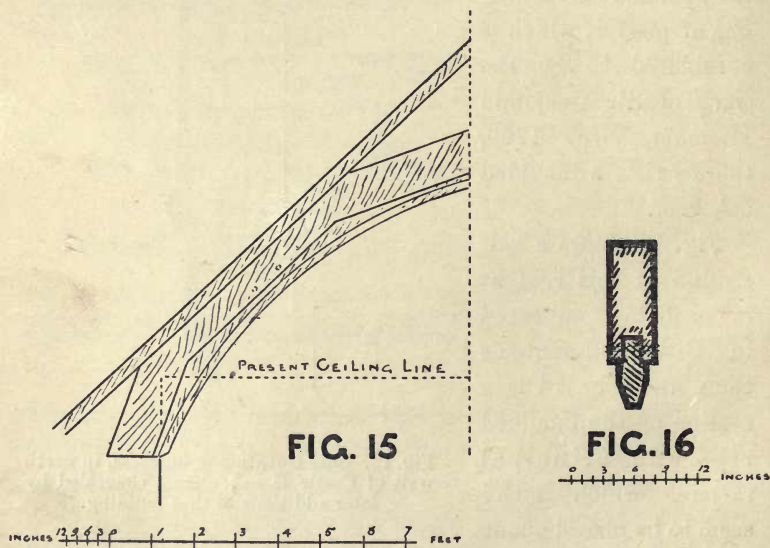


Fig. 12. Side elevation of buttress, in north wall of Castle House, almost concealed by later additions to that building.



Figs. 13 and 14. Half-sectional elevation of XV Century roof over Library, and section of rib, now entirely concealed by late XVIII Century plastered ceiling.

There are also two arched oak couples, from 6 to 7 ft. apart, of an earlier roof remaining in Castle House, as shown approximately by the half-section, Fig. 15; the ribs in this case are not moulded but chamfered, as shown by Fig. 16.



Figs. 15 and 16. Half-sectional elevation of roof, and section of chamfered rib over a bedroom of Castle House, almost entirely concealed by later plastered ceiling.

The feet of these couples, in an imperfect condition, can be seen below the ceiling of the bedroom over the drawing-room, adjoining massive horizontal beams forming part of a later reconstruction. The Exchequer, which can only be approached by the door at the foot of the staircase turret, was formerly accessible by means of a staircase now blocked from the ante-room of the Library on the first floor, on the west side, and on the east by means of a doorway, since built up, which connected a room over the drawing-room of Castle House with the staircase turret.

The roof of the Great Hall is apparently the work of Sir Benjamin Hammet; under it can be seen at its west end the remains of the drip-mould of an earlier sharp-pitched roof which sprang from lower walls than at present.

Above this drip-mould is a small doorway, which was no doubt blocked when the walls were raised to receive a flatter roof. This doorway apparently led from the chamber above the Norman Keep, now the Somerset Room, to the gutter behind the parapet on the south side of the Great Hall.

There are only two old windows remaining in the Great Hall; one of five lights the other of four lights, and these are in the north wall towards its west end.

There is a small chamber or chambers in the thickness of the north wall, now built up, which were formerly lighted by two small semicircular-headed windows, as illustrated in Vol. IV of the Society's *Proceedings*, part ii, p. 29.

In a north-east view of the Castle in Mr. H. Franklin's possession,—being one of a series of six aquatints,¹ signed C.C., which were probably executed at the end of the XVIII or beginning of the XIX Century,—two small two-light square-headed windows are shown, near the position where subsequently a large four-light window was inserted. Very slight traces of either of these small windows remain, and there is

1. Photographs of these aquatints were presented to the Society in 1902 by Mr. Franklin.

now no entrance to the chambers, which probably were two in number, visible.

A little to the west of the entrance to the Great Hall, under the portico, are the remains of an earlier doorway, consisting of one jamb and half the head, as shown in Fig. 17. The head seems to have been formed of two stones with a central joint. It is, constructionally speaking, a lintel, not an arch, but is shaped to represent a flat arch of late character.

It is difficult to distinguish between the work of Bishop Langton and that of Bishop Horne; both are said to have been engaged in partially rebuilding and repairing the Great Hall.

Its north wall was largely repaired with blue lias stone, and

that is the material used in Bishop Langton's work, which was dated 1496. By comparing the remains of the doorway (Fig. 17) with the work of 1496, it seems more probable that it was erected by Bishop Horne, some of whose work is dated 1577, than by the former Bishop.

It is not unlikely that this entrance was protected by a porch, and this suggestion is supported by the fact that, in

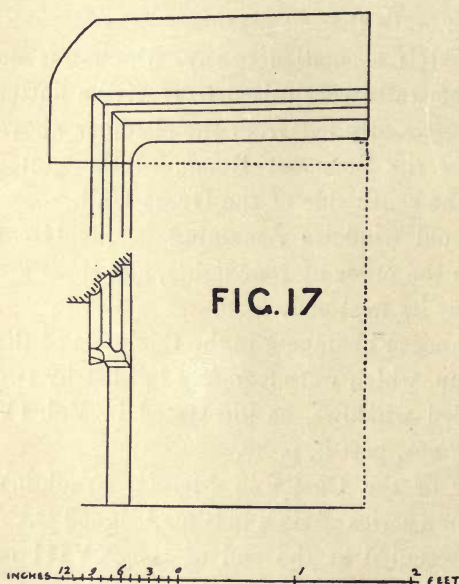
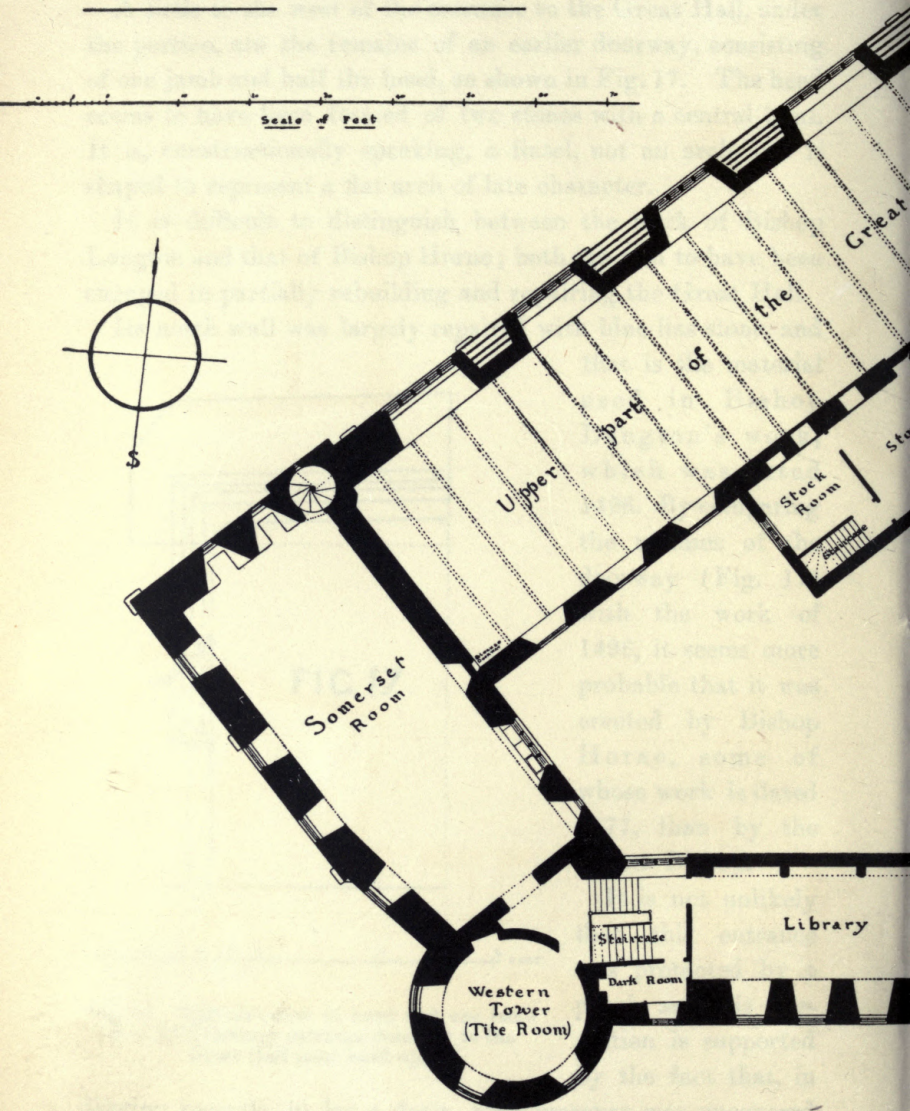


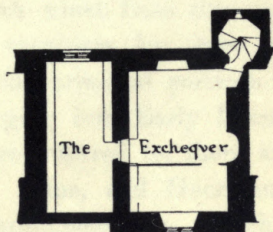
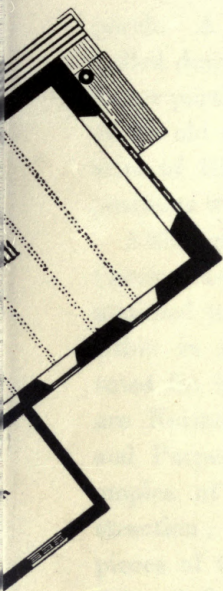
Fig. 17. Half-elevation of head and one jamb of a XVI Century entrance-doorway to the Great Hall (now built up).

digging recently to lay a drain, some masonry was uncovered which might have been the foundation of the west wall of a

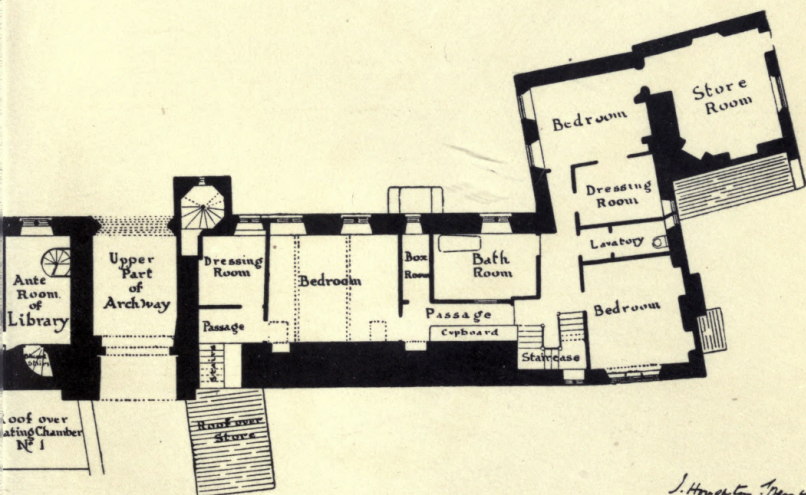
Taunton Castle



- First Floor



— Rooms over Ante Room of Library —
and Archway



*J. Houghton Principal
August 1910*

porch. A further suggestion is that Sir Benjamin Hammet pulled down the porch in order to make room for the present larger portico with rooms over it, and in rebuilding made use of the old materials from the porch and elsewhere, placing the arms of Bishop Horne and three Ham stone windows in the positions which they now occupy.

Although it may be regretted that so much of the original Castle has disappeared, still there is an historic interest attached to the variety of the work which from time to time, either in partial rebuilding or repairing, has been substituted for it; for in addition to the principal portions which are Norman, Early English merging into Early Decorated, and Perpendicular work, as before referred to, there are examples of Elizabethan, Queen Anne, and Georgian construction; the latter including specimens, *e.g.* the chimney pieces of the Library and Tite Room, of the style known as Adams', from the brothers Adam who introduced it.

Notes on Archaeological Remains found on Ham Hill, Somerset.

(Read on the occasion of the Society's visit to Ham Hill, July 20th, 1910.)

BY H. ST. GEORGE GRAY.

THE large collections of antiquities found on Ham Hill, filling several cases in the Museum at Taunton Castle, were for the most part collected by two brothers-in-law, the late Mr. W. W. Walter, M.R.C.S., of Stoke-under-Ham, and Mr. Hugh Norris, L.R.C.P., of South Petherton, by their fathers,—Mr. Richard Walter and Mr. Henry Norris, F.R.C.S.,—and later by Mr. W. W. Walter's son, Mr. R. Hensleigh Walter, M.B. A small series of remains from the Hill has been gathered together by Mr. Arthur V. Cornish, of Odcombe—a collection which has also been deposited in Taunton Museum. Nearly all the archæological remains, as is generally known, have been found by workmen engaged in quarrying operations, almost everything being obtained from near the surface, and seldom at a greater depth than 2ft., during the process known as “rubbling,” or the removal of the surface deposits above the stone to be quarried: and so no proper record has been kept until recently of the circumstances under which the different objects of antiquity were found.¹

Although the operations produce such a large number of antiquarian remains, it is much to be deplored that commercial enterprise has been gradually playing great havoc with the

1. Mr. Hensleigh Walter did a little digging on the east side of the northern spur of the Hill in addition to his excavations in the S.E. part of the Hill which led to the discovery of the foundations of a Roman villa, in 1907, and made some interesting “finds.” (*Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, LIII, i, 87 *et seq.*; ii, 181).

earthworks of this, one of the largest and most important strongholds of early man in the kingdom.¹ Quarrying operations, some three decades ago, obliterated the camp of Hunsbury in Northamptonshire, but at the same time revealed a large number of Late-Celtic relics, having the same chronological range and position in the evolution of British civilization as the remains so plentifully found in the world-renowned Lake-villages of Somerset, and bearing characteristics clearly revealing the life-history of the Briton inhabiting our land at the time of the coming of the Romans.

Having written the descriptive catalogues of the Walter and Norris collections in our *Proceedings*,² and read a paper to the Society of Antiquaries on some of the relics from Ham Hill³ (extracts from which were reprinted in the *Homeland Handbook* to Yeovil),⁴ the writer may claim to have some knowledge of the deeply-interesting and varied objects of antiquity which the upper deposits of this Hill have revealed.

The remains found here cover a considerable period, from the Neolithic, or late Stone Age, down to and including mediæval times. A large number of the relics are of similar form and character to the Late-Celtic and Roman antiquities found on the site of the important entrenchment of Hod Hill in Dorset (remains now to be seen in the Durden Collection in the British Museum). The relics of the Romano-British period from Ham Hill are also comparable with the large collection brought together by General Pitt-Rivers in his Museum at Farnham, Dorset,—the results of his excavations in the Romano-British Villages near Rushmore and Woodyates. Again, many of the Late-Celtic remains discovered on the Hill compare favourably with the more numerous relics found

1. I am glad to hear that recently the Duchy of Cornwall and other land-owners have exercised more care in preserving the contour of the earthworks at the points where quarrying operations are in progress.

2. Vols. XLVIII, ii, 24-78; LI, ii, 136-159.

3. *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Lond.*, XXI, 128-139.

4. No. 51, pp. 24-27.

in the Somerset Lake-villages. And so, long lists of comparisons could be made, with which, however, we cannot deal here.

The Neolithic period at Ham Hill is represented by a large number of flint implements, flint celts (some bearing evidence of having been burnt), worked flakes and knives, and arrow-heads, chiefly, if not exclusively, of the leaf-shaped form. It is not inferred, however, that the whole of the many flint objects from the Hill belong to that very early period, for it is now a well established fact that flint scrapers, arrow-heads, knives, and even axes, survived into much later times, scrapers and knives being frequently found in association with Roman remains. The Lake-villages of Somerset, too, of a date extending approximately from B.C. 200 to A.D. 70, have revealed an arrowhead, knives, a saw (all of flint), and one or two stone celts or axes.

But it is not such a difficult matter to date the comparatively few objects of the Bronze Age which have been discovered on Ham Hill. These consist of a palstave or flanged celt, one or two awls, an axe or celt, a gouge, and a spear-head, all of bronze, the last three socketed.¹ Also another palstave (in the Norris Collection) found near the Hill.² These stray finds are not in themselves sufficient evidence of a continuous occupation of the Hill by the Goidels of the Bronze Age. On the other hand some fragments of ancient British pottery have been found, but apparently in no great quantity.

It is probable that the Brythonic Celts introduced the knowledge of iron-working into Britain about B.C. 300, or possibly a little later. The number of burials of the Early Iron Age that have been discovered in Britain is extremely small as compared with those of the Ages of Stone and Bronze, and this fact would seem to indicate that the period between the introduction of iron into this country and the beginning of the Roman occupation cannot have been very long.

1. Some of these are figured in *Proc.* XXXII, i, Plate I.

2. *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, LI, ii, plate facing p. 144, fig. 3.

From the Prehistoric Iron Age, when the Brythonic tribes inhabited almost the whole of England, and down through the Roman period, the occupation of Ham Hill, judging from the objects found, must have been more or less continuous, although there is nothing to show that the place was a permanent Roman post.¹ Out of several hundredweights of pottery of the Roman period, mostly of the coarser qualities, a very small proportion of true Roman pottery and of the best red Samian ware has been uncovered on the Hill. This, considered alone, would seem to imply that the inhabitants, during the Roman occupation, were not a very rich community.

It is not certain that all the antiquities from Ham Hill displaying marked Late-Celtic characteristics belong to late prehistoric times. The greater number of them more probably belong to the first century of our era, although there is no reason why many of them, showing no mixture of true British and Roman art, should not date back to 100 or 200 B.C.

In the case of some Celtic remains it is very difficult to determine whether particular finds are pre-Roman, of the Roman period, or even post-Roman, as the Late-Celtic style of decoration was in vogue throughout the whole of the Pagan Iron Age in Britain, and survived in remote districts after the introduction of Christianity.

In the solution of this problem the uninscribed British coins of silver and bronze² found on the Hill do not help to any extent, as it is a fact proved in more than one instance that these types were in circulation at the time of Claudius I (A.D. 41-54).³ Of far greater dateable importance, however, are the currency-bars, or iron money, found on the Hill,⁴ which were

1. In this connection, the following extract relating to Stoke-under-Ham from "The Universal British Directory," (London, 1792), which Mr. Hensleigh Walter has sent me, may be recorded, but it does not state on what authority the statement was made. "On the Hill, which is called Ham, is a Roman intrenchment partly entire, which was thrown up in the year 49, by Flavius Vespasian, then the second Roman officer in command in England."

2. One figured in *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, XXXII, i, Pl. I.

3. "Excavations in Cranborne Chase," IV, 240.

4. One figured in *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, XXXII, i, Pl. III, fig. 4.

in use as mediums of exchange at the time of Cæsar's invasion, and called by him *taleæ ferreæ* (*Bello. Gall.*, V, 12). Our knowledge of this subject is due in the first place to Mr. Reginald A. Smith, F.S.A., of the British Museum.¹ In Taunton Museum there are nine of these bars from Ham Hill, all of which appear to be specimens of *double* weight (the presumed standard being 9540 grains), but most of them are in a bad state of preservation. They take the general form of unfinished swords with blunt edges, and measure about 32 inches long. It is recorded that nearly a hundred of them were ploughed up on the Hill. The Somerset and other specimens of British currency will be referred to in the monograph on the Glastonbury Lake-village.

Roman coins are commonly found sporadically on Ham Hill, covering nearly the whole period of the Roman occupation, and extending from Augustus (B.C. 43-14), and Marcus Agrippa (B.C. 39-27), to Arcadius (A.D. 394-408). Several British imitations of Roman coins of the third and fourth (date of issue between A.D. 360-385) centuries have also been discovered. But the most notable finds of coins are the two large hoards. One was discovered in 1882 at Bedmore Barn, and consisted of three good-sized amphoræ containing, it is said, over 2,000 "first brass" coins. One of the pots, about 11 inches high and having two small handles, is preserved in Taunton Museum. Judging by the emperors represented in this hoard, the crocks appear to have been buried about the middle of the third century; most of the coins are in a much worn condition. A second hoard was dug up about 1816, at some little distance south of the Hill; the coins, which were deposited in a large earthen vase, were of copper and white metal, extending from Volusian to Constantine (A.D. 251-337), according to one account.²

1. *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Lond.*, XX, 179-195; XXII, 337-343.

2. *V.C.H. Somerset*, I, 297, where the authorities are given.

Fibulæ,¹ or brooches, are found occasionally in iron (like Fig. 1,—of La Tène III type), but far more plentifully in bronze—the latter as a rule being in a fine state of preservation, and sometimes tinned (as the depression in Fig. 2).² For the most part they are of a very usual unornamented type; on the other hand, one or two of the Roman brooches are ornamented with finely engraved designs (like Fig. 3, and the circular Roman brooch of gilt bronze with a dark glass conical projection in the centre, Fig. 4); and an enamelled brooch (Fig. 5) of a not uncommon type has also been found. Others clearly show the blending of true British with Roman art (Figs. 6 and 7); and a few of La Tène type are of pre-Roman date (see Fig. 8, a rare Early Iron Age fibula bearing Bronze Age characteristics);³ some of these compare with brooches found in the Glastonbury Lake-village, and will be mentioned in the monograph on that site.

Another type of bronze brooch found on the Hill (Fig. 9) has a thin wide bow very slightly curved,—a type rarely found elsewhere, except in the Romano-British Villages near Rushmore.⁴

One of the most interesting fibulæ from Ham Hill is that having a deep semi-circular bow (Fig. 10*a*), at the back of which is the inscription **AVCISSA**. This is one of seven or eight known from Britain bearing this inscription, and of about thirty examples recorded from the whole of Europe.⁵ Of these, two others come from Somerset, and are now in the

1. The fibulæ mentioned in this paper and figured, are described in more detail in *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, LI, i, 87; LIII, i, 87, 89, 90; LIV, i, 121; LV, i, 101-2; LVI, i, Additions to the Museum, 1910.

2. Some of the bronze fibulæ are figured in *V.C.H. Somerset*, I, plate facing p. 296; and *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, XXXII, i, Pl. II, 5, 6.

3. This specimen is not in one piece as it should be, but the bow ends in a coil, and the spring of the pin is attached to it by an internal cylinder. It was probably broken in ancient times and repaired.

4. "Excavations in Cranborne Chase," Pl. XI, 3; XIII, 4; XIV, 7, 11; C, 3, 10, 12; CLXXXII, 18. Three from Ham Hill figured in *V.C.H. Somerset*, I, plate facing p. 296, figs. 7, 10, 11.

5. *Archæol. Journ.*, LX, 236; LXII, 265.

Bristol Museum, being found about 1875 in the Roman lead-workings at Charterhouse-on-Mendip.¹ Two other British examples come from Cirencester, and two from Lincolnshire.² The Ham Hill specimen differs from all the others in having the two S's of **AVCISSA** reversed³ (Fig. 106).

Penannular brooches (Fig. 11),⁴ of a character belonging to the Late-Celtic period and to early Roman times, are also found. Bronze finger-rings and bracelets, both of British and Roman type, have been discovered on the Hill.

Speaking still of personal ornament, it may be mentioned that glass beads⁵ are occasionally found, but no amber beads appear to have been unearthed in the locality. Kimmeridge shale is found in the form of broken lathe-turned bracelets; cores and waste pieces from the lathe are also represented, and part of what may be a trencher.

One of the most remarkable specimens from the Hill is the portion of a Roman *lorica*, consisting of thirty-nine plates of scale-armour joined together by means of small rings of bronze wire (Fig. 12).⁶ These scales originally formed part of a tight-fitting and flexible cuirass, and are of burnished bronze, tinned alternately. The holes at the top of each scale were for attachment to the leather or linen tunic or lining which held the whole together. Three scales of the same piece are still in private hands in this neighbourhood, and five in the British

1. Figured in *Archæol. Journ.*, LX, plate facing p. 240; and *V.C.H. Somerset*, I, 343.

2. *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Lond.*, XXI, 131; *Archæol. Journ.*, LXII, 265-6.

3. Fibulæ of the Aucissa type, but without inscription, have been found on Ham Hill (1)—figured in *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, LI, ii, plate facing p. 144, fig. 6; Combe Down, Bath (1)—Cruickshank Loan Collection, Bath Museum; and Stoke Abbot, W. Dorset (2)—James Ralls Collection, Bridport Literary Institution.

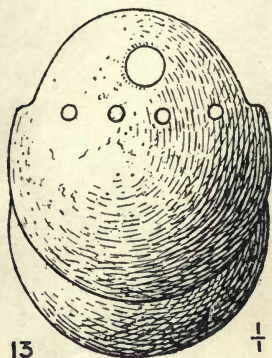
4. One figured in *V.C.H. Somerset*, I, plate facing p. 296, fig. 6; another in *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, XXXII, i, Pl. II.

5. Some of the beads are compound pearls, such as occur frequently in Anglo-Saxon graves of the VI Century, and it is interesting to find the type associated with IV Century coins on Ham Hill.

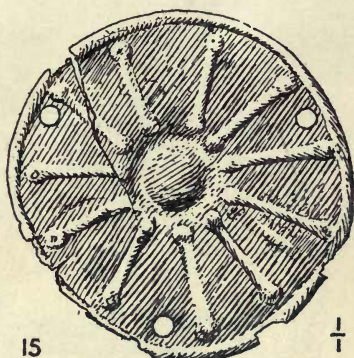
6. Figured in *V.C.H. Somerset*, I, plate facing p. 296; *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Lond.*, XXI, plate facing p. 135. See also *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, XXXII, i, Pl. II; *Homeland Handbook*, Taunton, No. 29 (1903), p. 20,—Yeovil, No. 51 (1906), p. 27.



FIG. 12.—PART OF A ROMAN LORICA FOUND ON HAM HILL, SOUTH SOMERSET, 1885.



13

 $\frac{1}{1}$ 

15

 $\frac{1}{1}$

Fig. 13. Scales of Armour, bronze tinned, Roman. Found with a fragment of a red Samian bowl, Site C '07, Ham Hill, 1910.

Fig. 15. Embossed bronze disc, perhaps connected with Sun-worship. Found on Site A '07, Ham Hill, 1908.

Museum; they were found in 1885. Three similar scales, conjoined, also measuring 25 x 15mm., were found in another place on the Hill this year; and six scales of another *lorica*, having scales measuring 22 x 11mm., were discovered in 1909. Quite recently two much larger scales (39 x 35mm.) of the same general character have been revealed (Fig. 13). A remarkable find of 350 similar scales of the small variety, of Roman brass, not bronze, mostly if not all detached, were discovered at the Roman station of Newstead, near Melrose, but beyond that a very few examples have been found in the kingdom.¹ The Romans evidently derived scale-armour from the East, where it is still in use over the whole of Northern Asia, in Japan, etc. The recent mission to Tibet found a type of scale-armour in use among the natives.

Typical of Late-Celtic art is the finely patinated bronze head of an ox which probably formed part of a complete animal (Fig. 14).² It is undoubtedly one of the rarest specimens from the Hill, the ox being rarely represented among the art products of the period.

1. *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Lond.*, XXI, 135-136; *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, XLVIII, ii, 31.

2. *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Lond.*, XXI, figured on p. 133; *V.C.H. Somerset*, I, plate facing p. 296, fig. 12.

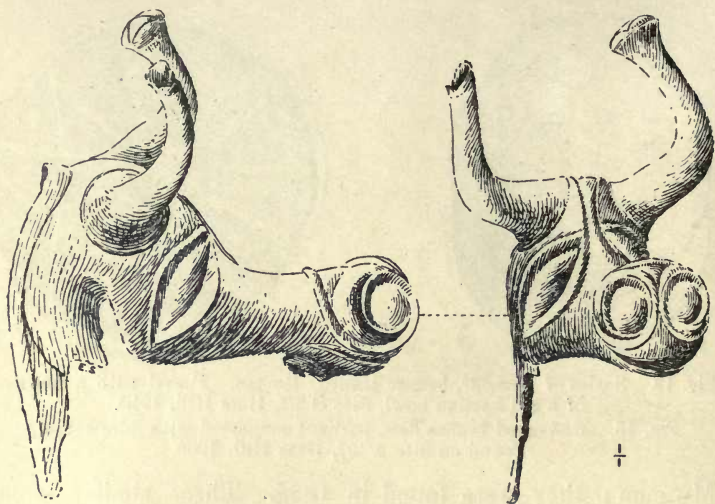


Fig. 14. Bronze Head of an Ox, Late-Celtic, Ham Hill.

The thin embossed bronze disc (well patinated), having three perforations, apparently for suspension, is probably Late-Celtic (Fig. 15) ; it is regarded by Mr. Reginald A. Smith as a pendant connected with the worship of a Gaulish sun-god, who is frequently represented holding a wheel.¹

The small Roman lamp of bronze is also a rarity, the lamps of the period found in Britain being mostly of earthenware. In bronze less than a dozen are recorded to have been found in England.²

The Roman steelyard (*statera*) is one of the largest and best preserved on record ;³ near it a bronze scale-pan (*lancula*) was found⁴ (Figs. 16 and 17). Rare, too, are the two bronze

1. "Le Dieu Gauloise du Soleil et le Symbolisme de la Roue," by Henri Gaidoz, 1886.

2. *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Lond.*, XXI, 135 ; *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, LI, ii, 146 ; figured in ditto, XXXII, i, Pl. II, fig. 2.

3. *Proc. Som Arch. Soc.*, LIII, ii, 181.

4. The pans and beam of a pair of Late-Celtic scales have recently been found in Dog Holes Cave, Warton Crag, Carnforth, Lancs. ; the pans are each ornamented with twenty-nine dots-and-circles, five being grouped in the centre and six arranged triangularly at the edge of each of the four quarters (the apices of the triangles pointing inwards).

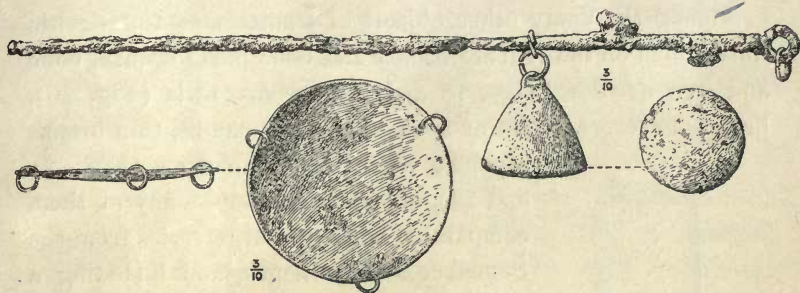
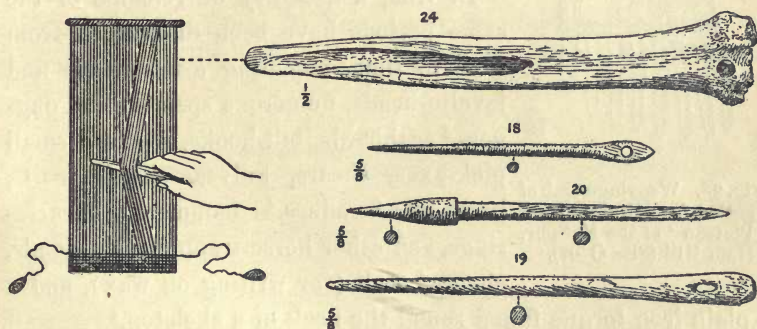


Fig. 16, Roman Steelyard (*statera*), of exceptional length—the beam of iron, the weight of lead, the loop and rings of bronze; and Fig. 17, bronze Scale-pan (*lancula*). Found within a few feet of each other, about 140 yards to the S. of the "Frying Pan," on the E. side of the N. Spur, Ham Hill, 1907.

objects of the Early Iron Age which have usually been described as probably caps or bosses that were fitted to axles of chariot-wheels; they were found here in 1823, and compare with about three specimens found in the Thames and one in the fens of Cambridgeshire.¹



RELICS FROM HAM HILL.

Fig. 18. Bronze Needle, found at "Ham Turn," 1905.

Fig. 19. Bone Needle, found at "Ham Turn," 1907.

Fig. 20. Bronze Awl, or Piercer, perhaps used in leather-working. Found on the N. Spur of the Hill, Site A '07.

Fig. 24. Bone Implement which may have been used for selecting certain of the warp-threads for pattern-weaving, say, in two colours (see sketch). Found at "Ham Turn," 1907.

1. Figured in *Archæologia*, XXI, Plate VI, and *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, XXXII, i, Plate I. See *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, LI, ii, 145, and *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Lond.*, XXI, 132, for references.

Among the many other objects of Roman and Late-Celtic times found on the Hill are bronze and bone pins,¹ bronze, bone and iron needles (Figs. 18 and 19), bronze awls (Fig. 20), bronze tweezers, parts of spoons, parts of chains, thin bronze

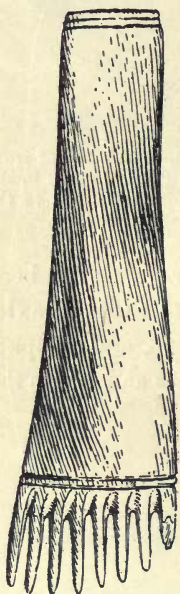


Fig. 23. Weaving-comb of antler, from the "Central Plateau" of the N. Spur, Ham Hill (Site C '07).

repoussé work,² carnelian gems (Figs. 21 and 22), objects of antler—many of them comparable with the large series from the Somerset Lake-villages, and including a comb (Fig. 23),³ and other objects used in weaving (Fig. 24), knife-handles, and the so-called cheek-pieces of horses' bits—spindle-whorls and other larger whorls of stone and clay, clay loom-weights, massive querns and other grinding stones, sling-bullets of clay and stone, whetstones, and many other objects too numerous to describe in detail here.

In iron, a quantity of remains of the same periods have been discovered from time to time, including arrow-heads and javelin-heads, numerous spear-heads, daggers,⁴ scabbards, bill-hooks, sickles,⁴ small pick-axes, shears, knives, chisels, nails, horse-bits,⁴ adzes,⁴ hammers, harness-rings, and other horse-trappings, ox-goads, chains,⁴ styli (for writing on wax), and a plain iron torque found round the neck of a skeleton.⁴

The Anglo-Saxon period is represented by an iron umbo, or boss of shield.

Mediæval remains are occasionally met with and include

1. One figured in *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, XXXII, i, Pl. II, fig. 3.
2. *V.C.H. Somerset*, I, plate facing p. 296, fig. 4.
3. Figured also in *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, LIII, ii, 121.
4. Examples of these are figured in *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, XXXII, i, Plates II, III.

some seals, a bronze spout of a jug,¹ and a handsomely worked bronze stirrup.²

It is seen, then, that the yield of archæological material on Ham Hill has been great, and there is every reason to believe that the area will produce many more ancient remains than it has already revealed. Although other ages are represented, the chief archæological interest in Ham Hill undoubtedly centres in the antiquities dating from the transition period connecting the Briton of Brythonic blood with that determined invader, the Roman.

* * * * *

Parenthetically, it may here be noted that Late-Celtic remains, of the same general character as those from the Somerset Lake-villages, have been found,—sometimes singly, sometimes in considerable number,—in the following localities in the county :—Ham Hill, Worlebury Camp, South Cadbury Camp, Cannington Park Camp, the Polden Hills, Wraxall, Bawdrip, Moorlinch, Melbury (near Somerton), Weston (near Bath), Lansdown, Gough's Cavern (Cheddar), and Wookey Hole Cavern.

A full description of the relics has not been attempted in this paper. It merely represents the Address read at the Society's Meeting on Ham Hill, on July 20th, 1910.

The antiquities found on Ham Hill during the last few years are described in greater detail in the *Proceedings* :—Vol. L, i, 73-4; LI, i, 86-90; LII, i, 82-3; LIII, i, 85-90; LIV, i, 120-1; LV, i, 100-102; LVI, i, Additions to the Museum, 1910.

With the exception of Figs. 12 and 14, all the antiquities illustrated have been found on Ham Hill since the death of Mr. W. W. Walter in 1904, and have been added to the collections at Taunton Castle Museum by Mr. R. Hensleigh Walter, M.B.

The drawings to illustrate this paper were made by Mr. Ernest Sprankling, of Messrs. Sprankling & Price, Architects, Taunton.

The cost of the illustrations and their reproduction has, to a large extent, been most kindly defrayed by Mr. R. H. Walter.

1. Figured in *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, XXXII, i, Plate II, fig. 7.
2. *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, XXXII, i, Plate III, 9; *Archæologia*, XXVIII, 450.

Glastonbury Abbey.

THIRD REPORT ON THE DISCOVERIES MADE DURING THE EXCAVATIONS, 1909-10.

THE MONASTIC BUILDINGS : FIRST EXCAVATION.

BY F. BLIGH BOND, F.R.I.B.A.

THE work of excavation, which had been suspended during the period of the royal visit (May 22nd, 1909), was resumed shortly afterwards, and an attempt was made to locate the foundation of the destroyed eastern part of the south aisle wall of the nave at its junction with the south transept.

The first trench revealed (at A on plan) a small remnant of the south face of the nave wall consisting of Doultling ashlar from which the core had been removed, leaving it in a weak state and falling forward. The masonry was precisely similar to that of the existing wall, and was found to extend to a depth of four feet below the level of the nave floor, below which no facings appeared.

The discovery of some slabs of paving-stone adjoining marked this as being the level of the cloister floor, and further proof was provided as a result of the sinking of several pits alongside the nave wall, at the points corresponding to the general divisions.

These shewed the same continuance of ashlar facing, and the bases of the moulded piers of Abbot Chinnock's early XV Century cloister were some of them discovered in position. At the foot of one of these piers a sufficiency of the original

paving of the cloister floor remained to enable the level to be obtained with accuracy.

The paving in question is not, however, the actual flooring surface, which was undoubtedly of figured encaustic tiles, but represents the flat stone underlay, or support, for the tile floor.

The next point to be ascertained was the true position of the west wall of the transept, which would determine the point of junction with the nave. This was located without difficulty by the discovery of a similar remnant of its masonry at the same level, with the ashlar face perfect for a few feet in height and breadth (B on plan).

From this point a trench was driven eastward in order to test the thickness of the transept wall. It was found that the whole of the back or inner thickness of the wall had been removed, but the nature of the filling encountered shewed that this wall must have had a thickness of about thirteen feet from the level of the cloister floor upwards and probably about another two feet on the foundations.

Pursuing the line of the transept wall southwards a further fragment of the freestone facing was encountered at about 24 feet south of the hypothetical point of junction of nave and transept walls.

This piece was about five feet long, and lying in front, and parallel to it, was a stone water channel with some flat cover stones remaining over it. This channel was at a level immediately under that of the cloister pavement. A third trench (C) was carried in eastward from this point to ascertain the thickness of the wall, and although the full depth could not be obtained without the removal of a tree, a thickness of more than twelve feet was established.

Going still southward, after a gap from which all walling had been rooted out, had been passed, a further section of walling bearing ashlar facing was met with at about 40 feet from the angle of nave and transept, and this presented marks of special interest (D on plan).

Upon its west side was a small chamfered projection, shewing that this was the situation of one of the general divisions of the cloister, since the detail corresponded precisely with the nosings of the piers attached to the face of the aisle wall.

But whereas the latter had a projection of $17\frac{1}{2}$ ins., and a width of 20 ins., this one shewed only $2\frac{1}{2}$ ins. in advance of the face, and was proportionately narrower. The difference is explained by the fact since revealed that the ashlar facing of these portions of the transept wall is in reality only the face of the stone bench-table of 15 in. projection, which ran along the east alley of the cloisters. Now there appears no trace of any such bench against the north wall: consequently the bases of the piers on this side are seen to their full depth; but on the east they are of course buried in the thickness of the bench at their base, and emerge only above it.

On sinking the ground behind D it was found that a thin layer of the old foundation stones of the transept wall remained, over the whole south-western extremity of the transept wall, from C to D. But just beyond D they had been entirely removed, and the southern face of the transept wall could not, for this reason, be seen. Evidence of its position was nevertheless forthcoming, for the clay face of the original building trench was met with at this point. This was encountered at just over 48 feet south of the datum (point of junction).

This clay facing proved to be quite a narrow film of clay interposed between the south face of the transept wall and the north end of a continuation wall which from this point runs southward in line with the other and forms the east wall of the cloisters.

The exact position of the south face of the transept wall has been made additionally clear by the excavation of trenches at two other points (E and F) eastward of D. At both these points the same clay face was revealed, in a true line, east and west.

The trench at F was carried across the whole width of the

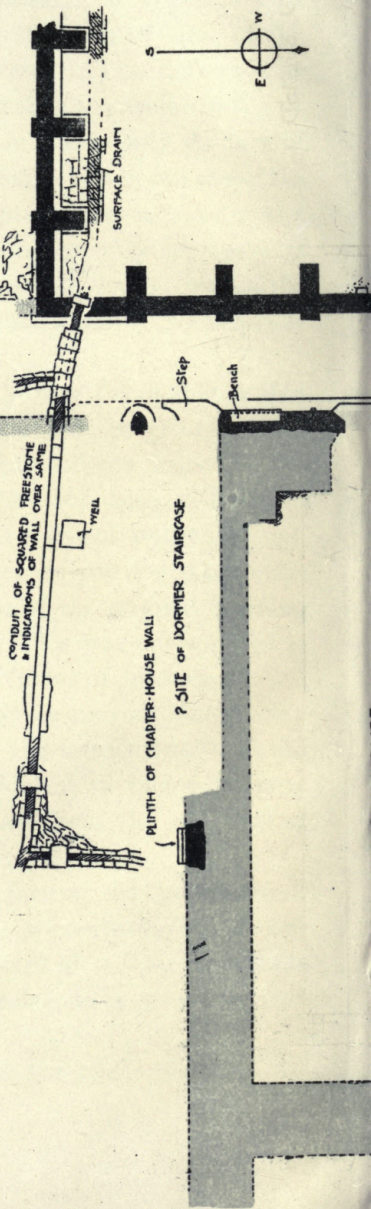
GLASTONBURY ABBEY.

PLAN OF EXCAVATIONS OF THE MONASTIC BUILDINGS (FIRST SECTION),
INCLUDING EAST PART OF CLOISTER,
AND FOUNDATIONS OF CHAPTER HOUSE.

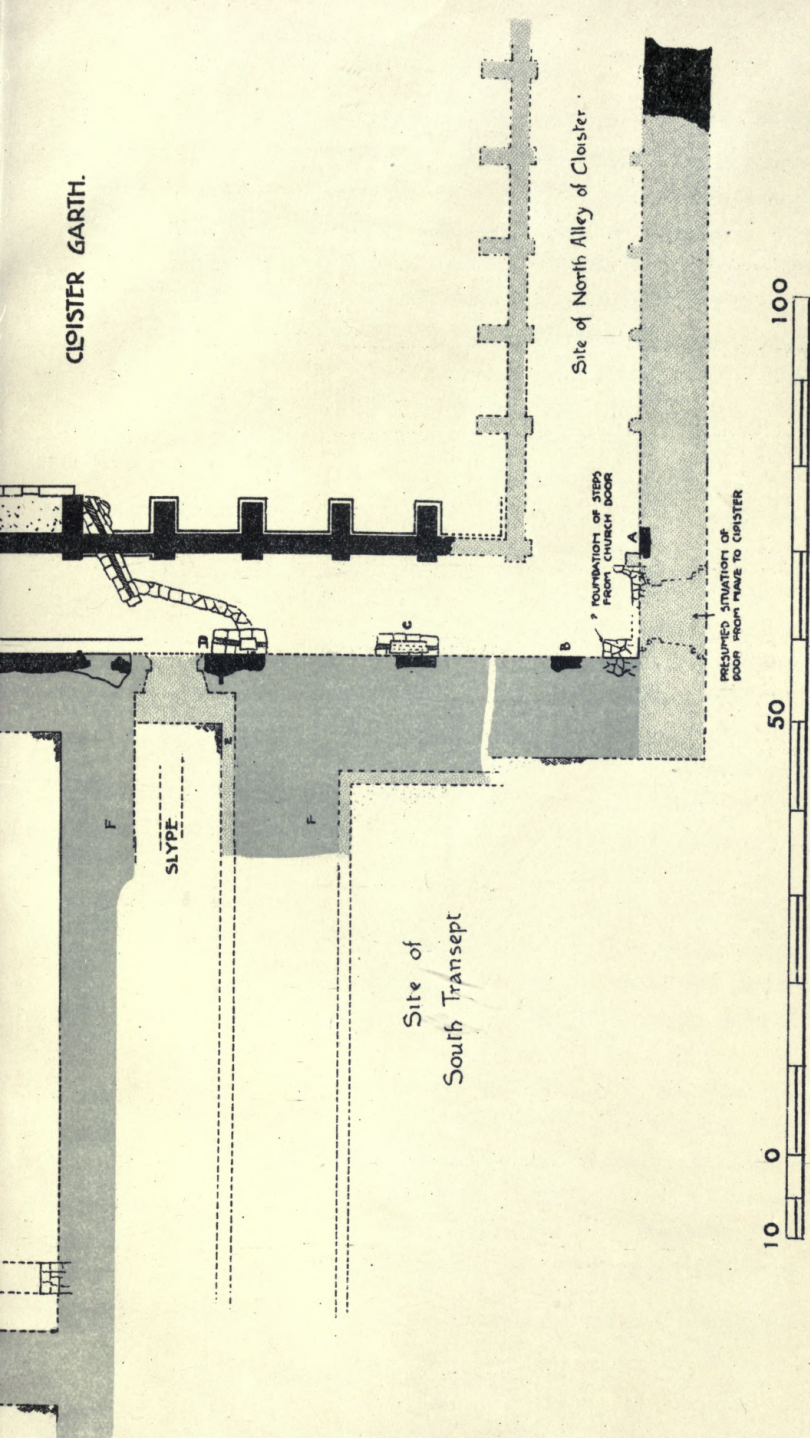
REFECTORY SUB-VAULT.
(FOUNDATIONS EXPOSED 1910).

TO ILLUSTRATE ARTICLE IN VOL. LVI (1910),
PROCEEDINGS OF THE
SOMERSETSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL & N. H.
SOCIETY. BY F. BLIGH BOND, F.R.I.B.A.

CONJECTURAL SITE OF-ARCHED
APPROACH TO PASSAGE TO REAR
OF MONASTERY
(REFECTORY SUB-VAULT UNDER)



CLOISTER GARTH.



Site of
South Transept

Site of North Alley of Cloister

FOUNDATION OF STEPS
FROM CHURCH DOOR

PRESUMED SITUATION OF
DOOR FROM MAZE TO CLOISTER

100

50

0

SCALE OF FEET.

footing until the clay was again in evidence at its northern extremity, and it shewed that the south wall of the transept possessed the same or nearly the same thickness as did that on the west. This thickness was abnormal, as compared with that of the rest of the main walls of the Abbey. These are not more than 8ft., whereas the thickness indicated for the transept walls by these excavations was 13ft. on a 15ft. foundation.

A good deal of stone was found in the trench at F. The 15ft. foundation was fairly complete, and above it the 13ft. width was visible, the clay being packed against it, thus overlapping the foundation course by a foot on each side.

The reason for the increased thickness of these walls has yet to be determined. It will perhaps not become clear until the whole area has been excavated. A suggestion first made to me by the Rev. R. A. Cayley seems very worthy of consideration, namely, that the foundations were widened to include the breadth of the monks' night stairs from the dormitory.

The position of the dormitory at Glastonbury is not certainly known,¹ but there would be abundant precedent for a situation over against the east wall of the cloister, as at Westminster, in which case this would be the natural place for the night stairs to the church. They would have been entered somewhere about the middle of the south transept wall, thence descending westward alongside it, turning north at the angle of the wall, and running down to the floor somewhere in the neighbourhood of the arch which opened to the south aisle of the nave.

But we may also bear in mind that, following the example of Wells, there may have been a stair turret with a newel stair at this angle (s.w.) of the transept, and it may even have assumed the dimensions of a tower. This would be a Cluniac model. There was, we know, a bell-tower at Glastonbury, in addition to the big central tower. The great clock of Peter

1. It is traditionally on this side. (See note on map in Colonel Long's library, p. 77).

Lightfoot stood against the wall of the south transept. The wall of a bell-tower might appear a suitable location for the clock.

Right in the angle of the cloister, at the junction of aisle and transept walls, a rough stone footing was found lying against the ashlar face (B). Westward of this, a bed of clay was met with, rising a good deal above the level of the cloister floor, and further west again, more rough foundation work, alongside the footing of the aisle wall, and encroaching for some feet upon the cloister alley. At 14ft. 2ins. from the angle of the cloister (face of wall B) westward, there was a square reveal, or straight joint, formed perpendicularly in the freestone face of walling (A).

These were all the traces left of the foundation and supporting walls of the former steps from nave to cloister, but they sufficed to shew that the door was in the angle of the cloister and opened from the nave and not from the transept, *i.e.*, from the north and not from the west.

THE CLOISTER: EAST ALLEY.

The work of excavation was now carried on southward along the face of the east or rear wall of the cloister alley. The freestone facing was found remaining for the greater part of the distance. Behind it the core of the wall had been removed, but the clay face of the original trench proved a clear indication of its thickness, which is 9ft. 3ins. below the bench-table, indicating a thickness of 8ft. for the wall above. The nosings of the piers remaining were sufficient in number to shew that the divisions of this alley of the cloister were generally the same as those of the north side (*i.e.*, 10ft. 2ins. in length), with one notable exception.

This was the seventh bay south, which proved to have a length of 13ft. 3ins. Centrally placed in this bay was a step 9ft. 6ins. long and about a foot in projection, with angular ends,

giving access to a doorway of which the foot of the splayed jamb stones still remained. From its position this seemed undoubtedly the entrance to the chapter-house. Its actual width inside the splays is 6ft. 6ins.

The centre of the door is 81ft. 9ins. south of nave aisle wall face, or 33ft. 3ins. south of the transept wall face as computed.

In the next bay south a substantial piece of the stone seat of the benching was found in position, and in the bay beyond (the ninth), indications of another large opening were found.

The moulded and stopped base of the pier remains perfect at the division of the eighth and ninth bays (which forms the north side of this opening). A rounded step with a projection of nearly 2ft. remains before the aperture adjoining, for a distance of about 7ft., where it breaks off square, and the foundation also disappears, to be renewed a little further on beneath the position proper for the next divisional pier, which is not *in situ*.

In the trench at this point, however, a massive base stone, of the same architectural character as the last-mentioned jamb, but having its mouldings returned on both sides, was found lying over on its face in the trench. Its character proved it to be one of the series of divisional piers, but with this difference: that was worked to occupy the centre of a double doorway. The existence of the step shewed that a wide aperture had occupied the ninth bay, and it was also apparent that this aperture had not been subdivided in its width by the pier in question, since the foundation in the centre of the ninth bay was at too high a level to take it.

But the roughly circular patch of masonry under the next division seemed to have been expressly provided for a feature of this kind, whence it may be concluded that the pier in question occupied the point of division between the ninth and tenth bays, and had an archway on each side of it, that on the left leading up a stair, perhaps to the dormitory of the monks. That on the right probably gave access to rooms on the ground floor—the calefactory or the parlour. The tenth division is

the last on this side, except the balance of wall-space fronting down the south alley.

The whole width of the east cloister has now been laid open for almost its entire length. The outer wall foundations are practically perfect, on plan, and thus give the form and dimensions quite definitely. The width of the east alley from the face of the bench to that of the stone footings opposite, is 11ft. 9ins. Allowing an additional 15ins. for the width of the bench-table itself, we get 13ft. as the actual width. It yet remains to be seen whether the north alley had a similar width, but the spacing of the bays of the east alley would appear to make that on the north rather wider, and the south alley certainly narrower.

The total length of the east cloister from wall to wall works out at a little over 131ft., as follows :—

Width of north cloister, say -	-	13ft. 3ins.
Half width of outer wall : north -	-	1ft.
Nine bays at 10ft. 2ins. -	-	91ft. 6ins.
One ditto at 13ft. 3ins. -	-	13ft. 3ins.
Half thickness of outer wall : south		1ft.
Width of south cloister alley -	-	11ft. 3ins.

This corresponds very nearly with the measurement (by scale) of the cloister as shewn in the plan given by Warner (Pl. xx), but he makes his cloister too long in the other direction (east and west).

Of the other old plans extant, that of Dr. Stukeley is the earliest, but it is quite too indefinite and sketchy to be worthy of attention. Then there is the plan published by Collinson in 1789, largely on the lines of Stukeley's and in many respects hopelessly inaccurate, but still a little more definite. This makes the cloisters about 122ft. by 118ft. (by scale), but shews only seven divisions to the enclosure on N. and S. sides, and six on E. and W.

Lastly, there is the more careful plan compiled by John Britton, and given in his "Architectural Antiquities." But

his lack of genuine data is betrayed in his diagram of the cloister, which scales only 116ft. by 112ft.

We have therefore nothing reliable as a test, except the results of excavations.

FLOOR OF CLOISTER.

Architectural Detail.

The platform of the cloister alley was marked by a hard level deposit of rather dusty light brown mortar. In two places a thin layer of stone took its place at the same level. Alongside the bench wall there was a rubble stone footing of about 18ins. width closely underlying the floor level. Remains of square stone water channels were found in the positions marked on plan. The cover-stones of these were at the same level. No encaustic tiles were found in position, but the débris from the excavation were full of fragments of them. It would appear that they must have been taken up before the final destruction of the buildings.

On the floor level as indicated by the mortar bed, was a narrow layer of dirt, such as might have accumulated through neglect, and over this came the final tale of ruin in the shape of broken remnants of window glass, once richly painted, but now disintegrated, and for the most part too far decomposed to transmit light.

Above and around these fragments, a little more earth, and then the dust and chaos of the last collapse, from which a wealth of architectural fragments has been recovered.

Many of these throw light upon the design of the XV Century cloisters, and with the data now recovered of the plan and of the internal elevation (which latter is preserved on the aisle wall), it may yet be within the bounds of possibility to recall the general aspect of these fine buildings. For handsome they were without doubt. In character not unlike those of

Wells, yet vaulted with greater richness and profusion of panel-work: their windows finely traceried and filled with glass of great magnificence, the walls opposite decorated with a sunk panel-work agreeing in character with the vaulted roof.

Special Features.

I. The Slype.—Just beyond the south-western angle of the transept, and in the fourth bay south of the east alley, was a gap in the masonry of the bench-table. This corresponded in position with that usually occupied by the slype or passage east lying between cloister and Chapter House. It is worthy of note that Warner, whose plan is in many respects a good one, shews in this place a passage about 12ft. wide (by his scale) which he labels *N.—A Cloister*.

South of this comes the wall of the Chapter House. Now the foundation of the wall in question has been opened up, and it is 8ft. wide or thereabouts (measured by the width of its trench), and its northern face lies 9ft. south of the foundation of the transept wall. Allowing a foot more on both sides for the set-back of the walls on their footings, we get a width of 11ft. for the slype, and I think this may be taken as the minimum width.

II. Between the buttresses of the sixth bay of the cloister there was revealed the foundation of an additional building projecting 6ft. beyond the external face of the enclosing wall, and 2ft. beyond the line of the buttress footings. This was of freestone a little over a foot in thickness, whereas at the same level the rest of the walling was of lias stone and 2ft. thick.

A number of freestone fragments were found at this point, among them being parts of a traceried screen, with XV Century detail rather similar to the window tracery, but of less thickness and without any mark of glass plane. Parts of a heavily moulded arch were also found. Right behind this projection, and under the cloister floor, the ground was found

to be very soft. An excavation made alongside the bench-table of opposite wall revealed a deep pit like a well full of soft black clay. On removal of this the pit rapidly filled with water, and I could not pump it dry. But the level was reduced sufficiently to shew that a rough arch or cavity had been left in the masonry of the back wall through which the water found its way. The well is partly enclosed by rough walling under the floor.

Close to the north corner of the projecting building a stone water-channel runs out into the cloister garth. The presence of this feature and the proximity of the well seemed to suggest a lavatory, but the position in the cloister is not the most likely one for this, the probability being that it would be situated near the south-west angle of the cloister, at present unexcavated.

I would suggest that this projection may have been the site either of a porch,¹ or of a small office—perhaps for the Chapter clerk.

III. At the point at which the south alley returned, there remain the footings of a heavy stone wall dividing off the east from the south cloister. The excavation has now been carried a short distance further west, and has also been extended southward, where the southern boundary of the cloister has been clearly located.

The footings of the massive wall dividing the cloister from the buildings to the south have been exposed, and the wall drops on the south side to a greater depth, enclosing a range of cellars.

These have been to a great extent opened up and will be dealt with in my next year's report, as they are too large a subject for treatment this year. It may, however, be said that the first or east section of the cellar measures about 14ft. 6ins. by 33ft. 6ins. within the walls, its east wall being in line

1. Compare with a similar feature in this position in the Wells cloisters.

with the east wall of the cloister, with which it makes a very obtuse angle. The remainder is the sub-vault of the Fraternity, and would measure about 110ft. by 33ft. 6ins.

It appears most probable that over this first section of the cellar lay the passage to the further parts of the monastery, and that as the cellar was vaulted at a level some feet higher than the cloister floor, there would have been a flight of steps at the point of entry. There is some slight evidence of a deeply recessed arch at this point in the presence of two prominences of rough semi-elliptical form on the underground footing of the south wall of the cloister at its south-east angle.

THE CHAPTER HOUSE.

It has always been supposed that the Chapter House was a building of rectangular form. Its dimensions are given by William Wyrcestre as follows :—

“Longitudo de le Chapter hous continet 25 virgas

“Latitudo ejus continet xj virgas.”

This makes it 75ft. by 33ft.

Warner, Collinson and Britton all shew it as a rectangular building opening direct from the cloister without any lobby or ante-chamber, and the dimensions they give according to scale on their plans are all inconsistent with Wyrcestre's statement, which is the only definite one we have to appeal to. Thus Warner makes it about 64ft. by 28ft.; Collinson, 60ft. by 30ft.; and Britton, 66ft. by 33ft.

These authors could scarcely have had any visible data to go by, as the building is last heard of as standing in the days of Queen Elizabeth, and was gone before Hollar's day, since his view and little plan of the ruins shew no trace of it, and he does not mention it in his accompanying list.

Now the evidence of the excavations is interesting. In the first place they establish William Wyrcestre's statement of the width. The clear width between the trenches north and south

is 32ft., and allowing for an increase of one foot in width in set-offs above the footings, we have the exact dimension he gives.

But the verification of length is by no means so simple a matter. In a trench centrally situated, cut longitudinally east and west, the clay face of an old footing wall was met with at a distance of 66ft. 6ins. from the face of the cloister wall. Deducting the presumed thickness of the latter and with a reasonable allowance for set-off at the other end, there would remain about 59ft. for the internal length. A trench dug along the line of the north wall of the Chapter House shewed a roughly continuous line for the interior face to a distance of 68ft. 3ins. east of cloister wall (face of stone bench). Here a footing jutted forward with a 2ft. projection, and upon it were the remains of ashlar work, as it were the base of a square pier, 3ft. 7ins. wide.

Beyond this were ragged remnants of stone foundation covering a wide and at present indefinite area, and at 77ft. 8ins. appeared some slight indication of a cross wall, 8ft. thick, the clay face reappearing behind this at approximately 85ft. 8ins. from the cloister.

Again deducting from the 77ft. 8ins. the thickness of the cloister wall, we should have between 69 and 70ft. as the internal length of the building, supposing this cross wall to have been the eastern end of the Chapter House. But this does not satisfy William Wyrcestre's measurement. Moreover, the north wall of the building appears to run on still further, as the clay face has been found to turn to the eastward. So it may be that we have still some distance to go before arriving at the real east wall of the Chapter House.

And as to the evidences of cross walls encountered, there are various possible explanations. We know, for example, that the Chapter House was built in the XIV Century, or rather that it was rebuilt, since it is inconceivable that the abbey could have existed till then without one. We have

then the following works of which we may expect to find traces :—

- (i) The first Chapter House¹ (XII or XIII Century).
- (ii) The western half of a XIV Century Chapter House, built by Abbot Monington (1342-74).
- (iii) The eastern half of the same, built by Abbot Chinnock (1374-1420). This abbot also built the cloisters.
- (iv) A lobby or antechamber. No account of such a building has come down to us, but this is no proof whatever that it did not exist. On the contrary, the fact that the rebuilding was shared between two abbots may be held to imply an actual structural division. It is quite clear also that if, as seems probable, the dormitory overran the eastern side of the cloister there must have been such an approach, because no Chapter House of properly dignified proportions could be constructed beneath a dormitory.

It is far more likely that following the precedent of other large Benedictine and Cistercian houses, there was an antechamber here of the full depth of the buildings over, and the actual Chapter House will be found to the eastward of this.

For the present, therefore, I incline to the belief that the remains of cross walls discovered are those of

- (a) The partition wall between the vestibule and the later Chapter House.
- (b) The end wall of the earlier Chapter House.

The position of the side walls of an older and smaller building was also revealed by the excavations. They lie parallel with the others and contiguous, being just within them. There is also some trace of another, and I should say earlier, vestibule of smaller dimensions, the foundation of which lies 18ft. east of the cloister wall (clear measurement). But no stone remains in any of the older trenches, so far as they have yet been un-

1. That is, after the great fire of A.D. 1184. There may, of course, be yet earlier foundations, but these are not likely to be on the same ground.

covered, and the ground has been subjected to so much disturbance that only the slightest traces are left of the wall last mentioned.

Scarcely any architectural fragments were found in these trenches. The most remarkable have been the remains of a gloved hand of a life-sized figure. The glove, or gauntlet, is studded on the back with lozenge-shaped bosses or plates, and the hand is perforated for a staff or spear-shaft. The whole was gilded over.

There were a few fragments of flooring tile, but nothing to be compared in number with those yielded by the cloister which were remarkable both for number and variety.

These must form the subject of a special communication.

To conclude this year's report I would mention that a trial shaft was sunk into the ground of the cloister garth just outside the fourth bay, and opposite the slype. This was taken to a depth of 8ft. below the general grass level, at which point the virgin clay was encountered. Just at the bottom of the shaft a red terra-cotta paving slab, $11\frac{1}{2}$ ins. by $10\frac{1}{2}$ ins. by $1\frac{3}{4}$ ins. thick, was found imbedded in the thick black clay, and close by it two small fragments of ware, having a crystalline glaze of brilliant blue-green tint, and perfect surface and translucency were found.

These articles were submitted to the British Museum authorities, who pronounced the tile to be of undoubtedly Roman date, and the glazed pottery they thought to be Egyptian or Syrian in origin.

The fact that a single small shaft brought to light such antiquities as these certainly suggests that a general excavation of this area might be of great archæological interest and importance. But until funds are forthcoming for the purpose it will be impossible to give the matter attention.

GLASTONBURY ABBEY.

FURTHER NOTE ON THE EDGAR CHAPEL.

In the communication made last year upon this subject in the Society's *Proceedings*, certain facts were stated in favour of the theory of an apsidal termination to the chapel, of a symmetric three-sided form (presumably the work of the last Abbot).

This form, though somewhat unusual in England, is occasionally met with in work of the period. A notable example is that of the similarly placed chapel at the east end of St. George's Chapel, Windsor.

The theory put forward as to the apse of the Edgar Chapel has not as yet been traversed by any contrary argument, but there has been a certain hesitation in accepting it on the part of individual antiquaries. The subject of the chapel has not yet been officially noticed by the Society of Antiquaries, but in due time, no doubt, it will command their attention. At present, owing to the unwillingness of some antiquaries to endorse the 'apse' theory, the repair of the original footing exposed on the south side has been left in abeyance by the desire of the Trustees.

During the past year, however, certain evidence of a highly important nature has come to light, and when this has received public attention, it will probably be found to lift the whole matter entirely out of the region of controversy, by proving that there must have been an original eastward termination of precisely the dimensions arrived at on already existing data.

Having been afforded by Colonel William Long, of Clevedon, an opportunity of examining his collection of old prints and manuscript papers referring to the county of Somerset, I discovered amongst them an old MS. map of Glastonbury and its environs, evidently prepared for a sale of moor lands recently enclosed, and dating presumably from the latter part

of the XVIII Century, since the 'Pump Room' is marked upon it: but there is no statement of the actual date. The following enclosures are coloured, viz.: Heath Moor, Hulk Moor, Martins Moor, Kennard Moor: and the record of these sales should fix it approximately.

The plan of the town is well detailed for the size—about 400ft. to the inch—and it includes a plan in outline of the Abbey Church, shewing the lines of the missing transepts, and also the plan of the Edgar Chapel, with what, allowing for a slight roughness of draughtsmanship, can only be regarded as a broken apsidal end, since it shews two slightly converging lines with a gap in the centre at the extreme east. Beneath the map is a schedule of the different parts of the Abbey, as follows:—

- (1). The Chapele of King, 87 foot by 49 foot Edgar's Chapel.¹
- (2). The Choir 147 foot by $76\frac{1}{4}$ foot.
- (3). Chapels (*i.e.* Transepts).
- (4). Body of the Church, 225 foot by 34 foot.
- (5). Chapele dedicated to Our Saviour and ye Virgin,
59 $\frac{1}{2}$ foot by 23 $\frac{3}{4}$ foot.
- (6). The Cloisters.
- (7). Dormitories.

etc., etc.

The total length given for the Edgar Chapel may be assumed to be an external measurement, since the width given (49ft.) is certainly such. The latter is inclusive also of the small additional building, perhaps a sacristy, whose footing trenches were revealed by excavation on the south side, and have now had their position permanently recorded by a concrete filling.

1. Readers will note that this is the first independent record which has been found, giving the precise location, with the name of this chapel. Leland gave the name, but only a vague general location; Elizabeth's commissioner gave the dimension, and implicitly the location, but miscalled it "The Chapter House;" whilst Warner gave the true location, and shewed a plan with an apse, but gave no dedication to King Edgar.

Assuming then that the length of 87ft. here given for the Edgar Chapel is an exterior measurement, I find that this is absolutely in accord with the figures I have already given, and tallies precisely with the general computation of length of the Abbey given by Hearne, namely, 580ft.

For a detailed calculation of the real length, and that of its principal parts, I may refer my readers to the table given on page 49 of my *Architectural Handbook of Glastonbury Abbey*, (1910 edition). It will there be seen that I had already computed that the interior length of the Edgar Chapel was 83ft. 6ins. With 87ft. as the external dimension, we have a residuum of 3ft. 6ins. for the thickness of the missing east wall of the apse, and this is exactly what would be expected, seeing that the footings already discovered of the side walls are approximately of the same dimension.

I should like to express my great sense of indebtedness to Colonel Long, for having given me the means of proving the truth of the contention I made last year, by affording evidence which cannot fail to be convincing to any antiquary of unprejudiced mind. At least it may now be felt that any objection hereafter expressed to the hypothesis of a three-sided apse can have no weight unless fortified by positive arguments to the contrary.

The "Cantoche" of Domesday (1086).

BY THE REV. W. H. P. GRESWELL, F.R.G.S.

THE question is often asked, Where was the original settlement known in Domesday (1086) as "Cantoche" or Quantock. It is easy enough to place the Domesday Cantocheheved or Quantockshead, whether East or West, as the name explains itself. Northwards, where the ridge of the Quantock hills slowly subsides into the waters of the Severn sea lie East Quantockshead and West Quantockshead, the latter place being better known as "St. Audries," from the name of the patron saint of the church, St. Ethelreda.

Nor is it difficult to say where the Cantuctune of King Alfred's will (878) and the Cantoctune (Canteton or Candetone) of Domesday lay. The Exon. Domesday preserve the form *Cantoctune* or *Cantocton*, and, undoubtedly, the only place it can be in the "Terra Regis" of Domesday is *Cannington*, the well-known "ton" down by the banks of the river Parret, and close to Comwich landing-place.

Clearly "Cantoche" or "Cantok" must be somewhere else in the picturesque region known as the "land of Quantock." Let us see where it is catalogued in Domesday. It lay among the possessions of Alured de Hispania, who held, amongst other Quantock manors, Stowey, Spaxton, Merridge, Radlet, Plainsfield, and Marsh Mills, etc., and it is enumerated just after Merridge. In Domesday, coterminous manors naturally follow one another in order, and so we might look for Cantoche somewhere near Merridge.

Collinson is uncertain about its position, and hazards a guess that this "Cantoche" was in Crowcombe parish (vol. iii, p. 513), somewhere on the south-east. For a long time I thought it might have been a farm now known as "Little Quantock" in Crowcombe parish. But from the Domesday account it was out of its place here altogether. Crowcombe parish was given at Domesday to a certain "Robert," and formed part of the great "Fee of Mortain" held by Robert de Mortain, the Conqueror's half-brother, who held the castle of Montacute.

Moreover, the "Cantoche" of Domesday was found afterwards to follow the descendants of Alured de Hispania, who had Spaxton and Merridge.

There is sufficient proof to show that an *old* "Cantoche" was really in Spaxton parish, the property of this Alured de Hispania. In the Spaxton tithe map there is a Quantock Farm of 92a. 2r. 13p., the property of Nicholas Broadmead, with the following suggestive place-names: *Part of Quantock Close* (860), 23a. 3r. 18p.; *Quantock Barn and Barton* (863), 0a. 3r. 12p.; *Part of Quantock Wood* (861), 11a. 0r. 21p.; *Park Wood* (865), 2a. 0r. 14p.; *Part of (Quantock) Park*, 33a. 3r. 16p., etc.

In Spaxton Church itself on the north side of the middle row of seats there is an allotment of seats for *Quantock Farm*, which would prove the ancient character of this claim.

The north side of the middle row—the women's seats.

Mr. Bowyer.

The Chamber of Bristol for

George Grow.

Wrexmore.

Nicholas Mills.

Wm. Powell for Bonston Wood.

Quantock Farm.

Wm. Yorke.

Quantock Farm. Part of Domain
of Enmore.

In 1390 (Richard II) a certain William Tailleur has property in Stoke Gomer, Dunster, and Carhampton, also "*Lytel Cantoc in Parochia de Enmere quinque marcas redditus.*"

At present there is no distinguishable boundary between Quantock Barn and Enmore, but the line between Spaxton and Enmore used to run across the park to the Broomfield border, marked out by the old pack road just by Quantock Barn and to the S.E. of it.

DOMESDAY ACCOUNT OF CANTOCHE.

Terra Aluredi de Hispania.

"Robertus tenet de Aluredo Cantoche. Alwi tenebat tempore Edwardi Regis et geldabat pro una virgata terræ. Terra est 1 caruca et dimidium. Has habent ibi 3 villani et 8 acra silvæ minutæ Quando recepit valebat 20 solidos. Modo 25 solidos."

Translated. "Robert holds Cantoche of Alfred of Spain. Alwi used to hold it in the time of King Edward the Confessor, and paid danegeld for one virgate (40 acres) of land. The land is one ploughland and a half. Three villani hold these, and there are eight acres of small wood (coppice and firewood). When Robert received Cantoche (at the Conquest, 1066) it was worth 20 shillings, now (in 1086, time of Survey, 20 years after the Conquest) it is worth 25 shillings."

Unlike some of the manors in the neighbourhood which were wasted by Harold's sons, who attacked this part of Somerset from Ireland, *Cantoche* had prospered since the Conquest.

N.B.—According to the Glastonbury standard a virgate was 40 acres. A furlong 10 acres; a virgate 40 acres; a hide 160 acres; a knight's fee 840 acres.—From Longleat Cartulary: Canon Jackson.

In another place there is an allusion to Brumfeld (Broomfield) juxta Cantok. Things are altered now, for no one would think of defining Broomfield as near Quantock Farm in Spaxton parish.

Broomfield was conspicuous in old days as being king's property. There was the well-known Castellum of Roborough in it which, according to the Hundred Rolls, owed suit and service to Somerton as part of "Somerton Forinsecus (*i.e.* Somerton outside); there was a *Porcheria* there; there was also Oggeshale or Ogsolse, which, according to the Hundred Rolls, was in Andredsfield Hundred, and was part of outside Somerton. Here, therefore, was a small outstanding nucleus of royal Saxon habitations attached to Somerton—perhaps for sporting or forest purposes—and all of them close to the original Domesday Cantoche.

It may be mentioned that the earliest Saxon mention of the place-name Cantoc or Quantock (as at present known), occurs in Kentwine's well-known charter (c. 682), by which he gave what is known as West Monkton to Glastonbury Abbey. It is stated that the *mansiones* or places of abode then given were "*juxta famosam silvam Cantuc udu*," *i.e.* near the famous wood of Quantock.

The *Quantock Wood* of Quantock Farm, in Spaxton parish, may be a survival of this ancient "*Cantuc udu*" in name if not in reality. For the "*silva*" is gone. I know of no other wood on the Quantocks called "Quantock Wood."

Quantock Farm, now known as the meeting-place occasionally of the Devon and Somerset staghounds, and within recent times a cultivated farm, is a completely modern farm. It really lies within the "Tything of Wick" (Stoke Courcy parish), and was part of a Domesday additamentum given in 1086 to the Barony of Stoke Courcy. There is no old association here; no ancient tenement; no old world barton or farm site; no chapel or old ruin.

In West Monkton there is a farm called Quantock Farm still, but this place does not fall in with the manorial succession of the old Cantoche of Domesday, part of the land of Alured de Hispania. The site of this, most undoubtedly, is where I have placed it, *i.e.* on the borders of Enmore and Spaxton

parishes, not far from the ancient British trackway leading up the hill to Travellers' Rest. A close examination of the site of this place will show that it has been occupied and used for centuries.

The Quantock place-names may thus be located : *Cantocton* (also *Canteton* and *Candetone*), *i.e.* Cannington ; *Cantocheheved* (two manors catalogued), East and West Quantockshead ; *Cantoche*, Quantock Farm in Spaxton ; *Cantucudu*, Quantock Wood, mostly gone, but the nucleus of the "*Famosa Silva*" of Kentwine's charter, to be looked for along slopes of Halswell, in Broomfield parish, and not far from Roborough Camp, and the old parts of "*Somerton Forinsecus*," which were still connected with Somerton in the reign of Edward I.

We know that in the reign of King John the hill and waste of Quantock were in the Royal possession. There was a notable hill in Broomfield called Kingshill—still so known and so called. King John, in a charter dated 17 July, 1204, gave to the Priory of Taunton and to the Augustinian Canons there serving God, the pasture and the waste of Kingeshull, "from Wulfeldesont as far as Hunteneswell" (Hunting well), which "customarily paid to our Farm of Sumerton sixteen pence p.a., to be held by the same canons of us and our heirs in free and perpetual alms."

The names of "Kingshill" and "Prior's Down" still exist. (*Proceedings*, Som. Arch. Soc., Vol. IX, p. 9.)

This passage points out the old connection of Broomfield and the neighbourhood with Somerton, the former capital of Somerset and favoured residence of the Saxon kings.

Under "*Somerton Forinsecus*" (Hundred Rolls) we have seen that Canntok was once regarded as a forest, and this may explain its connection with Somerton.

In the "*Testa de Neville*" the above gift of King John is said to be "*Pastura super Cantok*"—perhaps above the *Domesday Cantoche*, as the description suits it nearly enough.

The Prior of Taunton had also common of pasture in

Oggesole (*Proceedings*, Som. Arch. Soc., Vol. IX, p. 10), which also was a member of "Somerton Forinsecus," as hinted above.

All the above facts, and especially the fact that in Saxon times so many membra of "Somerton Forinsecus" were found in Broomfield and the neighbourhood of the ancient Roborough, help to confirm the theory that here also was the original Cantoche or Quantock hill settlement of Domesday.

The Court Rolls of the Manor of Curry Rivel in the years of the Black Death, 1348-9.

WITH A TRANSLATION OF THE ROLLS OF THE COURTS FOR THOSE YEARS.

BY REV. J. F. CHANTER, M.A.

THE Manor of Curry Rivel was probably from its earliest days part of the domain of the West Saxon kings. Domesday tells us that it was ancient demesne, and not liable to geld nor assessed in hides, and formed, with North and South Petherton, a ferm of one night, Curry being a fifth of the whole; also that a virgate of land which Britel held of the Count of Mortain had been taken away from the manor, and that in the Church of Curry there was half a hide, and there a priest had one plough.

It is noticeable that Curry Rivel being in the Hundred of Abdick is the one exception to the rule, that the Hundred takes its name from the Royal Manor which is the head of it, in this case probably to prevent confusion with the Hundred of North Curry.

The manor continued in the Crown till the reign of Richard I, when it was granted to Richard Revel, or Rivel, Sheriff of Devon (8 to 10 Richard I), from whom it received its distinguishing affix; his daughter, Sabina, carried the manor to the family of L'Orti or De Urtiaco, of which family there is an account in the *Somerset Arch. Proc.* for 1896, by the Rev. E. H. Bates.

The last of this family, John, sold the interests he had in the Manors of Curry Rivel, Hambridge, Broadway and Earnshill, to William de Montacute; later it came to Beauforts, and in *temp.* Henry VII to the Bishop of Bath and Wells and the Bishop of London, as trustees of the Countess of Richmond; in 30 Henry VIII it was granted to the Duke of Norfolk, and in 5 Elizabeth to Henry Lord Strange and the Lady Margaret, his wife, with remainder to the heirs of Charles, late Duke of Suffolk; and in 42 Elizabeth it came into the possession of Roger Forte, formerly steward of the manor. In 1678 Forte's representatives conveyed the manor to John Lovering of Wear Gifford, whose descendants retained possession of it down to the nineteenth century.

As the lord of this manor possessed a right of driving, or preying as it was anciently called, West Sedgemoor, West Moor, Week Moor, and the forest of Roche als. Neroche, also of taking in strangers' cattle for agistment, which was called the right of letting lease fees, the Court Rolls of this manor seem to have been carefully handed down from one possessor to another. This right gave rise to frequent disputes between the lord and the tenants. I find that in 1602 no less than 890 of these lease fees were sold, as the tenants said, to their great detriment.

These Manorial Rolls have scarcely hitherto received the attention they deserve, for they are the oldest of our parochial records and take back parish history far further than any other documents, and entering in, as they do, to the minutest details, they not only illustrate the gradual development of land laws and customs, but are also rich in items of local and family history. They exist still in thousands stowed away unheeded in the muniment rooms of country mansions, or slowly decaying in the cupboards and boxes of lawyers' offices. Some, alas, find their way into the shops of dealers in old deeds and documents, who periodically issue catalogues in which they are priced at a few shillings each. They are written in Court

hand in abbreviated Latin, with here and there an English word, when the scribe was at a loss for its Latin equivalent, on strips of parchment about nine inches in width and two or three feet, sometimes more, in length.

The proceedings of the Manor Courts were in this way recorded by the presiding steward till the seventeenth century, when the entries were usually made in the more convenient form of paper books and English was substituted for Latin.

With regard to Curry Rivel, the oldest existing Court Roll I know of, is the record of the Courts legal held on the morrow of St. Gregory in the 16th year of King Edward III from the Conquest, the Saturday after the feast of St. John atte Latin gate, the Friday on the Vigil of St. Lawrence, and the Tuesday after the feast of All Saints, and consists of four membranes, each about nine inches wide and two feet long, closely written on both the front and back of each membrane. The earliest existing Court Baron, or Halimote, as it is called, is in the reign of Henry V, and from these dates there is a fairly continuous series down to modern times.

To enter into the whole of these would be far beyond the limits of a paper, and I propose to deal only with those that take in the period of the Black Death.

The great pestilence, commonly known as the Black Death, came between the great English victories of Crecy (1346) and Poitiers (1356); it swept away probably half the population of England, and produced nothing less than a revolution in the religious, social, and agricultural history of England, for the sudden sweeping away of the population brought to an abrupt termination the old feudal system of lords, villeins, cottars, and serfs; the scarcity of labour made that system utterly impossible, and it marks the beginning of English parochial history and the rise of the middle classes.

The first rumour of it that reached the parish of Curry Rivel was a pastoral letter of Ralph of Shrewsbury, Bishop of Bath and Wells, sent out on 17th August, 1348, ordering pro-

cessions and stations in every parish church to beg God to protect the people from the pestilence that had come from the East into the neighbouring kingdom (*Harl. MSS.* 6965). The bishop wrote a neighbouring kingdom, but it had already arrived in the neighbouring county of Dorset and in a few weeks it had spread all over Somerset, and so terrible was the effect of the scourge on the clergy of Somerset that on the 17th of the following January the bishop in another pastoral tells us that many of the Somersetshire parishes were left destitute of clergy, with no one to visit the sick or administer the Sacraments, and bids his flock that if they should be taken ill and could find no clergy, to make confession of their sins according to the teaching of the Apostles even to a layman, and if a man was not at hand even to a woman, for such confession could be most salutary and profitable to them for the remission of their sins according to the teaching and sacred canons of the Church, and if they could obtain no priest to administer the Sacrament, faith must as in other matters suffice (*Wilkins' Concilia*, II, p. 735),

Some idea of the extent of the mortality of the Somerset clergy may be gathered from the fact that with 297 ancient benefices in the county there were 219 presentations in the six months of December, 1348, to May, 1349 (*Weaver's Somerset Incumbents*).

Before the Black Death reached Curry Rivel the district would seem to have been somewhat thickly populated for that period. At the Court legal held on Tuesday next after the feast of the Purification of the B.V.M., the 22nd year of King Edward III, there are thirty-five names of tenants at Cory, nine names at Bradeway, who had broken assize of ale, and twenty-three names at Capelond, two of whom are also in first list of tenants—this would make a total of sixty-five heads of houses named. At the Court, Monday after Christmas, 21 Edward III, there are most of the former names and twenty-four others. At the Court legal and view of Frank-

pledge, the Saturday before St. Luke, 21 Edward III, besides many of the names in the former roll there is a long list of those presented for trespass in the lord's preserves: sixteen at Curry, one at Broadwaye, and forty-four at Capelond; among these, however, are included Richard Twynch, Rector of Alre, John, the Chaplain of Bradwey, Roger, Vicar of Kingsbury, and the Abbot of Muchelney; indeed, all records of olden days seem to shew that the clergy were pretty ardent sportsmen in those times. This makes a total of about 150 tenants, of whom we may estimate 140 as residents on the manor, which would give a population of 700, taking five to the house as a basis. The names that occur in the list of tenants, as the earliest list of names of residents in the parish, will doubtless be of some local interest, and I therefore give them in full. The names of the clergy given may also possibly supply some gaps in the lists of incumbents: with regard to the parson of Curry an entry concerning him is interesting as shewing a peculiar tenure.

Walter de Goppeheye hath entry into a virgate of land and meadow at Bynedych, called Lovehull, which John de Midelney, late parson of Cory, held, doing suit to the lord one rose yearly (Court legal and view of Frankpledge, Michaelmas Term, Saturday next before the feast of St. Luke, Evangelist, 21 Edward III).

LIST OF TENANTS BEFORE THE BLACK DEATH,
21 AND 22 EDWARD III.

Nicholas Gurdemure.
William de Pillonde.
William del Urcie, Kt.
Thos. de Goundenham.
Simon de ffurneaux.
Robert Sentclere.

ffelicia Tapperes.
Roger Hamond.
John Shakesers.
John Selke of Putteneye.
Isabel Brewestere.
Christine le Hyne.

William Quyntrel.	Robert Tappere.
Richard Upehull.	Walter Godefre.
Thomas Countenill.	Thomas Balls.
John Budde.	Laurence Brok.
John Ripon.	Edith Gardiner.
Walter de Totyete.	John Walters.
John Honte.	Alexander Chepman.
Petronella de Burton.	Nicholas Dalewude.
John atte Ashe als. Nasshe.	Thos. Crosse, Parson of
Thomas de Middleneye, Exor. of	Cory Rivet.
John de Middleneye, Parson of	Walter fforester.
the Church of Cory Rivell.	John Prest.
Robert atte Welle.	Joan Thornden.
Richard Clavett.	William Phelip.
Adam Tailor.	Thomas ffairwhit.
William Knap.	William Baldwyn.
Robert de Hertecombe.	Robert de Wyke.
Richard atte Hele.	William Morward.
Edward servant of Gilot atte	John Woderous.
Hele.	John atte Slo.
Robert atte Hele.	William Patecombe.
Nicholas atte Broke and Agnes	John de Arderne.
his wife.	Richard atte Spense.
John de Hertcumbe.	John Paveli.
John le Neel.	John Craft.
Ralph Jurdan.	John Edinesone.
Roger Spril.	Alice la Haward.
Thomas Gardiner.	Richard Purs.
John Pramard.	William le Webbe.
John Silueyn.	William Beautel.
John Gainard clerk.	Martin Goudred.
Richard Coppe.	Richard Twynch.
Nicholas ffichet.	John Langley.
John Sherston.	
John le Heliere.	

BRADWAYE.

Nicholas Baker.	Adam Swifot.
Thomas Hastyns.	Ralph Rugge.
Walter Renges (?).	Richard Woodward.
Thomas Tamde (?).	John Dunsterre.
John atte Water.	Roger Lorymer.

CAPELOND.

John Spyne	}	Freemen.	Adam White.
William de Pillaunde			Christine Tappestre.
John Roul			Joan Buttes.
Thos. Roul			. . . . Michell.
David Launcy			Joan Damet.
Nicholas Gardemare			John Wakteres.
Thomas Hastyns			Adam Cartere.
John Randolph			John Nel.
John Silvestre			William Bile.
Ralph de Middelney			Thomas Maleward.
Ivo de Chilecombe			William Patecombe.
Hugh Midewynter			
Hugh atte Well			

CAPELOND.

Richard Joye, Freeman.	Richard Woderove.
William Poulet.	William Beaudoutz.
Thos. le ffrenshe.	Adam Parker.
Joan Budeport.	Richard atte Bakhouse.
William ffoxditch.	Margery atte Brouke.
Garsgoine de Hampnes.	Christine ffarel.
John Somer.	Gilot atte Hele.
Matilda Axhulle.	William Golde.
John Wilteshire.	John the Chaplain of
William Romved (?)	Bradweye.

Alice servant of William Knap, reeve.	Roger, Vicar of Kynges- bury.
Lucy Scule.	John Southeye.
William Pecok.	Richard Brian.
John le Theccher.	Adam Durman.
John le Hert.	Henry Smert.
The Abbot of Muchelney.	John Moly.
Richard Twynch Rector of Alre.	Robert Masson de Long- brok.
John Gilberd.	John Northovere.
John Nottovere.	John Cantok.
Margery Skonke, shepherd.	William Haukyn.
John Pippyng.	William Wildgos.
John Glyde.	Henry le Vele.
	John Tappyn.

All the above were presented for trespass in the lord's preserve. In these lists the only duplicate names are Nicholas Gardemere who appears under both Curry and Capelond, and Thomas Hastyngs who appears under Bradweye and Capelond, there are also two names given of parsons of Curry Rivell, Middleneye, who had died, and Crosse his successor.

The Black Death would appear to have reached Curry Rivel sometime after the middle of October and the beginning of December, 1348. At the Court Legal and view of Frankpledge held on Thursday next after the octave of St. Michael, there are no deaths whatever among the tenants of the Manor, but a foretoken of it can be seen in the murrain that had broken out among the cattle after the very wet summer, and there was one case of common essoin from sickness. The entries in this roll are only ordinary ones of essoins, pleas of debts and distrainments, though it is perhaps of interest to note that Reginald Prentent was in mercy for appropriating to himself the soil of the Lord of Westmoor, and also of the King's Way between Hambrigge and Gosebradene whereon he makes default of his

law, and the Abbot of Muchelney who is often in evidence in Curry records, has to answer for that he and his servants have unjustly appropriated the lord's soil by the lord's park, by ploughing, etc., and trespass at the Sandeputtles. There is also a curious revenue this year of 14s. 6d., and six capons from "*Capitagium garcōnum*," which I suppose must be translated as "*chevage of the servants*;" chases of the moors also brought in 67s., a somewhat large sum. But at the next Court held on Thursday next after the feast of St. Lucy the Virgin (Dec. 13th) 22 Edward III, there are no less than 18 deaths of tenants recorded. We have no means of ascertaining how many died, as it is only the deaths of occupiers of land that are noted, but all contemporary authorities agree in stating that the disease was always most virulent and spread rapidly where any number were gathered together, and that when once it seized upon any house it usually claimed many victims, if there was a wife of the tenant we generally have some information, as according to the custom of the manor, she had a right to remain in the tenement and did fealty for it before the homage, so in ten of these cases, a wife is mentioned by name; but in three of them the wife had also died after her husband, and so a double heriot was payable, and in another case Lucy, the wife of Thomas Knap who held of the lord a messuage and ferdell of land and was dead, comes and surrenders the said tenement into the hands of the lord by reason of poverty and it remains vacant, probably all else in the household had died and there was no one to help her. In eight cases it is recorded that the tenement remained vacant in the lord's hand. Two new tenants only are admitted. The land generally was held in villenage, the holdings consisting of a messuage, with either a virgate, a half virgate, or a ferdell, the heriots being two oxen, one ox, a heifer, etc., and in case of cottages with curtilages one hen.

There is one curious entry in this Roll: it was presented that a certain unknown thief came, and in this liberty, waived

chattels price 13d., and so sold here in Court by the steward, was it that the thief died of the plague in the very act of plunder from a plague stricken house.

During the next three months the plague increased at Curry Rivel, and reached its highest point at the Court of the term of St. Hilary, held on the Wednesday next after the feast of St. Matthias, Apostle, (Feb. 24, 1348-9). Thirty-five deaths of tenants are reported, of whom fourteen were in Bradeweys, this would represent that about one-fourth of the occupiers in the manor had died in the preceding ten weeks, and of these sixteen tenements are presented as being vacant, and in the lord's hands, there being no successor, or no one to come forward and take them, the double heriots presented at the last Court had evidently made a deep impression, and the successors of some of the holders made provision that full fines should not be payable in case they should also die of the plague. Accordingly we find the following entries :—

Walter atte Wood, who hath a messuage and virgate of land, hath closed his last day, whereupon there falls to the lord of heriot one ox, price 4s., and upon this, Richard atte Wood, son of the said Walter, gives to the lord of fine 33s. 4d., to have entry into the said tenement rendering and doing the service, etc., paying the fine at Easter, 13s. 4d., at feast of St. John Baptist, 6s. 8d., and at the feast of St. Michael, 13s. 4d., by pledge of Robert Harecomb and John Harecomb. And it was granted the said Richard that if he happened to die after the feast of Easter, after any term of the terms aforesaid payment of the fine for the aforesaid subsequent terms shall altogether cease. So John Strode, who gives a fine of 20s. to hold in villenage a tenement, rendering and doing the services, etc., and paying a fine at the feasts of Easter and St. Michael by pledge of Robert Hertcombe and Philip Parcar, and it was granted the said John that if he happened to die after Easter, the payment of fine at Michaelmas should altogether cease. These precedents might be brought before the present

Chancellor of the Exchequer in cases of lands which are called on to pay double death duties in one year. In this Roll there are ten cases of wives who survived their husbands and succeeded to their tenements according to the customs of the Manor, but here again we find the widow surrendering the estate even when the arable ground had been planted.

Robert Hamond who held a messuage and ferdell of land in villenage is dead, by whose death there falls of heriot $\frac{1}{2}$ an ox, price 4s., and Matilda, wife of the said Roger, surrenders here in Court the whole estate she may have in the aforesaid tenement, according to the custom, and there remains two acres sown with corn upon the said tenement to the use of the lord. So also, Agnes atte Hele, who held a messuage and ferdell of land after the death of John Virly, late her husband, comes and surrenders the said tenement into the lord's hands together with the crop of four acres of corn growing upon the said tenement which remains to the use of the lord.

There are, however, three cases in which a son or daughter succeeds, and one in which a sister does so, and in this Roll there are seven entries of fines paid by new tenants for entering into holdings that had come into the lord's hands. The grist mill however at Bradeway, a class of holding generally considered most desirable, remained vacant by the death of David Taillor on the feast of the Purification.

The tenements that became vacant by deaths in this Roll are most variable in size. Three are described as being one virgate, ten as half a virgate, seven as a ferdell, one as a carucate, one as two parts of half a virgate, two as ten acres, one seven acres, one six acres, one five acres, three two acres, one two-and-a-half acres, three one acre, and one half-an-acre. Most of the holdings that were in acres were in Bradewaye. With regard to the heriots, they were generally an ox, though we find $\frac{1}{2}$ an ox, 3 parts of a cow, the explanation of these half-beasts which is somewhat peculiar, is probably that the tenement had been divided, and consequently the heriot. There

are also heriots of one acre of corn, $\frac{1}{2}$ an acre of corn, as well as one horse, price 20d., and a porker.

Other entries of interest in this Roll are, William de Pillande, who held a virgate at Burton in fee, the heriot being an ox, price $\frac{1}{2}$ a mark that had been taken away, also the said William held four ferdells of land at Westend in Poterfield, nothing fell of heriot because it was without a messuage, also the said William held in Bradeway at le Apse, a messuage and one carucate of land with appurtenances by royal services, and the said tenements were devised to the parson of Doneate, rendering therefrom yearly, four pounds at four terms, and whether for term of life or years, they know not. The afore-said parson was to be distrained to show what he has, and why he should hold the said tenements.

Robert de Hertecombe and William Phelpes, keepers of the goods of the Church of Cory Rivel (evidently the Churchwardens), complainants, offer themselves against John Nasshe and Richard atte Wode, exors. of the will of Walter atte Wode of a plea of debt, who are summoned and do not come, therefore it is commanded to attach them thereupon. Evidently something had been left by the will of Walter atte Wode to the Church, which was not forthcoming from the executors.

In spite of the plague, trespass in the Lord's preserves went on pretty extensively, 20 tenants being fined, the attachments of the parker being 5s. 4d.

The next Roll is that of the Court held the Monday after the feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Mary, the 23rd Edward III. This Roll shews that the pestilence was fast abating, only ten deaths of tenants are presented, and seventeen tenements are presented as being still in the Lord's hands, but the life of the Manor was again beginning to pursue its normal course, and new tenants were coming forth more readily to pay the fine of land, and have entry into the tenements, but as I propose to give in the appendix to this paper

a full translation of this Roll, I shall not comment on it, though it contains several points of interest.

The next Court was held at the term of Hockday, the Monday after the feast of St. John atte Latin Gate, (May 6), 23 Edward III, in this only one death is presented, though many of the tenements were still in the lord's hand, and it may be considered that at this date the pestilence had come to an end as far as Curry Rivel was concerned.

The total deaths from October, 1348, to the end of March, 1349, is therefore 63, and taking the number of tenants at 150, and assuming that a proportional number of the other inhabitants died—the deaths would have been about two-fifths of the total population in six months. If this is compared with other Somerset Manors of which the records have been preserved during this period, for instance, Chedzoy (Br. Mus. Add. Mss. Roll, 15961-6), it would seem that the Black Death passed over Curry Rivel with a much lighter toll, and disappeared more quickly than it did in other parishes. All effects of it seem to have passed away by the early summer of 1349, while in other parts of England it was still at its worst. At Curry, the worst period was December, 1348, to February, 1348-9, in this it will correspond fairly with the high water mark of institutions to benefices, though at Chedzoy, the worst period was some weeks after Curry. Again we find at Curry, little interference with the ancient method of tenure and cultivation, the land continued to be held in villenage, and a fair supply of new tenants under the old conditions was forthcoming, although down to 1350, which is as far as I have examined the Rolls, many of the smaller tenements are still in the lord's hands, which would point to a larger mortality among the cottars than the villani. Life indeed in the village during this period seems to have run very much its normal course, except for its excessive mortality, there is no reference whatever to the plague by name, nor were men deterred by it from poaching, trespass in the lord's preserves or other lawless pursuits. Indeed, what strikes us

most in examining the records of Curry at this period is how much less difference it made there from what the writings of contemporaries and the works of Dr. Jessop and Abbot Gasquet had led us to expect. Is it that Curry Rivel was a favoured spot, or have other writers overdrawn the picture?

I have not attempted therefore to tell the tale of the Black Death at Curry, in the vivid pictures in which the desolation of the Plague in East Anglia has been described by Dr. Jessop, nor to draw upon my imagination to fill in gaps on which the Court Rolls are silent as Abbot Gasquet has done in his Black Death, but have tried to let the Manor Rolls tell their own story in their own way—only translating into English, entries that in their fearful contracted Latin and difficult Court hand are a closed book to the majority—this may be less interesting to the hearer or reader, but it is more accurate, and therefore more useful to the enquirer and historian.

In conclusion, I would add a translation of a quaint and touching petition, which written on a scrap of parchment in old Norman French, is attached to the series of Rolls I have described:—

“To the honorable lord if it may please him, beseecheth his poor nurse, Agnes de Harecombe, that whereas Peter Potage, who held of you a messuage and five acres of land at Bradewaye, in your Manor of Curry Ryvel, rendering 6d. per annum, has been summoned to God. May it please you sire, to grant to your said nurse in lieu of lodging, the said tenement freely for term of her life, rendering per annum the rent which the said Peter paid.”

At the foot of the petition is written:—

“Petition granted and livery of the tenement by the lord.”

Alas poor Agnes, she did not live long to enjoy her little tenement, for ere a year, Herddesheye in Bradewaye, was again vacant in the lord's hand.

[Translation.]

ROLLS OF COURTS HELD AT THE MANOR OF
CVRRY RIVELL, Co. SOMT.,*in the years of the Great Plague, 23 Edward III, 1348-50.*COURT ROLL OF CORY REVELL, DEC., 1348, AND COURT
AND VIEW OF FRANKPLEDGE, MICH., 1348.

(memb. 6).

Cory Ryvell. Court held there on Thursday next after the feast of St. Lucy virgin, the 22nd year of the reign of King Edward the 3rd from the Conquest.

[The usual distrains and amercements.]

[Breaches of assize of ale. Fines 10s. 9d.]

CORY.

The tithing man presents that Robt. atte Hele who held a virgate of land in villenage is dead, by whose death there falls to the lord of heriot one ox price $\frac{1}{2}$ mark Heriot 1 ox.
And Isabella who was wife of said Robert remains in said tenement according to the custom of the manor
And let it be remembered by the whole homage And she does fealty.

John Virly who held a messuage and $\frac{1}{2}$ a virgate of land at le hele and one messuage and a ferdell of land at Cory is dead and there falls of heriot 2 oxen And Agnes Heriot 2 oxen.
his wife remains in the said tenement according &c.

William Geffrey who held a messuage and ferdell of land and a cottage with curtilage in villenage is dead and there falls of heriot one ox And Christina his wife Heriot 1 ox.
remains in said tenement &c.

Christina atte Hele who held a messuage and half a virgate of land in villenage is dead And said tenement Remains.
remains vacant.

Robert Elys who held a cottage with curtilage is dead
 Heriot 1 hen. and there falls of heriot one hen And said cottage and
 Remains &c. curtilage remain in the hand of the lord.

John Honte who held a messuage and ferdell of land
 Heriot a heifer. in villenage and there falls of heriot one heifer price 5s.
 Remains &c. And said tenement remains vacant in the lord's hand.

Thomas Knap who held of the lord a messuage and
 Heriot 1 hen. ferdell of land is dead And there falls of heriot one hen
 and no animal And Lucy his wife comes and said tene-
 Remains in ment was surrendered into the hands of the lord by
 lord's hand. reason of poverty And it remains vacant.

Adam Cartere who held a messuage and $\frac{1}{2}$ a virgate of
 Heriot 1 ox. land is dead and there falls of heriot one ox price viijs.
 Remains &c. And said tenement remains vacant.

William Wyldgous who held a mess. and ferdell of
 Heriot 1 hen. land is dead and there falls of heriot one hen and upon
 this

Fine of lands. John Somersete gives to the lord of fine for entry 10s.
 Rendering and doing the services &c.

John le Smith who held a mess. and ferdell of land
 Heriot 1 cow. in villenage is dead and there falls of heriot one cow
 price 5s. and Joan his wife survived him and remained
 in the tenement aforesaid And afterwards she died and
 Heriot 1 there falls of heriot one heifer price 2s. And said tene-
 heifer. ment remains vacant in the lord's hands.
 Remains &c.

Nicholas ffychet who held a mess. and ferdell of land
 Heriot 1 is dead and there falls of heriot one heifer And Christina
 heifer. his wife remains in the said tenement according to the
 custom and does fealty.

Richard Cotyn who held a mess. and half a virgate of
 Heriot 1 ox. land is dead and there falls of heriot one ox price 10s.
 And Joan his wife remains in said tenement &c. And
 now she is dead and there falls of heriot one ox price 7s.
 [7s.] Heriot And the tenement remains vacant in the lord's hand.
 1 ox.

Matilda atte Tounesend who held a cottage with cur-

tilage is dead and there falls of heriot one hen And the tenement remains vacant in the lord's hand. Heriot 1 hen.

Richard Honte who held a mess. and half a virgate of land in villenage is dead and there falls of heriot one young ox (bovettus) price vs. And Agnes his wife remains in the tenement aforesaid according to custom &c. Heriot 1 young ox.

And Joan Huchens has made a rescue upon John Contock collector of the King's wool of one pig Therefore let her be attached to answer thereon.

BRADEWEYE. (memb. 6 dorse).

Nicholas Spred who held a mess. and 5 acres of land in villenage is dead and there falls of heriot one hogget pig price 8*d.* And Matilda his wife remains in said tenement. Heriot 1 hoggett.

Matilda Sopere who held a mess. with curtilage containing one acre of land is dead And nothing falls of heriot because there was nothing And upon this Heriot nil.

Thomas Roules and John his son give 18*d.* for entry into said tenement To hold in villenage &c. Fine of land 18*d.*

Richard Wodeward who held freely for term of life a mess. with curtilage and one acre of land and 6 acres of meadow is dead And Lettice his wife claims to hold the said tenement for life as conjointly &c. with said Richard So it is commanded to distrain her to show &c. Conjointly [enfeoffed. [Show deeds.

[Breaches of Assize of Ale. 13 persons fined from 6*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.*—total 11*s.* 6*d.*]

It has been given to understand that David Launty who held a water-mill at BradeweYE had allowed it to fall into decay So it is commanded to distrain him to answer. [Water mill. Distraint.

CAPELOND.

The tithing man with four others (se quinto) comes and presents nothing.

It is commanded to distrain William le Eyr de SowY Baldwyn de Wyke and all others the tenants of Reginald Distraints.

Hussee to be at the next court to do fealty and other services.

Attachments
of the Reaper
and Warrener

Some 40 persons attached for trespasses on the lord's preserves.

Chattels
waived 13*d.*
[abandoned].

It was presented that a certain unknown thief came and in this liberty waived chattels price 13*d.* And so sold here in Court by the steward.

Fine of land
12*d.*

John Lymternere Heliere gives of fine 12*d.* for entry into a cottage with curtilage which Matilda atte Tounesende formerly held. To hold in villenage &c. And distrained to do fealty.

Sum [of perquisites] 29*s.* 8*d.*

Fines of land 12*s.* 6*d.*

Heriots 3 heifers 8 oxen 1 cow 1 young ox (bovettus)
1 hogget and 4 hens.

Chattels waived 13*d.*

Murrain 8 porkers.

Expenses 2*s.* 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.*

CORY RYVEL. (memb. 7).

Court legal and view of frankpledge held there at Michaelmas term, Thursday next after the octave of St. Michael, the 22nd year of the reign of King Edward the 3rd from the Conquest.

Essoins.

Richard Jakes de Oth (?) defends against Robert atte Wille de Cory Riuell of a plea of debt—by Robert Cat.

Adam Swift against Roger Spril of a plea of trespass—by Adam Prat.

William de Alyngton defends that he is in the service of the lord King against Edward Hastings of a plea of trespass—by Tho. Hackeley.

[Taylor]
[i.e. sickness]

John Sartor of common essoin.

[Pleas of debts, etc., and distrains, extracts of the most interesting entries below.]

As often before it is commanded to distrain Thos. de Middelnye executor of the will of John de Middelnye late parson of the church of Cory Rivel to answer John Ripon of a plea of debt.

It is commanded to attach William le Smith of Ile Abbots to answer John Honte of a plea of debt.

Reginald Prentent in mercy for appropriating to himself the soil of the lord of Wastmore and also of the King's way between Hambrigge and Gosebradene whereon he makes default of his law.

The Abbot of Michelney to answer for that he and his servants have unjustly appropriated the lord's soil by the lord's park by ploughing &c.

[Trespass at the "Sandpattes."]

BRADWAY. (memb. 7 dors).

The tithing man presents that Joan Dunsterre has justly raised the hue upon Matilda atte Okes therefore said Matilda in mercy pledge Peter Potage.

Matilda atte Okes in mercy for a trespass made on Joan Dunsterre in that she has beaten her unjustly to the damage of 2*d*. Let execution be done thereon.

The whole tithing in mercy because they have not all their measures And for other sundry concealments.

CAPELOND.

The tithing man comes and says that all is well and presents nothing.

* * * * *

John Selueyn gives to the lord 12*d*. for his suit until the feast of St. Michael.

* * * * *

Trespases on the lord's preserves very numerous. Fines amount to 12*s*. 4*d*.

[Capitagium
garconum.]

Chevage of the servants this year 14s. 6d. and 6 capons.

Murrain.

The carcase inspectors present of murrain 2 oxen and 2 porkers dead by misadventure and not by default of keepers.

Chases.

The Reaper presents of the chases of Seggmor and Wykmor lxiiijs. Also of Westmor iijs.

Sum of Court 41s. 1½d.

Chevage of the servants 14s. 3d. 6 capons.

Chases of moors 67s.

Murrain as appears above.

Expenses of the Steward for this Court and hundred of expenses of John de Alyngton and John de Chedesey vs. vijd. ob. 9.

COURT ROLL OF THE MANOR OF CURY RYVEL,
23 EDWARD III.

CURY RYVEL. (memb. 1).

Court held there on the Wednesday in the feast of St. Mary Magdalen, the xxij year of the reign of King Edward the Third after the Conquest.

Distrainments.

As often before it was commanded to distrain Thomas son and heir of John de Langeforde to do his fealty to the lord and to answer of pleas of default of common suit. And to answer why he hath withdrawn a yearly rent of one mother sheep, one hogster,¹ one lamb for lands and tenements which he held of the lord in ffyfhide.

Distrainments.

As often before it was commanded to distrain Thomas of Goudeham, Symon of ffurneaux, the Abbot of Muchelney, Margery Mynstokes, William de Poulet, to do homage and fealty to the lord and other services. And to answer of pleas of default.

1. A sheep in its second year.

As often before it was commanded to distrain Robert Seincler to show by what service he claims to hold his tenements in Andrews. Distraints.

There still remains one heifer forthcoming of estrays which has remained here from the feast of the Apostles Peter and Paul the xxij year of the King that now is And the bailiff answers that he hath made proclamation thereof in the market &c. And it hath remained here for a year and a day or more, not claimed &c. Therefore in the hands of the lord Whereupon the reeve shall be charged &c. Estrays one heifer.

As often before it was commanded to distrain the heir of William le Eir de Sow, Osmond Gouwer, John Trote and William Goyer sometime tenant of Reginald Hasee to do their fealty to the lord. Distraints.

As often before it was commanded John son and heir of Thomas Hastyns to do homage to the lord. Distrain.

As often before it was commanded to attach all the goods and chattels being upon the tenement which William Polland held in Burton until there shall be satisfied of a heriot of the said William to wit of one ox price half a mark. Attachment.

It was commanded to distrain the tenant of the lands and tenements which were of William Polland at Apse to show what he hath for himself and why he claims to hold the tenements aforesaid. Distrain.
[Evidences.]

It was further as at other times commanded to distrain John de Beauchamp, Ralph de Middelun [Iuo de Childecomb] because a tenant of John Selueyn to the lord king (? he answers) to answer of pleas of default of common suit &c. Distrain.
[Erasure and interlineation.]

Still one messuage and 1 virgate of land which Robert atte Hole held, one mess. and $\frac{1}{2}$ virgate of land which Roger le Bakere held, one mess. and one ferdell of land which David le Tailleur held, one mess. and one ferdell Tenements in the lord's hands.

which Agnes atte Hole held, one mess. and one ferdell of land which Robert Uppehulle held, one cottage with curtilage and two acres of land which Hugh atte Walle held; four ferdells which William Polland held at Langport, Westover, and Portfelde; one mess. and one virg. of land which the said William held at Burton; a cottage with curtilage which Alice Mareschal held; certain plots called Herddesheye which Peter Potage held, demised to Agnes Harecomb the lord's nurse by precept of the same; a mess. which Lucy Hastyns and Sybill who was the wife of Ralph Jurdan held; a water mill which David Taillor held; a tenement which Walter Hamond held; a tenement which Roger Hamond held; a tenement which Roger Knap held; a tenement which John Virli held; a cottage late Pages remain in the hands of the lord and the reeve to answer of the issues thereof &c.

[v. petition.]

Distraint.

Still as before it was commanded to distrain Robert de Thorndon to do fealty to the lord. And afterwards he does fealty.

Amercement
ld. execution.

John Rypon in mercy for unjust detention of 1 bushel of corn against Nicholas atte Brokes whereupon let there be made execution.

by false plaint.

Attachment.

Edith atte Hole complainant, by pledge of Nicholas atte Brokes, offers herself against Richard Roggeres of a plea that he hath not acquitted his pledge who was summoned and did not come Therefore let him be attached.

Attachment.

Laurence Brokes complt., by pledge of John Pyenye, offers himself against Thomas Wynar of a plea of debt who was summoned and did not come Therefore let him be attached.

Robert Ball of Swelle complt., by Nicholas Gurdemure his attorney and pledge Nicholas Uppehulle, offers himself against William Radewill of a plea of debt who was summoned and did not come Therefore let him be attached.

William Radewill in mercy agreed by licence with John Spyne of a plea of trespass, pledge Robert Herecombe. Amercement
2d.

Agnes Dogel complt., by pledge of Richard Uppehulle, offers herself against Matilda Niweman of a plea of debt who was summoned and did not come Therefore let her be attached. Attachment.

John le Hunt in mercy because he has not prosecuted John Serle of a plea of covenant. Amercement
3d.

Christina ffichet complt., offers herself against John de Burton of a plea of trespass who is not yet attached Therefore it is commanded that he be attached to answer thereupon &c.

CORY.

The tithingman presents that John Walters who held of the lord a cottage with curtilage is dead, by whose death there falls to the lord of heriot 1 heifer price 12d. And the said cottage remains vacant in the lord's hands. Heriot 1
heifer.
Cottage in the
lord's hands.

Also he presents that Walter Godefrai who held of the lord a mess. and $\frac{1}{2}$ virg. of land in villenage is dead And there falls to the lord of heriot 1 ox price 5s. And Alice who was the wife of aforesaid Walter remains in the tenement aforesaid according to the custom &c. And be it remembered by the whole homage And she does fealty. Heriot 1 ox.

The same presents that William Pocokes who held a cottage is dead And there falls to the lord of heriot 1 hogget pig¹ and so sold price 12d. And Joan who was the wife of aforesaid William remains in the cottage aforesaid according to the custom &c. And be it remembered by the whole homage And because she has not done fealty Therefore let her be distrained to do her fealty And afterwards she does her fealty. Heriot 1 hog-
get pig.

Also it is presented that Christina Randolf who held of the lord a mess. and one virgate of land to her and

1. A pig in its second year.

her heirs is dead And nothing thereupon falls of heriot &c. And the tenement aforesaid ought to descend to one Alice dau. of John de Wolfton clerk and Agnes his wife dau. and heir of the aforesaid Christina and she is one year old. Therefore the aforesaid tenement is seized into the hand of the lord by reason of the minority of aforesaid heir &c.

Amercement
6d.

Also he presents that Nicholas le Shephurd unjustly raised the hue upon Nicholas le Haward Therefore the said Nicholas le Shephurd in mercy, pledge the tithing man.

Amercement
6d.

Nicholas le Hayward in mercy for a trespass made on Nicholas le Shephurd for that he beat and ill-treated him to his damage 20s. And aforesaid Nicholas le Haward does not contradict, but not at so great damage and he prays that it may be amended by view &c. Therefore it is considered that he shall recover the damages thereupon by view &c.

To bring
compurgators

Nicholas le Haward complt., by pledge of the tithing man, offers himself against Nicholas le Shephurd of a plea of trespass saying that he depastured his sheep on his corn to his damage 10s. by reason of which trespass the said Nicholas le Haward would impound the said sheep according to law and custom &c. And the said Nicholas le Shephurd upon this came and with violence rescued the aforesaid sheep to his damage 20s. And thereupon he produces suit &c. And the said Nicholas le Shephurd says that he is not guilty thereupon and prays to be verified by his law &c. which law he cannot affirm but retires in contempt of the court. Therefore the said Nicholas le Haward recovers his damages And the said Nicholas le Shephurd in mercy &c. However he shall recover his damages by view &c.

Assize of ale.

Also he presents that Christina la Hyne 6d. Christina Tarpestre 6d. Julian Dalewode 6d. Philip Waryner, par-

doned, William Raste 6*d.* Richard Dalewode 6*d.* Henry le Sinyth 6*d.* John le Neal 12*d.* Agnes atte Pile 6*d.* ffelicia Tarpestere 6*d.* Thomas Kirketon 12*d.* have brewed and sold ale contrary to the assize Therefore they are in mercy.

The carcase¹ inspectors (?) present that 1 horse 1 [Cadawna-
heifer 6 sheep 6 cows 1 calf and 1 hogget pig have died tores.]
of murrain by misadventure and not by default of any Murrain.
keeper.

Capelond.—The tithingman there comes and presents that all is well.

Bradeweye.—The bailiff there presents that Peter Godynch 12*d.* Agnes Roulis 12*d.* Richard Joie 18*d.* Thomas Motilburi 12*d.* have brewed and sold ale contrary to the assize Therefore they are in mercy Also Adam le Forester 6*d.* Therefore &c.

John Lernewittes 2*d.* John atte Puree 2*d.* Robert (?) Jouet 1*d.* John le Hunte 2*d.* N. Godefrai 1*d.* Claricia Mareis 1*d.* Agnes Dogel 1*d.* John de Burton, John atte Asshe 2*d.* J. Spyne 1*d.* John 1*d.* Robert Herecomb 1*d.* Hugh Knap 4*d.* A stranger from 2*d.* J. ffarwhitts 6*d.* T. ffarwhitts 3*d.* N. atte Brokes 2*d.* Richard atte 2*d.* Richard Hole 4*d.* Robert atte Asshe 6*d.* N. atte Brokes 1*d.* J. Herecomb 1*d.* Richard Clawets 2*d.* A fugitive of R. de Middelun 6*d.* N. Gurdemure 3*d.* . . . Knap 2*d.* R. Herecomb 1*d.* R. Clawettes 2*d.* R. atte Wode 1*d.* R. atte Welle 2*d.* R. Uppehulle 2*d.* A fugitive of the lord, pardoned, William Philips 2*d.* J. Ripon 1*d.* Agnes Dogel 2*d.* William Hankyn 2*d.* William Cartere 2*d.* John Pienye 2*d.* Edith Gardyner 3*d.* T. Ball, pardoned, R. atte Hole 3*d.* Edith Gardyner 2*d.* N. atte Brokes 1*d.* Robt. 2*d.* William Rade-will 3*d.* R. Herecomb 3*d.* Edith Gardyner 3*d.* N. le Haward 2*d.* T. Geffrai 1*d.* Agnes J. atte Purie

1. Not in Ducange.

1*d.* William Soghere 2*d.* A fugitive of R. de Middelun
2*d.* R. atte Wode 2*d.* John Ripon 1*d.* N. atte Brokes 1*d.*
Richard Saghere 1*d.* Richard Clawettes 2*d.* William
Haukyn 2*d.* and Julian . . . 2*d.* . . . in mercy for divers
trespasses in the lord's preserves.

(memb. 1 dorse).

Fine of land
40*d.*

Robert atte Welle gives to the lord of fine 40*d.* to have entry into the tenement which John le Hyne sometime held and to take to wife Christina who was the wife of said John To hold in villenage according to the custom &c. by rents and services therefrom before due and accustomed, to be paid by pledge of Nicholas le Haward and John Somers And thereupon he hath seisin And does fealty.

Fine of land
12*d.*

Thomas Nichol gives to the lord of fine 12*d.* to have entry into the cottage which John le Cartere sometime held and to take to wife Cecilia who was the wife of said John To hold in villenage according to the custom &c. by rents and services therefrom due and accustomed; to be paid by pledge of the reeve And thereupon he hath seisin And does fealty.

Fine of land
40*d.*

Increase of
rent 5*s.* 8*d.*

Walter Iverai gives to the lord of fine 40*d.* to have entry into the tenement which Hugh Buloign sometime held from which he was wont to pay yearly 12*d.* To have and to hold according to the custom &c. Rendering therefrom in future yearly 6*s.* 8*d.* and all other services therefrom due and accustomed And so there is an increase of rent 5*s.* 8*d.* And thereupon he hath seisin and does fealty.

Fine of land
12*d.*

Increase of
rent 2*s.*

Edward Hastynges gives to the lord of fine 12*d.* to have entry into the tenement which Ralph Jurdan sometime held from which he was wont to pay yearly 2*s.* To have in villenage according to custom &c. Rendering therefrom in future yearly 4*s.* and other services &c. And so there is an increase of rent 2*s.* fine to be paid by pledge of the

whole homage And thereupon he hath seisin and does fealty.

Peter Gordynch gives to the lord of fine 12*d.* to have entry into the two tenements which Roger Spril sometime held from which he was wont to pay yearly 3*s.* 6*d.* To hold in villenage according to custom &c. Rendering therefrom in future yearly 5*s.* 4*d.* And all other services therefrom accustomed And so increase of rent 22*d.* And thereupon he hath seisin and does fealty.

Fine of land
12*d.*

Increase of
rent 22*d.*

Thomas Haward hath entry into the tenement which Robert Mery sometime held from which he was wont to pay yearly 12*d.* To hold in villenage according to the custom &c. Rendering therefrom in future yearly 4*s.* and other services &c. and so there is increase of rent 3*s.* To be paid by pledge of the whole homage And thereupon he hath seisin And does fealty.

Fine of fealty.

Increase of
rent 3*s.*

John Dunsterre gives to the lord of fine 20*d.* to have entry into an acre of meadow which Richard Wodeward sometime held in Stantonmede to hold according to custom &c. by rent and services therefrom formerly due and accustomed Fine to be paid by pledge of the whole homage And thereupon he hath seisin and does fealty And the aforesaid acre shall in future be appurtenant to his tenement.

Fine of land
20*d.*

Walter Iverai gives to the lord of fine 20*d.* to have entry into an acre of meadow which Richard Wodeward sometime held To hold according to the custom &c. Rendering and doing all the rents and services therefrom formerly due and accustomed And in future the said acre shall be appurtenant to his tenement And thereupon he hath seisin and does fealty &c.

Fine of land
20*d.*

Thomas Motilburi gives to the lord of fine 20*d.* to have entry into an acre of meadow which Richard Wodeward sometimes held To hold according to custom &c. by rent and service therefrom formerly due and accustomed And

Fine of land
20*d.*

in future the said acre shall be appurtenant to his tenement And thereupon he hath seisin And does fealty.

Fine of land
20*d.*

John Hastyngs gives to the lord of fine 20*d.* to have entry into an acre of meadow which Richard Wodeward sometime held. To hold according to custom &c. by rent and services therefrom formerly due and accustomed And in future the said acre shall be appurtenant to his tenement. And thereupon he hath seisin And does fealty.

Fine of land
20*d.*

Ralph Rogge gives to the lord of fine 20*d.* to have entry into an acre of meadow which Richard Wodeward sometime held. To hold in villenage according to custom &c. by rent and services therefrom due and accustomed. And in future the said acre shall be appurtenant to his tenement. And thereupon he hath seisin and does fealty.

Fine of land
20*d.*

Richard Joie gives to the lord of fine 20*d.* to have entry into an acre of meadow which Richard Wodeward sometime held. To hold according to custom &c. by rent and services therefrom due and accustomed And in future the said acre shall be appurtenant to his tenement. And thereupon he hath seisin and does fealty.

Sum of perquisites 23*s.* 2*d.*

Fines of lands 20*s.* 8*d.*

Heriots 1 heifer 1 ox 1 hogget pig.

Increase of rent 12*s.* 6*d.*

[Morina.

Murrain as appears within.

Estrays one heifer.

Expenses 2*s.* 0½*d.* ; 2½ bushels of oats.

Demise of
wardship.

John de Wolston clerk hath entry into a mess. and half virgate of land which Christina Randolf sometime held to her and her heirs who within was presented as dead from which tenement she was accustomed to pay yearly 5*s.* which said tenement came into the hands of the lord by reason of the minority of one Alice cousin and heir of aforesaid Christina. To have until the law-

ful age of said heir and to competently sustain the said heir and such heir to the lord or his men at his will to render and deliver un-married Rendering therefrom yearly 10s. in at four terms &c. And so there is an increase of rent moveable 5s. yearly for the time being And he shall begin to pay the increase aforesaid at the feast of the Nativity of our Lord next ensuing.

(memb. 2).

Cory Ryvel. Court legal held at the term of Hockday the Monday next after the feast of St. John atte Latin Gate, the 23rd year of the reign of King Edward the 3rd from the Conquest. [? Cur legalis.

As often before it was commanded to distrain Thomas son and heir of John de Langeford to do fealty to the lord and to answer of pleas of default of common suit And to answer why he hath withdrawn a yearly rent of one mother sheep one hoggaster and one lamb for lands and tenements which he held of the lord in fiffhide. Distraints.

As often before it was commanded to distrain Thomas de Goundenham, Symon de ffurneaux, the Abbot of Muchelny, Margery Mynstokes and William Poulet to do homage and fealty to the lord and other services. And to answer of pleas of default of common suit. Distraints.

As often before it was commanded to distrain Robert Seincler to show by what services he claims to hold his tenement in Andrewsby. Distraint.

There yet remains a heifer forthcoming of estrays which has remained here from the feast of the Apostles Peter and Paul. And the bailiff answers that he has made proclamation thereof in the market and elsewhere as is becoming &c. Remaining.

As often before it is commanded to distrain William le Eir of Sowby, Osmond Gower, John Trote and William Distraint.

Gower sometime tenants of Reginald Husee to do fealty to the lord and other services.

Distraint.

As often before it was commanded to distrain John son and heir of Thomas Hastyngs to do homage to the lord.

It was commanded.

As often before it was commanded to attach all the goods and chattels being on the tenement which William Polland held in Burton until there shall be satisfied of a heriot of the said William to wit of one ox price half a mark.

[i.e. evidences

As often before it was commanded to distrain the parson of Donyate to show what he has for himself and why he should hold a messuage and a carucate of land with appurts. which William Pillond held in Bradeweys &c.

Distraint.

Cory.—The tithing man there comes and presents that John Beauchamp, Ralph de Middelun, John Sylveyn, John de Burton pardoned, Ivo de Cheldecomb have made default Therefore let them be distrained to answer.

Amercement
3d.

Also that John Lymbun justly raised the hue on Edward Dogettes. Therefore the said Edward is in mercy 2d. And they have agreed by licence And the said Edward puts himself in mercy 1d. pledge the tithing man.

Amercement
9d.

Also he presents that John Molyn unjustly raised the hue on John Sylueyn Therefore he is in mercy 6d. And afterwards they agreed by licence So that the said John Molyn puts himself in mercy 3d. pledge Robert Hertecombe.

Cottage in the
lord's hands.

Also he presents that John Pyppyng who held of the lord a cottage with curtilage in villenage is dead, by whose death there falls to the lord nothing of heriot because no live beast. And the said cottage remains empty in the lord's hands.

Assize of ale.

Also he presents that Christina la Hyne 6d. Edith Gardiner 6d. [Joan] Julian Dalewode 6d. Christina Tapestere 6d. Agnes atte Pile 6d. Richard Clauwet 6d.

Laurence Brokes 6*d.* Alice Shereston 6*d.* have brewed and sold ale contrary to the assize Therefore they are in mercy.

The tithing man and the whole tithing in mercy because they have not produced all their measures. Amercement
3*d.*

Capelond.—The tithing man there comes and presents that all is well.

Bradeweye.—The tithing man there comes and presents that Symon atte Watere a freeman makes default Therefore let him be attached to answer thereupon. Attachment.

Also he presents that Walter fforester 6*d.* Agnes Roulis 12*d.* Ralph Rugges 6*d.* Richard Joie 6*d.* Thomas Mottilbury 6*d.* Alice Roulis 6*d.* have brewed and sold ale contrary to the assize. Therefore they are in mercy. Assize.
Amercement
3*s.* 6*d.*

And because the tithing man has produced no measures Therefore he and the whole tithing in mercy. Amercement
3*d.*

Twelve freemen being sworn present that the tenant of the tenement late Richard atte Spene 3*d.* Adam Stil 3*d.* William Radewill 3*d.* and the tenant of the tenement late Hugh Vele's have permitted their ditches to be filled up without the reeve's license to the damage of the lord's tenants Therefore they are in mercy. Presentment
of 12.

Robert son of William Cokes puts himself in mercy for a trespass. So against the peace. Amercement
12*d.*

Still one mess. and one virgate of land which Robert atte Hole held; one mess. and half a virgate of land which Roger le Bakere held; one mess. and one ferdell of land which David le Taillor held; one mess. and one ferdell of land which Agnes atte Hole held; one mess. and one ferdell of land which Robert Uppehulle held; one cottage with curtilage and 2 acres of land which Hugh atte Welle held; four ferdells of land which William Polland held at Langport Westovere and Portfeld, and one mess. and one virgate of land which the said William held at Burton; one mess. and one caru- Tenements in
the lord's
hands.

Portfeld.

cate of land which aforesaid William held in Bradeweye now by reason of the minority of the heir of the aforesaid William ; one messuage and 7 acres of land demised to one Thomas Lewyn which Robert More held ; one cottage with curtilage which Alice Mareschal held ; one mess. and 10 acres of land demised to Walter Iverai which Hugh Buloin held ; one cottage with curtilage which John atte Watre held ; certain plots called Haberylesheye which Peter Notage held ; one mess. and 2 acres of land demised to John Dunster which John Dunster held. And certain plots containing $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land which John Roulis held and a water mill which David Tailor held remain in the lord's hand.

(memb. 2 dorse).

In the lord's
hands.

Yet one mess. & 7 acres of land, demised to John Godendi which Joan who was the wife of Roger Spril held ; one mess. half an acre & one rood of land which aforesaid Joan held ; one mess. $6\frac{1}{2}$ acres 1 rood of land demised to Edward Hastynges which Lucy Hastynges and Matilda who was the wife of Ralph Jurdan held for term of their lives ; one mess. which aforesaid Lucy and Matilda held for term of their lives remain in the lord's hands.

Distrain.

As often before it was commanded [Joan daur. of] she hath done fealty Thomas Roules, Ralph Rugge and Alice his wife Richard Joie John Trote to do fealty to the lord.

Attachment
of the Reaper.

The Abbot of Muchelny 2*d*. The bailiff of Ralph de Middelun 2*d*. John Rypon 2*d*. Agnes Dogel 1*d*. Christina ffychet 2*d*. John Honte 2*d*. Christina ffychet 1*d*. Nicholas Hayward 1*d*. Richard Curtenaye 3*d*. Nicholas atte Bronkes 2*d*. The said Nicholas 2*d*. John atte Nasche 2*d*.

Thomas Clerk de Burton 4*d.* Matilda Knap 3*d.* Nicholas Body 4*d.* John atte Purie 2*d.* Nicholas Gurdemure 3*d.* Edith atte Hole 2*d.* Richard atte Wode 2*d.* John Honte 1*d.* A certain stranger 8*d.* A certain stranger 4*d.* The son of Walter Baron 2*d.* Sibil Woderone 4*d.* Thomas Roo de Stach 6*d.* Gilbert Lerneuittes 3*d.* Richard Clawettes 1*d.* in mercy for divers trespasses on the lord's preserves.

William son of Thomas Peris gives to the lord of fine 13*s.* 4*d.* to have entry into the tenement which John Trote sometime held of the lord and to take to wife Joan who was the wife of aforesaid John To have and to hold in villenage according to custom &c. Rendering and doing all rents and services therefrom due and accustomed Paying the fine at the feast of the Nativity of St. John Baptist and St. Michael by equal portions by pledge of William Burrich and William Ray And thereupon he hath seisin and does fealty to the lord.

Fine of land
1 mark.

To do fealty.

Thomas Motilburi and Joan his wife give to the lord of fine 40*d.* to have entry into a messuage with curtilage and all the lands which Richard Prise held of the lord To have and to hold in villenage according to the custom &c. Rendering and doing the rents and services therefrom due and accustomed. Paying the fine at the feasts of St. John Baptist and St. Michael by equal portions by pledge of Peter Pril and Ralph Rogges And he hath &c.

Fine of land
40*d.*

John Dunsterre and Margery his wife give to the lord of fine 8*s.* to have entry into a tenement which Alice Dunsterre sometime held To have and to hold in villenage according to custom &c. Rendering and doing all the rents and services therefrom due and accustomed Paying the fine at the feasts of St. John Baptist and St. Michael by equal portions by pledge of Ralph Rugges and Richard Joye. And he does fealty And it was granted

Fine of land
8*s.*

the said John and Margery to make a moor¹ there whenever they wished So that well and competently they sustained and maintained the tenement aforesaid.

To do fealty.

Agnes Herecomb² hath entry by grant of the lord into all that tenement of land meadow and pasture with all their appurts. which Peter Potage formerly held To have and to hold all the aforesaid for term of her life freely Rendering therefrom yearly 6*d.* at the four principal terms of the year by equal portions for all secular services and demands And thereupon she hath seisin. And does fealty to the lord.

Fine of land
12*d.*

William Bole and Christina his wife give to the lord of fine 12*d.* to have entry into a cottage with curtilage which John atte Watre formerly held To have and to hold in villenage according to the custom of the manor Rendering and doing all the rents and services therefrom due and accustomed Paying the fine by pledge of Ralph Rugge and Richard Joye And thereupon he hath seisin And does fealty.

Fine of land
2*s.*

Robert de Thorndon gives to the lord of fine 2*s.* to have entry into a cottage with curtilage which John Pippyng formerly held To have and to hold in villenage according to the custom of the manor Rendering and doing all the rents and services thereupon due and accustomed Paying the fine at the feasts of the Nativity of St. John Baptist by pledge of Robert Harecomb. And thereupon he hath seisin And because he hath not done his fealty Therefore it is commanded to distrain him to do his fealty.

Sum of perquisites 17*s.* 8*d.*

Fines of lands 27*s.* 8*d.*

Expenses of the Stewards T. Waryn and J. de Chedesie 2*s.* 6*d.* & 2½ bush. of oats.

1. Facere morum.

2. Vide petition.

(memb. 3).

Cury Ryvel. Court held there the Monday next after the feast of the Annunciation of Blessed Mary, the 23rd year of the reign of King Edward the 3rd after the Conquest.

It was commanded to distrain Emma who was the wife of Henry de Urtiaco of Swelle to do fealty to the lord who comes and does fealty to the lord at Shirburn And acknowledges that she holds of the lord the manors of Pret and Swell by a service of 4*d.* yearly.

To do fealty
and acknow-
ledge service.

As often before it was commanded to distrain Thomas son and heir of John de Langeford to do homage and fealty to the lord and to answer of pleas of default of common suit And to answer why he hath withdrawn a yearly rent of one mother sheep, one hoggaster and one lamb for lands and tenements which he held of the lord in Vifhude¹ &c.

Distrain.

As often before it was commanded to distrain Thomas de Goundenham, Symon de ffurneaux, the Abbot of Muchelny, Margery Mynstokes and William Poulet to do homage and fealty to the lord and other services. And to answer of pleas of default of common suit.

Distrain.

As often before it was commanded to distrain Robert Sencler to show by what services he claims to hold his tenement in Androwsie.

Distrains.

There still remains one heifer forthcoming of estrays which hath remained here from the feast of the Apostles Peter and Paul. And the bailiff thereupon answers that he hath made proclamation thereof in the market and elsewhere as is meet &c.

Remaining.

Edward Hastynges in mercy because he has not prosecuted against William Aluyneton of a plea of trespass.

Amercement
2*d.*

Richard Puro in mercy because he has not prosecuted against William Knap atte Welle in a plea of debt.

Amercement
3*d.*

1. Fifhide.

- Distraint.** As before it was commanded to distrain William le Eir of Sow, Baldewynn of Wyk, Osmond Gower, John Trote and William Gower sometime tenants of Reginald Huse to do fealty to the lord and other services.
- Amercement**
ld. John Lymbune in mercy because he has not prosecuted against Matilda Knap in a plea of debt.
- Amercement**
ld. Matilda Knap in mercy agrees by license with John le Honte in a plea of debt.
- Amercement**
ld. Matilda Knap in mercy agrees by license with Christine Tarper in a plea of debt.
- Amercement**
ld. Matilda Knap in mercy agrees by licence with William . . . in a plea of debt.
- Attachment.** Still as before it is commanded to attach William Knap atte Welle to answer William atte Brokes of a plea of debt.
- Amercement**
ld. Henry le Smyth in mercy agrees by license with Richard atte Hole in a plea of surety—pledge John Herecomb.
- Amercement**
ld. Matilda Knap in mercy agrees by license with Christina Tarper in a plea of debt.
- Tenements in the lord's hands.** Still one mess. and one virgate of land which Robert atte Hole held; one mess. and half-a-virgate of land which Roger le Baker held; one mess. and one ferdell of land which David le Taillour held; one mess. and one ferdell of land which Agnes atte Hole held; one mess. and one ferdell of land which Robert Uppehulle held; one cottage with curtilage and 2 acres of land which Hugh atte Welle held; four ferdells of land which William Pilland held at Langeport Westovere and Portfelde; and one mess. and virgate of land which the said William held at Burton; one mess. and one carucate of land with appurt. which aforesaid William held in Bradeweie by reason of the minority of the heir of the aforesaid William; one mess. 7 acres of land which Robert More held; one cottage with curtilage which

Alice Mareschal held ; one mess. and 10 acres of land which Hugh Buloin held ; one cottage with curtilage which John atte Watre held ; certain plots called Haberngleshay which Peter Potage held ; one messuage and 2 acres of land which John Dunsterre held ; and certain plots containing $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land which John Roules held and a water mill which David Tailor held remain in the lord's hand.

Still as before it was commanded to distrain John son of John Ripon, Agnes who was the wife of John Contokes Richard Cotyn and John Pyppyng to do fealty to the lord. Distrain.

Still as before it was commanded to distrain John son and heir of Thomas Hastynges to do homage to the lord. Distrain.

Still as before it was commanded to attach all the goods and chattels being on the tenement which William Pilland held in Burton, until there shall be satisfied of a heriot of the same William to wit of one ox, price $\frac{1}{2}$ a mark.

Still as before it was commanded to distrain the parson of Donyate to show what he has for himself why he should hold a mess. and carucate of land with appurts which William Pilland held in Bradeweie &c. Distrain.

Cory.—The tithing man there comes and presents that Thomas Roggeres who held of the lord a mess. and 1 ferdell of land in villenage is dead by whose death there falls to the lord of heriot one ox, price 5s. And the said tenement remains empty in the lord's hands. And afterwards the said tenement is demised as below to one Nicholas Godefrai as appears. Heriot 1 ox.

And that Agnes atte Hole who held of the lord a mess. and $\frac{1}{2}$ virgate of land in villenage is dead by whose death there falls to the lord of heriot 1 young ox price 4s. And the said tenement remains empty in the lord's hand. Heriot 1 young ox. Tenement in the lord's hands.

Amercement
8d.

Also it is presented that Richard Roggeres unjustly raised the hue upon Richard Dodde. Therefore the said Richard Roggeres in mercy 6*d.* And they have agreed by license So that the said Richard Roggeres puts himself in mercy 2*d.*

Heriot 1
mother sheep.

Also it is presented that John le Cartere who held a mess. and $\frac{1}{2}$ virgate of land in villenage is dead by whose death there falls to the lord of heriot one mother sheep And said tenement is demised to Richard Cartere his brother as appears in the next court to hold in the place of him John because no profit is taken therefrom.

Assize—
Amercement
3s.

And that Agnes atte Baukes (?) 6*d.* Laurence le Brokes 6*d.* Agnes atte Pile 6*d.* William Ross 6*d.* Henry Smyth 6*d.* John Prestes 6*d.* have brewed and sold ale contrary to the assize. Therefore they are in mercy.

Fine of land
20s.

Nicholas Godefrai gives to the lord of fine 20*s.* to have entry into a tenement which Thomas Roggeres sometime held To have and to hold in villenage according to the custom of the manor &c. Rendering and doing all the works rents customs and services therefrom due and accustomed Paying the said fine at Hokeday, Nativity of St. John Baptist and St. Michael by equal portions pledge William Godefrai and John Strode. And because he has not done fealty, Therefore it is commanded to destrain him to do fealty.

John Rogers makes another fine with the steward that there be no enrolment of a certain tenement which was of Thomas Rogers, pledge Richard Jones. And thereupon comes the said Richard Jones and of his own accord gives to the lord 10*s.* that in future he shall not be compelled to pay till the feast of Easter.

Attachments
of the Pindar.

John Daniels (?) 2*d.* Robert Herecomb 1*d.* John Walters 3*d.* Richard Courtenai 2*d.* The same Richard 1*d.* Thos. Clarke 4*d.* Nicholas atte Brokes 2*d.* Thomas Quynterel 12*d.* Thomas Sopere 2*d.* Ralph le Moreward

3*d.* Thomasine who was the wife of Robert le Roo 6*d.* Richard le Bole 6*d.* William Osegod 8*d.* William le Moreward 4*d.* and a pig. John Datton 3*d.* in mercy for divers trespasses made in the free pastures and other preserves of the lords. Also Baldwin de Wykes in mercy for a trespass in the lord's preserve.

Adam Cartere 1*d.* in mercy for a trespass made in the pinfold pledge Richard Uppehull. A certain stranger in mercy 3*d.* for a trespass made there pledge John Spyne. Also another stranger 3*d.* for a trespass made there pledge John Uppehull.

It was commanded to distrain John Silueyn to do homage to the lord who comes on Thursday next after the feast of the Annunciation of Blessed Mary at Shirburn this year And did homage to the lord in presence of John de Mountagu Richard Datton William de . . . Richard Tonaer¹ Peter Chubbeworth and others. And so the marshal ceases to destrain.

(memb. 3 dorse).

Capelond.—The tithing man there and all the tithing make default therefore it is commanded to destrain them to answer thereupon. Distrain.

Bradeweie.—The tithing man there comes and presents that John Godynch 6*d.* William fforester 6*d.* Ralph Roggere pardoned, Richard Joye 12*d.* Alice Roules 6*d.* John Laryner 6*d.* have brewed and sold ale contrary to the assize therefore they are in mercy. Ass. Amercement 3*s.*

Also he presents that Joan who was the wife of Richard Spril who held of the lord a mess. and 7 acres of land in villenage is dead by whose death there falls to the lord of heriot one hogget pig, price 12*d.* And said tenement remains empty in the lord's hands. Tenement in the lord's hands.

1. ? Tomar.

Tenement in
the lord's
hand.

Also he presents that the said Joan held of the lord a mess. $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres and 1 rood of land freely according to the custom &c. And nothing falls of heriot And the tenement remains in the lord's hand.

Tenement in
the lord's
hand.

Also he presents that Lucy Hastynges and Matilda who was the wife of Ralph Jurdan who held of the lord a messuage $6\frac{1}{2}$ acres and 1 rood of land by deed for term of their lives are dead And nothing falls of heriot because they are free tenants there, no heriot should be given And aforesaid tenement remains empty in the lord's hand.

Pureo.]

Also he presents that aforesaid Lucy and Matilda held a messuage for term of their lives and reversion thereof belongs to a certain child of William Jurdan deceased being in his mother's womb if it happen he be born. Therefore it is commanded the said messuage be seized into the lord's hand until &c. And of the issues &c.

Also he presents that Robert son of William Cokes of Mereokes has broken an attachment made by the bailiff Therefore it is commanded he be attached to answer thereupon.

Also it is presented that Lucy Hastynges who held a mess. and 3 acres of land in Stilcroft freely by deed for terms of life is dead And upon this comes

Fine of land
40d.

Joan daughter of Thomas Roulis gives to the lord of fine 40d. to have entry into aforesaid mess. and 3 acres of land To hold according to custom &c. Rendering and doing all the rents and services therefrom due and accustomed, paying the fine at the feasts of the Nativity of St. John Baptist and St. Michael by equal portions by pledge of Ralph Rogge And because she has not done fealty Therefore it is commanded she be distrained to do her fealty.

Distraint.

Also he presents that Joan daur. of Thomas Roules who held a messuage and one acre of land freely of the lord is dead. And nothing falls of heriot And upon this

Ralph Rogge and Alice his wife give to the lord of fine 18*d.* to have entry into aforesaid tenement. To hold according to custom &c. Doing the rents and services therefrom due and accustomed fine to be paid by pledge of Richard Joie. And because they have not done fealty Therefore it is commanded to distrain them to do fealty.

Fine of land
18*d.*

Distrain.

Richard Joie the elder gives to the lord of fine 2*s.* to have entry into the tenement which Edith who was the wife of Nicholas le Baker now holds and to take to wife the aforesaid Edith To hold together for term of their lives according to custom &c. Rendering therefrom the services due and accustomed : pledge of fine, Ralph Rogg And because he has not done fealty. Therefore it is commanded to distrain him to do his fealty And afterwards he does fealty.

Fine of land
2*s.*

Distrain.

Othery.—John Burrich who held of the lord a mess. and ten acres of land in villenage is dead by whose death there falls to the lord of heriot one ox price 4*s.* And Asselina who was the wife of said John remained in the tenement aforesaid according to the custom &c. And now the said Asselina hath closed her last day And there falls to the lord of heriot 1 ox price 4*s.* And the tenement aforesaid remains empty in the lord's hands And upon this

Heriot 2 oxen.

William Burrich son of said John gives to the lord of fine 40*s.* to have entry into the tenement which John Burrich formerly held To have and to hold in villenage according to custom &c. Rendering and doing the rents and services therefrom due and accustomed Paying the fine at the feasts of Easter, Nativity of St. John [Baptist] and St. Michael by equal portions, by pledge of William Ray John son of Godefrai of Stachwere and Thomas Burrich And he doth fealty to the lord And thereupon hath seisin.

Fine of land
40*s.*

Heriot 2 oxen.

Godefray Parson of Stathwer who held of the lord a messuage and 10 acres of land and similarly a mess. and and 5 acres of land in villenage is dead by whose death there fall to the lord of heriot 2 oxen price 16s. And the said tenement remains empty in the hands of the lord And upon this

Fine of land
40s.

John son of Godefray Parson of Stathwere gives to the lord of fine 40s. to have entry into a mess. and 10 acres of land with appurts. which Godefray de Stathwere formerly held To hold in villenage according to custom &c. Rendering and doing the rents and services therefrom due and accustomed Paying the fine at the feasts of Easter, Nativity of John Baptist and St. Michael by equal portions by pledge of William Burrich, William Ray and Thomas Burrich And he does fealty And thereupon hath seisin.

Fine of land
20s.

William Ray gives to the lord of fine 20s. to have entry into a mess. and 5 acres of land with appurts. which Godefray Parson of Stathewer formerly held To have and to hold according to the custom &c. Rendering and doing the rents and services therefrom due and accustomed Paying the fine at the feasts of Easter, St. John the Baptist and St. Michael by pledge of William Burrich John son of Godefray Parson of Stathewer and Thomas Burrich And he does fealty and thereupon hath seisin.

Heriot 3 parts
of a cow.

John Trote who held of the lord a mess. and ten acres of land with appurts. in villenage is dead And there falls to the lord of heriot three parts of a cow price 3s. And Joan wife of the said John remains in the said tenement according to custom &c. And because she has not done fealty Therefore it is commanded the said Joan to be distrained to do fealty &c.

Distrain.

Also it is commanded all the lord's tenants of Othery that in future they do their suit here at three lawdays.

And be it remembered that any of such tenants enrolled (?) shall faithfully serve the lord there.

Sum of perquisites of Court with
 attachments of the Reaper 23s. 4d.
 Fines of lands 6li. 6s. 10d.
 Heriots 5 oxen 1 heifer 1 mother sheep 1 hōgget
 pig and 3 parts of a cow.
 Expenses of the Stewards T. Waryn J. Chedesi
 17s. and 7 bush. of oats.

(membrane 4, abstract of).

Cury Ryvell. Court legal of the Term of St. Hilary held there on the Wednesday next after the feast of St. Matthias Apostle in the xxij year of the reign of King Edward the third after the Conquest the twenty third

[St. Matthias, Feb. 24, 1349.]

. . . Distraints
 Alicia Deye who held of the lord a cottage with curtillage came and freely (gratis) surrendered the same into the lord's hands And thereupon William Algar Webbe gives to the lord 2s. to have entry &c. To hold in villenage &c. Fine to be paid by pledge of Richard Uphull
 . . . Pleas of debt
 Tenants fined for breaking assize of beer
 Fines 7s. 6d.

Fine of land 2s.

Walter atte Wood who had a messuage and a virgate of land hath closed his last day whereupon there falls to the lord of heriot 4s. one ox price 4s. And upon this Richard atte Wood son of said Walter gives to the lord of fine 33s. 4d. to have entry &c. Paying the fine at Easter 13s. 4d. at feast of St. John Baptist 6s. 8d. and at the feast of St. Michael 13s. 4d. by pledge of Robert Harecomb and John Harecomb And it was granted the

Heriot 1 ox.

Fines.

said Richard that if he happened to die after the feast of Easter after any term of the terms aforesaid payment of the fine for the aforesaid subsequent terms shall altogether cease.

Isabella who was the wife of Robert atte Hele who held a messuage and a virgate of land is dead by whose death there falls of heriot one ox price 5s. And the tenement remains vacant in the hand of the lord.

John atte Hele who held a messuage and $\frac{1}{2}$ a virgate of land in villenage is dead by whose death there falls of heriot one ox price 6s. And Edith wife of aforesaid John remains in the tenement aforesaid &c.

Roger Bakere who held a messuage and $\frac{1}{2}$ a virgate of land for term of life by deed is dead by whose death there falls of heriot one acre of corn price 12d. And the tenement remains vacant in the hands of the lord.

Christina who was wife of William Bile who held a mess. and ferdell of land in villenage is dead And there falls of heriot a porker price 6d.

William atte Hele gives to the lord 6s. 8d. to have entry into the tent. aforesaid To hold in villenage &c. Paying the fine at the feast of the Nativity of St. John Baptist and St. Michael By pledge of Richard Uppehull and Richard atte Hele.

Godfrey atte Hele who held a mess. and curtilage and $\frac{1}{2}$ an acre of land is dead by whose death there falls of heriot one cow price 3s. And Alice wife of said Godfrey remains in the tenement aforesaid.

William Knap who held a mess. and $\frac{1}{2}$ a virgate of land in villenage is dead by whose death there falls of heriot one ox price 6s. And Matilda wife of said William remains in the tent. aforesaid &c.

Alice who was wife of Nicholas Parker who held a mess. and half a virgate of land in villenage is dead And there falls to the lord of heriot one ox price 6s.

Nicholas Haward gives to the lord of fine 10s. to have entry into the tent. aforesaid To hold in villenage Paying the fine at the feasts of the Nat. St. John Baptist and St. Michael by pledge of Roger de Hertecombe. Fine of land.

Walter Hamond who held of the lord a mess. and $\frac{1}{2}$ a virgate of land in villenage is dead by whose death there falls of heriot one ox price 5s. And said tent. remains vacant in the hands of the lord. Heriot 1 ox.

(memb. 4 dorse).

Roger Hamond who held a mess. and ferdell of land in villenage is dead by whose death there falls of heriot $\frac{1}{2}$ an ox price 4s. And Matilda wife of said Roger surrenders here in Court the whole estate she may have in aforesaid tent. according to the custom And there remains 2 acres sown with corn upon said tenement to the use of the lord. Heriot $\frac{1}{2}$ an ox.

John Hertt who held a mess. and ferdell of land in villenage is dead and there falls of heriot a heifer price 3s. And Sibill wife of said John remains on the tenement aforesaid. Heriot 1 heifer.

David Taillor who held a mess. and ferdell of land for term of life by deed is dead and there falls of heriot $\frac{1}{2}$ an acre of corn price 8d. And the tenement remains vacant in the hands of the lord. Heriot $\frac{1}{2}$ an acre of corn.

Agnes atte Hele who held a mess. and ferdell of land according to custom after the death of John Virly late her husband comes and surrenders the said tenement into the lord's hands together with the crop¹ of 4 acres of corn growing upon said tenement which remains to the use of the lord. Tenement in hands of the lord.

William Beaudutes who held a mess. and $\frac{1}{2}$ virgate of land in villenage is dead and there falls of heriot one acre of corn price 12d. And Lucy wife of aforesaid Heriot 1 acre of corn.

1. Vestura.

William remains in the tenement aforesaid according &c. who now does not come There it is commanded to distrain her to do fealty.

Heriot 2s. Robert Upeshull who held a mess. and ferdell of land is dead And there falls of heriot $\frac{1}{2}$ a cow price 2s. And so sold to Richard Upeshull by the steward And the tenement remains vacant in the hand of the lord.

Heriot 1 ox. Nicholas Honte who held a mess. and $\frac{1}{2}$ virgate of land in villenage is dead and there falls of heriot one ox price 6s. And upon this

Fine of land. John Strode gives to the lord of fine 20s. to have entry To hold in villenage &c. Rendering &c. Paying a fine at the feasts of Easter and St. Michael by pledge of Robert Hertcomb and Philip Parcar and it was granted the said John that if he happened to die after Easter the payment of fine at Michaelmas should altogether cease.

Heriot 1 ox. John Rypon who held a mess. and $\frac{1}{2}$ a virgate is dead and there falls of heriot 1 ox price 5s. And upon this

Fine of land. John son of aforesaid John Rypon gives to the lord of fine 6s. 8d. for entry To hold in villenage &c. Paying fine at the feasts of Easter and St. Michael by pledge of Robert Hertcomb, Robert atte Welle and Richard Upeshull.

Heriot 1 heifer. John Contok who held a mess. with curtilage is dead and there falls of heriot one heifer price 2s. And Agnes wife of said John remains in the aforesaid tenement And she does not come therefore it is commended to distrain her.

Heriot 1 ox. William Molyns who held a mess. and $\frac{1}{2}$ virgate is dead and there falls of heriot 1 ox price 6s. And upon this

Fine of land. Richard le Cartere gives of fine 30s. for entry Paying the fine by pledge of John Hertcomb and Richard Janes to wit 1 mark at the feast of Easter and remainder at Michaelmas.

Heriot 1 cow. John Cartere who held a cottage with curtilage is dead

and there falls of heriot one cow price 2s. And Cicely wife of said John remains in the tenement aforesaid.

Richard Cotyn gives 13s. 4d. for entry into the tenement which Richard Terenche sometime held Paying fine at Hokeday and Michaelmas by equal portions. Fine of land.

William Gardyner gives 2s. for entry into a cottage with curtilage which John le Knygt (or Kings) sometime held Paying fine at Hokeday. Fine of land.

John Pypping gives 2s. for entry into a cottage which William Goudhyne sometime held Paying fine at Hokeday. Fine of land.

Hugh atte Welle who held a cottage with curtilage and 2 acres of land is dead and there falls of heriot nothing because there was nothing And said tenement remains in the hand of the lord. Heriot nil.

William de Pillande who held a mess. and virgate at Burton in fee is dead and there falls of heriot one ox price $\frac{1}{2}$ a mark And said ox was taken away to the prejudice of the lord Therefore it was commanded all the goods and chattels on above tenement should be attached until the said ox was returned. Heriot 1 ox.

Also said William held 4 ferdells of land at Westend in Poterfeld : nothing falls of heriot because without a messuage. Heriot nil.

Also said William held in Bradewey at le Apse a messuage and one carucate of land with appurts by royal¹ services and the said tenements were demised to the parson of Doneate rendering therefrom yearly four pounds at four terms and whether for term of life or years they know not and the heir of said William is within age of the age of 2 years Therefore it is commanded all the aforesaid tenements and rents and the heir aforesaid to be seized into the hand of the lord and also the aforesaid

1. *Servicia regalia.*

parson to be distrained to show what he has why he should hold the said tenements.

Fine of land. William son of Adam Cartere gives to the lord of fine 13s. 4d. for entry into the tenement which aforesaid Adam his father held Paying fine at the feasts of the Nativity of St. John Baptist and St. Michael by pledge &c. And he does fealty.

Fine of land Henry le Smith gives 13s. 4d. to have entry into the tent which John le Smith his father held To hold in villenage &c. Doing the services &c. Paying fine at the feasts of Easter and St. Michael by pledge &c. And he does.

(memb. 5).

Fine of land. 6s. 8d. John son of John Honte gives of fine 6s. 8d. for entry into the tenement which aforesaid John his father held To hold in villenage &c. Paying fine at the feasts of the Nativity of St. John Baptist and St. Michael by pledge of Richard Upehull and Richard Clawet.

BRADWEYE.

Heriot 1 heifer. The tithing man comes and presents that Robt. Mory who held a mess. and 7 acres of land in villenage is dead and there falls of heriot a heifer price 3s. And the tenement remains vacant in the lord's hands.

Heriot 1 horse Roger Spril who held a mess. and 6 acres in villenage is dead and there falls of heriot one horse price 20d. And Joan wife of said Roger remains in the tenement aforesaid.

Heriot nil. Henry Roules who held a cottage with a close containing in all one acre is dead and nothing falls of heriot because such tenure does not owe to give heriot according to the custom And upon this

Fine of land 12d. Joan daur. of aforesaid Henry gives of fine 12d. for entry into the tenement aforesaid To hold in villenage &c. Fine to be paid by pledge of Ralph Rugge.

Thomas Hastyngs who held of the lord a mess. and one acre of land in fee is dead And upon this comes John son and heir of Thomas of full age And he does fealty and gives of relief 6*d.* And it is commanded to distraint him to do homage &c. Relief 6*d.*

And said Thomas held 2 mess. and 2 acres of land freely for term of life And the said tenements remain vacant And John son of said Thomas gives of fine 6*s.* for entry To hold in villenage &c. Paying fine by pledge of Ralph Rugge. Fine of land 6*s.*

Alice Marshell who held a cottage with curtilage is dead And it remains vacant in the lord's hands. In the lord's hands.

Ralph Jurden who held sundry tenem^{ts} in Bradeway to wit some for term of life and some in fee And because they know not which he held in fee and which for term of life they have a day till next (court) that they may present more certainly thereon.

Hugh Boloigne who held a mess. and 10 acres of land in villenage is dead and there falls of heriot one young ox price 2*s.* And the tenement remains vacant. Heriot young ox.

Thomas Roules who held a mess. and 10 acres of land is dead And nothing falls of heriot because that tenement is held at a certain rent And Agnes wife of said Thomas remains in the tenement aforesaid. Heriot nil.

John atte Watere who held a cottage with curtilage is dead And the tent remains vacant. Vacant in lord's hand.

Peter Potage who held a plot called Habernyleshey is dead And said plot remains vacant. Vacant in lord's hand.

And said Peter held a mess. and five acres of land in villenage And there falls of heriot one heifer price 6*s.* And Christina who was wife of said Peter remains in the tenement aforesaid. Heriot 1 heifer.

John Pope who held a mess. and 2 acres of land is dead and upon this

Joan sister of said John gives 40*d.* for entry To hold Fine for entry 20*d.*

according to custom Paying fine by pledge of Ralph Rugge and Thomas Motelburi.

Heriot 1
heifer.

And [¹said John] Joan Dunsterre who held a mess. and 2 acres of land in villenage is dead And there falls of heriot one heifer price 2s. And the tenement remains vacant.

Relief 20*d*.

John Roules who held a mess. and two parts of $\frac{1}{2}$ a virgate of land in fee is dead And Alice daur. and heir of said John 20 years of age and more to whom the fee and right of aforesaid tent^s descend comes and gives relief 20*d*. And does fealty and hath a day for doing her homage

Vacant in
lord's hand.

And said John held a plot containing $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres called Lordesmor for term of life And said land remains vacant.

(memb. 5 dorse.

Fine of land
20*d*.

Richard Joye the younger gives of fine 20*d*. for entry into a cottage with a close contg 1 acre of land which Richard Pipe formerly held To hold according to custom &c. Paying fine by pledge of Richard Joye the elder and Ralph Rugge.

Fine of land
40*d*.

Richard Joye the elder gives 40*d*. for entry into a cottage with curtilage which John Roules formerly held To hold according to custom &c. Paying fine by pledge of Ralph Rugge.

Mill in lord's
hand.

David Tailor who held a water mill for term of his life died on the feast of the Purification of Blessed Mary last past And said mill remains vacant in the lord's hand.

Ass. of Ale,
fines 6s.

[Nine tenants presented for breaking assize of ale].

CAPELOND.

The tithing man comes and presents nothing.

Murrain.

The inspector of carcases present of the murrain—one young ox forthcoming of Mercoks 1 foal of a year old 1

1. Erasure.

ox 2 pigs and 6 porkers dead by misadventure and not through default of any keeper.

Attachments
of the Parker
(Pound
Keeper),
Fines 5s. 4d.

[About 20 tenants fined for trespasses in the lord's preserves].

Robert de Hertecombe and William Phelpes¹ keepers of the goods of the church of Cory Rivell complainants offer themselves against John Nasshe and Richard Attewode exors.² of the will of Walter atte Wode of a plea of debt who are summoned and do not come Thereupon it is commanded to attach them to answer thereupon.

Attachments

Sum of perquisites of Court 21s. 5d.

Fines of land £8 15s. Heriot 2s.

Heriots 1 horse 3 heifers 9 oxen 2 cows 1 young ox
2 heifers 1 pig and 2½ acres of corn.

Crops³—13 acres of corn to the use of the lord.

Murrain as appears above.

Expenses⁴ 4s. 3½d. 2 bushels of oats the more
because Richard Chadeslee . . .

Let a memorandum be made of the death of Nicholas Bakere not presented.

1. Churchwardens.
2. Something left under will of Testator.
3. Vestura.
4. Eo plus quia supuen (? superreverit).

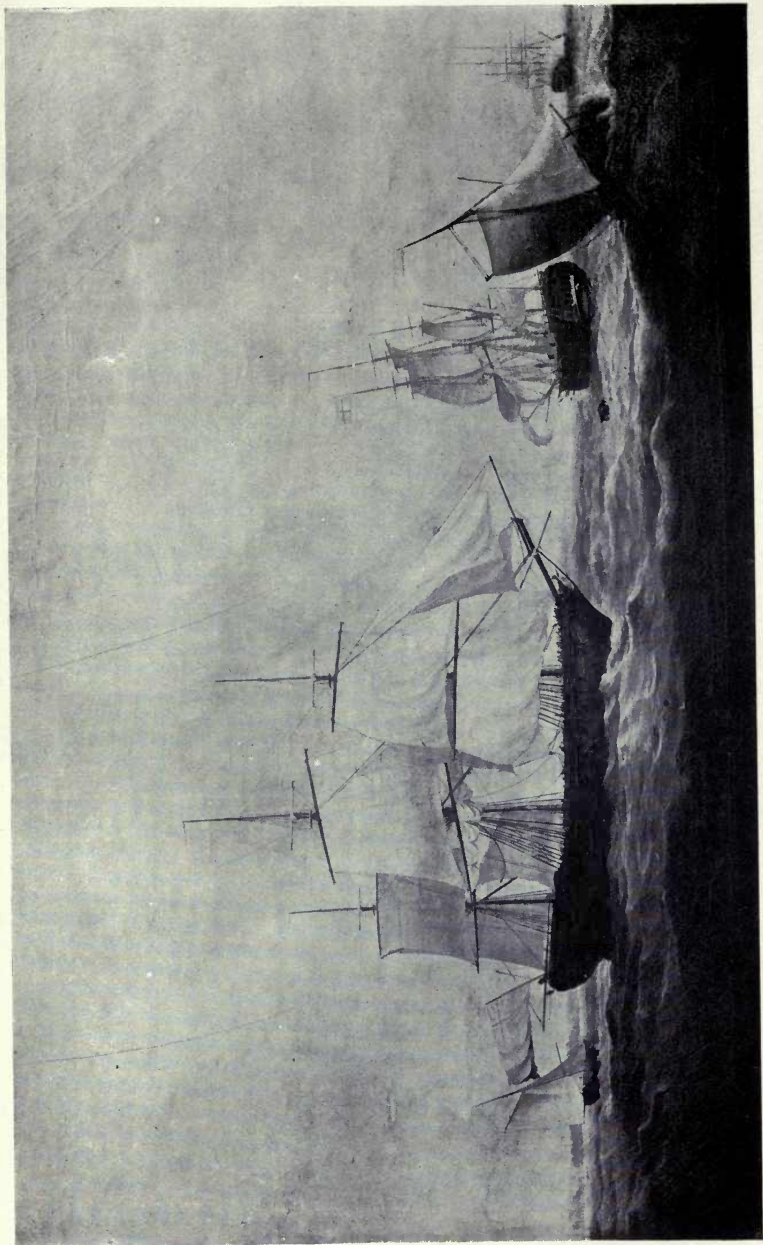
These Court Rolls are now in the possession of the Rev. J. F. Chanter, Parracombe, N. Devon.

The "Taunton Castle" Privateer.

BY HENRY SYMONDS, F.S.A.

OUR fortress home in Taunton has seen many wars during the six centuries of its existence, but only once, I believe, has its name been associated with fighting on the sea ; to describe the circumstances of that association with maritime events is the object of these notes.

By way of preface to the description of this "private ship of war" it will be convenient to make a brief reference to the history of her owners, and the story shall begin in the year 1782 when Sir James Esdaile, his sons, and Sir (then Mr.) Benjamin Hammet were bankers at No. 73, Lombard Street, a house which had been known in the days of the goldsmiths by the sign of the Union, or clasped hands. Sir James, the head of the firm, was a man with varied interests, public and private ; in addition to conducting the transactions of the Bank, and of a separate business in Bunhill Row, he had been Lord Mayor in 1777-8, and Colonel of the 2nd (or green) regiment of the City Militia. A country house, named New Place, and the manor of Gains in Upminster, Essex, afforded him relaxation from the cares of town life. It is probable that Sir James' connection with Taunton dates from the marriage of his daughter Louisa with Sir Benjamin Hammet, who was knighted, as was his father-in-law, for services rendered to the city of London. This alliance was followed by the establishment in Taunton about 1790 of the firm of



THE "TAUNTON CASTLE" PRIVATEER, BUILT 1790.

bankers styled Hammet, Jeffries, Woodford and Buncombe, which was in close relationship with the older firm in Lombard Street.

Sir Benjamin Hammet, on the other hand, was a Taunton man by birth who found time amid his work in London to do much for his native place, including, as we know, some rebuilding at the Castle; he represented the borough in Parliament for eighteen years, until his death in South Wales in 1800, and now he rests with his kindred in Wilton churchyard. His son, John Hammet, of whom more presently, succeeded to the vacant seat in the Commons. A second link between these two families and our county town was created in 1786, when John Hammet, James Esdaile Hammet and Edward Jeffries Esdaile received a grant from the Bishop of Winchester of the office of Bailiffs of Taunton and Taunton Deane and keepers of the Castle there, a position which had been previously held by the father of the two first-named grantees.

We may now turn from biography to a consideration of the reasons which induced these staid men of affairs to set on foot an enterprise in which the vagaries of fortune played so large a part. At the end of the XVIII Century England's relations with foreign powers were the reverse of friendly, and as a consequence the ocean trade routes were harried by ships commissioned on both sides under letters of marque to take toll of their enemy's cargoes and shipping, by way of reprisal for similar damage previously suffered.

Such was the condition of international politics when Sir James Esdaile and his co-partners were moved to adopt the practice of other merchant princes and safeguard their interests, as far as might be, by converting a trading ship into a private man-of-war, a conversion which was legalised under the authority of the High Court of Admiralty.

The choice of the partners fell upon a ship owned by them and known as the *Taunton Castle*, a name which may with

certainly be attributed alike to the appointment of the younger members of the Esdaile and Hammet families as custodians of the Castle and to their many associations with the town. An application for a commission, or letter of marque, was duly made to the Court of Admiralty, whose chief requirements, apart from fees, consisted of detailed particulars of the ship's armament and equipment so that her identity might be beyond dispute, and of a submission to severe prospective penalties for non-observance of the general regulations governing such craft. The following extracts from the Court records provide an accurate description of the armed strength of the vessel which we may almost claim as a local privateer, and which was undoubtedly one of the finest of the many British "irregulars" sent to sea during the second half of the XVIII Century.

DECLARATION.

"26 April, 1794. Appeared personally Thomas Blaiklock of the Old Jewry, London, merchant, on behalf of Captain Edward Studd now at sea, and produced a warrant from the Right Hon. the Lords Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain and Ireland for the granting of Letters of marque and reprisals to him the said Edward Studd for the apprehending, seizing and taking the ships vessels and goods belonging to France or to any persons being subjects of France or inhabiting within any of the territories of France, and in pursuance of His Majesty's instructions made the following declaration, to wit ;

"That the said Edward Studd's ship is called the *Taunton Castle*, is belonging to the port of London, is of the burthen of 1246 tons; square stern, British built, figure head, has 3 masts; that the said Edward Studd goeth commander of her; that she is mounted with 36 carriage guns carrying shot of 12 and 4 pounds weight, and no

swivel guns ; is navigated with 155 men, of whom one third are landmen ; has 120 small arms, 60 cutlances, 45 barrels of powder, 820 rounds of great shot and 200 weight of small shot ; that the said ship is victualled for 12 months, has 3 suits of sails, 5 anchors, 7 cables, and 5 tons weight of spare cordage ; that Wm. Urmston goeth mate or lieutenant, — Welch gunner, — Pearson boatswain, John Roberts carpenter, Chas. Welch cook, and Edward Watson surgeon of the said ship ; and that Sir James Esdaile of London, knight, is one of the principal owners and setters out of the said ship."

On the same day of 1794 a bond is executed by which William Esdaile and John Hammet, esquires, of Lombard Street, are bound in the sum of three thousand pounds as sureties for the due observance of the instructions issued by the Court of Admiralty to Ed. Studd commander of the *Taunton Castle*, and finally an official of the Court certifies that the two bondsmen are persons of substance. This completed the formalities, and the actual letter of marque would then be issued to the applicants.

It will have been observed that the above mentioned grant empowers the captain to take action against France only, but it is evident that the owners afterwards desired to extend the scope of their operations. On 5 February, 1796, a similar "declaration" is filed preparatory to the issue of a commission for the same ship against the United Provinces, in which document Peter Esdaile of Lombard Street is stated to be the owner and setter out. The details show a few variations, the burthen of the *Taunton Castle* is then given as 1198 tons and her crew as 130, but the officers remain as in 1794.

War had broken out with Spain in 1796, which supplies the reason for a third commission being asked for against that country ; the declaration is dated 26 November in that year and is identical with number two, Peter Esdaile being named as the sole owner.

A few words as to the rules laid down for the guidance of the holders of such commissions may be useful. The commander was authorised to set forth his ship in warlike manner and to seize the property of the enemy anywhere except within cannon shot of harbours or roads of Princes and States in amity with his then Majesty. After seizure the vessels and cargoes were to be brought into a convenient British port, there to be adjudged by the Court as lawful prizes before they could be sold by the captors. The commander was also ordered to keep an exact journal of his proceedings while afloat,—a very desirable provision. Unfortunately the official records of this particular ship end with the issue of the commissions, and so leave us in the dark as to whether the three ventures resulted in wealth or in disappointment, but it is satisfactory to know that the vessel was neither sunk nor captured by Frenchman, Spaniard or Dutchman, as is shewn by some statistics of the East India Company for 1802 which accidentally came under my notice. In the last named year the *Taunton Castle* was serving in that Company's fleet of merchantmen and sailing to Asiatic ports under Capt. T. B. Pierce, having presumably surrendered her threefold letters of marque as a result of the cessation of hostilities which led up to the treaty of Amiens in March 1802. For a time, therefore, that picturesque figure the privateersman dismounted his guns, and no longer sought upon the water a short cut to fortune.

The fact that the ship had been chartered by "John Company" induced me to examine again the Admiralty books after the short respite from war which followed the peace of 1802. The renewal of hostilities naturally brought about a revival of privateering, and sure enough I found a "declaration" dated 3 May, 1804, relating to a new commission against the French Republic. The commander was then Thomas Burston Pierce, the principal owner still being Peter Esdaile. From this point I lost sight of our vessel in the Admiralty Court;

it may, however, be assumed that she finally ceased to sail under a letter of marque about 1805 or 1806, when the ship was transferred to other owners who continued to use the old name, but the transfer would put an end to any existing commissions.

It is, perhaps, an open question as to how far the captain made use of his powers under the respective licences; whether he went out solely on raiding expeditions, as the majority did, or whether he combined adventure with commerce by exercising his rights only for the purpose of hitting back when molested, and annexing, say, a Dutch or French Indiaman.

Having traced the career of the *Taunton Castle* as a private ship of war, I will conclude by appending some details of her history as a merchantman, both before and after the incidents already set forth.

Prior to the Shipping Act of 1786 there was no general registration of British vessels, but in pursuance of that Act a register was established and the books are now preserved at the modern Registry of Shipping and Seamen on Tower Hill, from whence I have obtained the undermentioned facts.

On 20 October, 1790, the *Taunton Castle* was first registered, being then newly built by Wm. Barnard of Deptford, a well known ship builder of the day. Her owners were Sir Benjamin Hammet of Lombard Street, banker; Edward Jeffries of S. Thomas' Hospital, Southwark; Sir James, Peter, and William Esdaile of Lombard Street, bankers, with one or two others whose names are not now material. The register further states that the vessel had three main decks and three masts, her length being 182 feet, breadth 41 feet, and burthen 1246 tons. She was square sterned, carried a round house, and galleries on stern and quarters. There was also a forecastle deck, the figure head being a man. The rig is not mentioned, but she was sheathed with copper, an unusual luxury at that period.

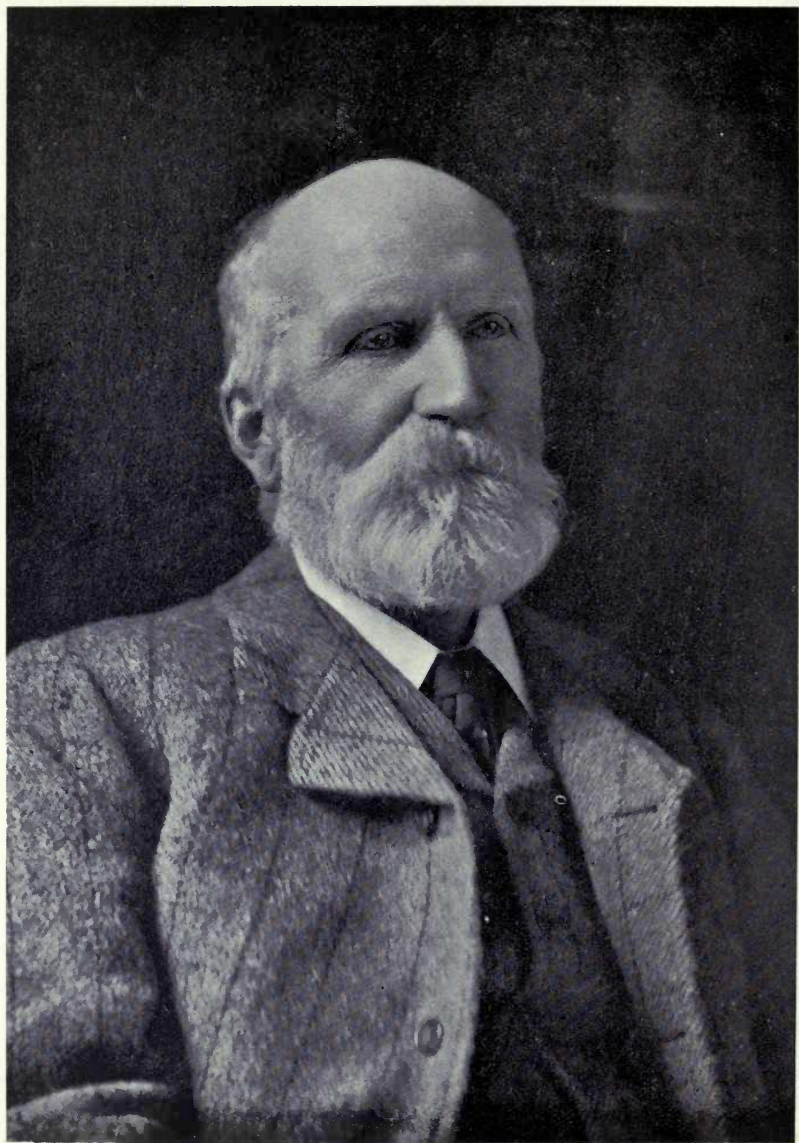
These structural details, supplemented by the equipment

particulars contained in the Admiralty "declarations," will enable us to form a mental picture of the ship when ready for sea ; apparently nothing in the nature of a sketch or print has so far been brought to light.*

The vessel continued in the ownership of the two Somerset families from 1790 until about 1806, when she was sold or otherwise alienated to one Andrew Timbrel who employed her in the merchant service until June, 1813, in which month she was, alas, broken up by her second owner ; the reasons for her destruction are not stated, but old age could hardly have been one of them.

We have thus followed the *Taunton Castle*, alternately privateer and East Indiaman, from her cradle on the Thames to her grave on the shore of the same river.

* Since this paper was set up in type, Mr. St. G. Gray has called my attention to an oil-painting in an upper room of our Museum, which most fortunately provides us with the contemporary representation of the vessel which I had failed to discover among the East India and other records in London. The canvas, here reproduced by photography, measures about 65 by 41 ins., and bears the following inscription :—"Taunton Castle East Indiaman, Capt. Urmston, built by Mr. Barnard ; for Sr. Benjamin Hammet, 1790." It is very appropriate that the Castle should itself furnish the one thing needed to complete the history.



GEORGE FOWNES LUTTRELL.

George Fownes Luttrell.

MR. G. F. LUTTRELL was the eldest son of Lieut. Col. Francis Fownes Luttrell, of the Grenadier Guards, and afterwards of the Somerset Militia, the third son of Mr. John Fownes Luttrell of Dunster Castle. Born at Kilve Court on the 27th September, 1828, he was, like many other members of his family, sent to Eton, and he there succeeded his cousin, H. A. Fownes Luttrell, as "Captain of the Boats." Although his selected crew was beaten by Westminster in a race at Putney, his captaincy is memorable for the introduction of an outriggered boat for the Eight in 1846.

From Eton he proceeded to Christ Church, Oxford, where he took the degree of B.A. in due course.

Marrying in August, 1852, Anne Elizabeth Periam, daughter of Sir Alexander Hood, Bart., of Wootton, near Glastonbury, Mr. Luttrell settled at Woodlands, near Holford.

On the death of his father in 1862, he took his place as Master of the West Somerset Fox-hounds. Five years later, he succeeded his uncle, Mr. Henry Fownes Luttrell of Dunster Castle, in the great estate in West Somerset which had belonged to their ancestors since the beginning of the fifteenth century, and was in acreage and in value alike the third largest in the county.

The Castle was found to need immediate restoration, remodelling and enlargement. While this work was in progress under the direction of Mr. A. Salvin, Mr. Luttrell rented Norton Manor, near Taunton.

In 1872, he built a permanent residence for the Vicar of Dunster, on the Priory Green, and made it over to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The restoration of the Church was next taken in hand at a cost of about £12,000, of which Mr. Luttrell contributed nearly £10,000, and the restoration of Minehead Church followed a few years later.

During all this time, Mr. Luttrell had devoted large sums of money to the improvement of the farms and other dwellings on his estate, carefully preserving various relics of antiquity.

Having purchased the manor of Old Cleeve, including the very interesting ruins of the Abbey of St. Mary in the Flowery Vale, he proceeded to clear out the cloisters and other monastic buildings which had been used for farm purposes, and excavated the site of the Cistercian Church.

Mr. Luttrell throughout his life took an active part in county affairs. He was High Sheriff of Somerset in 1874, a Justice of the Peace, a Deputy Lieutenant, a County Councillor, a member of the Rural District Council and of the Williton Board of Guardians.

He was elected President of the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society for 1889, and served again in the same capacity in 1906. On both occasions the annual meeting was held at Minehead. He was always an active friend of the Society, and a generous contributor towards its funds for the purchase and restoration of Taunton Castle. He also subscribed to the Somerset Record Society, and he encouraged local efforts to awaken interest in the history of the County.

No less keen was he to encourage sport, and he had the honour of receiving the late King, when Prince of Wales, at Dunster Castle for two nights and of driving him to a meet of the staghounds at Hawkcombe Head.

Anxious to develope and popularize Minehead, he personally brought about the extension of the railway from Williton, and took unceasing interest in the preservation of the sea-wall, and

in laying out roads, planning drainage, and helping in the erection of public buildings, and a new pier, with the result that Minehead was transformed during his lifetime from a quaint old-world village into a thriving town. Taking a great interest in forestry, he successfully planted about 200 acres of poor hill land with trees.

Mr. Luttrell died after some months of failing health, on the 24th of May, 1910, and was buried at Dunster close to the east end of the Priory Church.

A few days later there appeared in the *Westminster Gazette* a brief "appreciation" of his life and character, ending with the following words :—

In politics, Mr. Luttrell's views were broad and liberal. From early youth he idolized Mr. Gladstone, and he followed him consistently through every phase.

In his own family and among his friends no one could have been more kind and hospitable than Mr. Luttrell. Until a few months ago he retained his health and vigour of mind and body, and the tall spare figure might constantly be seen rambling over the hills, or along the coast wherever there was work to be supervised.

Calm and equable in temper, he faced difficulties with rare courage, and though reserved and diffident in manner, he spoke out plainly enough when any question of principle was involved. Being pre-eminently honourable, just, and unselfish himself, he always endeavoured to give others credit for motives as good as his own, both in public and private life, and in his presence the voice of scandal and gossip was dumb.

All through his life he kept in close touch with such of his old college friends as survived, and the whole country-side will regret the death of one so wise and good, so true and kind, one whose aim was ever to "help his fellow-men and to glorify his God."

H. C. MAXWELL LYTE.

Hugh Norris.

ONE of our Vice-Presidents and Honorary Life Members, Mr. Hugh Norris, L.R.C.P. and L.R.C.S. (*Edinburgh*), and L.S.A. (*London*), died at South Petherton on October 31st, 1910, in his ninetieth year. He had been a member of our Society since 1863, and had done excellent service in connection therewith in many ways, especially as a valued contributor to the *Proceedings*, and as the generous donor of a most interesting collection of local treasures which bears his name in the County Museum. As a list of his writings, a full description of the Norris Collection, and numerous biographical notes relating to the Norris family, appeared in Vol. LI, ii, 136, it will not be necessary to repeat them here.

Those who had the pleasure of his friendship will long remember Mr. Hugh Norris as a most able, genial and cultured man, well read in local history and literature, ever ready to impart his stores of knowledge to all who sought his assistance.

To the end, he was keenly interested in the work of our Society, and in all that was being done for the advancement of archæological research, especially in his native county of Somerset.

Mr. Norris (whose portrait also appeared in the volume named above) was the first editor of "Somerset and Dorset Notes and Queries," and was a local secretary for the Society of Antiquaries of London, as well as for our own Society.

His principal contribution to local history was a volume entitled "South Petherton in the Olden Time," the outcome

of a lecture he gave to his friends and neighbours in 1879. This has long been out of print.

His papers on "The Camp on Hamdon Hill," "Saint Whyte and Saint Reyne," "The Battle of Langport," and "The Siege of Sherborne Castle in 1645," were contributed to our *Proceedings*, as also were several other articles dealing with archæological matters. These demonstrate his intimate knowledge of the district in which he lived, and which he dearly loved, and will long be read with interest.

C. T.

Notice of Book.

"A QUANTOCK FAMILY: STAWELL OF COTHELSTONE," by Colonel G. D. Stawell. (Barnicott and Pearce, The Wessex Press, Taunton, 1910; 4to., pp. xxxii, 566; 42s. net).

This handsome, well-illustrated volume gives many details of a widely-spread and distinguished family; but we must confine our remarks to the Stawells of Cothelstone. The extravagant pedigrees of the Elizabethan Heralds carry the family back to the Conqueror; but there is contemporary evidence that in the reign of Henry I Geoffrey de Coveston (Cothelstone) was holding Cothelstone of the Bishop of Winchester, and Stawell of the Abbot of Glastonbury. Early in the XIII Century the head of the family preferred to be known by the name of his Glastonbury holding, and in a lawsuit referred to two generations of ancestors by this new name; with the result that the identity of the earlier family of Cothelstone with the later family of Stawell was completely obliterated, and has only been recovered by Colonel Stawell after much research.

The first monument in Cothelstone Church is that of Sir Matthew Stawell, who married *temp.* Ed. III, Eleanor, daughter and co-heir of Sir Richard Merton of Great Torrington. Their son, Sir Thomas, was buried at Glastonbury; and there was formerly a quaint mural monument (illustrated on p. 43) of himself and his three wives in St. Mary's Church, Taunton. His grandson, Sir Robert, was called 'the upright man,' which character brought upon him the burden of witnessing the wills of great people. His grandson, Sir John, was very active in raising forces for the defence of the kingdom at the time of the Spanish Armada; and was associated with some neighbours as well as Sir Walter Raleigh in the plantation of the forfeited lands of Munster.

The outbreak of the Civil War found another Sir John Stawell as ready to fight against the domestic enemies of the Crown as his ancestor was against the Spaniard. In his early days at Oxford he was noted for his interest in chemistry, and in 1643 was created M.D. as well as M.A. At the coronation of Charles I he was made a knight of the Bath. He was present at the first engagement in Somerset, at Marshall's Elm, near Somerton; and having failed to bring about a reconciliation before the engagement, when it was over, used "both his

power and his example to hinder further execution." Presently he moved westward with Sir Ralph Hopton, and did good service with the Cornish army. Returning into Somerset in May 1643, he was appointed governor of Taunton; an office which he held until the garrison was withdrawn by Prince Maurice in 1644. He was one of the defenders of Bridgwater in July, 1645; and of Exeter until its surrender to Fairfax, 9 April, 1646. Then he went to London to make composition for his estates; but refusing to sign the covenant, he was confined in Newgate, and in the Tower. Although he had tried to check the excesses of Goring's "crew," when he was in authority, £7,000 of his estate was assigned to Taunton "in reparation of their great losses and sufferings," during the siege; and except Cothelstone (then in ruins) and £500 a year apportioned to his wife and children, his property was confiscated. He was released in 1653, but not allowed to leave London, and being in great poverty was granted £6 a week by an order in Council. In 1660 his estates were restored in full; and in 1661 he was again chosen M.P. for Somerset; but his health was broken, and he died 21 February, 1662-3. His wife was Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Sir Edward Hext, who had built a good manor house, and an interesting Chapel at Low Ham (Netherham). In his house at Netherham Sir John Stawell died; but he was buried at Cothelstone, where a mural monument still tells of his worth; and the state funeral that did honour to so brave a gentleman, extended its procession for many miles between Langport and Taunton.

In recognition of his services in the royal cause, his son, Ralph, was created a peer in 1683, as Baron Stawell of Somerton. In 1685, Lord Stawell, copying his father's gentleness, protested against the inhumanity of Jeffries, who retaliated by ordering two rebels to be hung at the gateway of Cothelstone. There is a fine monument to the first Lord Stawell at Low Ham. The second Lord, a young man of twenty-one, so wasted the property during his three years of occupancy, that of their twenty-eight manors in Somerset and Dorset the family retained only two. He pulled down the manor house at Low Ham, and began to build a palace there which was to cost £100,000; but it was never finished. He was succeeded by his step-brothers, William and Edward, under whom the estate slowly recovered. Edward left only a daughter, Mary, who married the Right Hon. H. B. Legge, sometime Chancellor of the Exchequer. In 1760, George II created her a Baroness, and her son, Henry Stawell Bilson Legge, became Baron Stawell of Somerton of the second creation. Wishing to acquire land in Hampshire, he sold the manor and estate of Cothelstone, in 1793, to Mr. Jefferies of London, who, in 1814, left it to his grandson, Mr. Jefferies Esdaile.

D. P. ALFORD.

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Societies, etc., in Correspondence for the Exchange of Publications.

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Clifton Antiquarian Club.
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Northamptonshire Natural History Society.
Plymouth Institution and Devon and Cornwall N. H. Society.
Powys-Land Club, Montgomeryshire.
Shropshire Archæological and Natural History Society.
Suffolk Institute of Archæology and Natural History.
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The Antiquary.
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Old Colony Historical Society, Taunton, Mass., U.S.A.
New England Historic Genealogical Society.
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- 1897 † ALFORD, Rev. D. P., South View, South Road, Taunton.
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- 1903 ALFORD, Mrs. MARTIN, " "
- 1907 ALFORD, Robert, Heale House, Curry Rivel.
- 1910 ALFORD, Mrs. Robert, Heale House, Curry Rivel.
- 1910 ALLEN, Mrs. ARTHUR, Stocklinch Manor, Ilminster.
- 1884 ALLEN, F. J. M.D., 8, Halifax Road, Cambridge.
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Ilminster.
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- 1907 ARNOLD, T. P., Marsh House, Kingston, Taunton.
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- 1903 ASHMAN, T. R., Devonshire Cottage, Wells Road, Bath.
- 1876 ASHWORTH-HALLET, Mrs., Claverton Lo., Bathwick Hill, Bath.

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- 1899 ATCHLEY, Rev. H. G. S., Oakhill Vicarage, Bath.
- 1884 ATKINS, J. M., 9, High Street, Wells.
- 1908 ATTWOOD, GEO., M.I.C.E., F.G.S., Steynings Manor, Stogursey.
- 1888 AUSTEN, Rev. E. G., Berrow Vicarage, Burnham.
- 1909 AUSTIN, RUPERT C., A.R.I.B.A., Old Queen St., Westminster, S.W.
- 1910 AUSTIN, STANLEY, Brookfield, Blagdon Hill, Taunton.
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- 1909 BAILY, Mrs. A. A., " " "
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- 1910 BAKER, ARTHUR E., Public Library, Taunton.
- 1883 †BAKER, E. E., F.S.A., The Glebe House, Weston-super-Mare.
- 1910 BAKER, Mrs. PROCTOR, Castle, Wiveliscombe (deceased).
- 1892 BAKER, Rev. S. O., 10, Caledonia Place, Clifton.
- 1897 BAKER, W. T., Elsmere, Northfield, Bridgwater.
- 1908 BALDOCK, Colonel W., Sunnycroft, Wellington.
- 1909 BARCLAY, FERGUSSON, Manor Mead, Weston-super-Mare.
- 1904 BARNES, W. F., High Street, Shepton Mallet.
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- 1872 BARRETT, Major, Moredon House, North Curry.
- 1908 BARRETT, Miss, Ashfield Lodge, Taunton.
- 1896 BARSTOW, J. J. JACKSON, The Lodge, Weston-super-Mare.
- 1891 BARTELOT, Rev. R. G., Fordington St. George, Dorchester.
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- 1907 BATH, The Corporation of, Guildhall, Bath, (*Reference Library.*)
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- 1886 BATTEN, H. CARY G., Leigh Lodge, Abbot's Leigh, Bristol.

- 1899 BATTEN, Mrs. H. CARY G., Leigh Lodge, Abbot's Leigh, Bristol.
- 1903 BATTEN, H. C. CARY, " " "
- 1897 BATTEN, JOHN BEARDMORE, " " "
- 1886 BATTEN, H. PHELIPS, Lufton, Yeovil.
- 1886 BATTEN, Col. J. MOUNT, c.B., Mornington Lodge, West
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- 1908 BAYNHAM, Rev. A. W., The Vicarage, Ash Priors, Taunton.
- 1908 BAZELL, C., Hymens College, Hull.
- 1903 BEALE, FRANK, Bank House, Clevedon.
- 1873 *BEDDOE, J., M.D., LL.D., F.R.S., The Chantry, Bradford-on-Avon.
- 1909 BELCHER, WALTER, Fore Street, Bridgwater.
- 1897 BELL, Rev. W. A., Charlynch Rectory, Bridgwater.
- 1906 BENNETT, Rev. F. S. M., Hawarden Rectory, Chester.
- 1891 BENNETT, Mrs., 2, Bradmore Road, Oxford.
- 1908 BENNETT, GEO. WHEATLEY, I.S.O.
- 1911 BENSON, P. G. R., Bishops Lydeard House, Taunton.
- 1893 BENTLEY, F. J. R., Woodlands, Wellington.
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- 1909 BERESFORD, Rev. Preb. J., St. Cuthbert's Vicarage, Wells.
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- 1898 BERTHON, Mrs., North Curry.
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- 1900 BIGGS, W. B., Barry Lodge, Weston-super-Mare.
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- 1908 BIRKS, Rev. J., F.G.S., 18, Belvedere Road, Taunton.
- 1910 BLACK, W. N., Otterhead, Taunton.
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- 1908 BLAKE, W. FAREWELL, Bridge House, South Petherton.
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- 1910 BLATHWAYT, R. W., Dyrham Park, Chippenham.
- 1887 BLATHWAYT, Rev. WYNTER E., Dyrham Rectory, Chippenham.
- 1908 BLATHWAYT, G. W. WYNTER, Melksham House, N. Wilts.
- 1909 BOGUE, W. A., F.E.S., Wilts and Dorset Bank, Watchet.

- 1903 †BOND, F. BLIGH, F.R.I.B.A., Star Life Chambers, Bristol ; and
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- 1906 BUCKLAND, J. C., 4, East Street, Taunton.
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- 1904 BUSH, Mrs. T. S., " " "
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 1910 CLELAND, Mrs. A. M. S., Drumclog, Crewkerne.
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 1891 COLES, Rev. V. S. S., 19, Fore Street, Seaton.

- 1894 COLLINS, Rev. J. A. W., Newton St. Cyres Vicarage, Exeter.
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1904 DAVIES, H. N., F.G.S., St. Chad's, Shrubbery, Weston-s.-Mare.
1874 DAVIES, J. TREVOR, Yeovil.
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1909 DAVIS, Rev. T. H., Mus. Doc., The Liberty, Wells.
1910 DAWE, W. J., Holmdene, The Park, Yeovil.

- 1863 †DAWKINS, Prof. W. BOYD, D.SC., F.R.S., F.S.A., Fallowfield House, Fallowfield, Manchester.
- 1896 †DAY, H. C. A., Oriol Lodge, Walton-by-Clevedon, Som.
- 1903 DENING, S. H., Crimchard House, Chard.
- 1897 DENMAN, T. ISAAC, 13, Princes Street, Yeovil.
- 1887 DERHAM, HENRY, Sneyd Park House, Clifton.
- 1891 DERHAM, WALTER, Junior Carlton Club, London, S.W.
- 1907 DERRICK, W. H., The Cottage, Dinder, Wells.
- 1908 DE SALIS, Rev. Preb. C. F., The Rectory, Weston-s.-Mare.
- 1898 DICKINSON, R. E., 65, South Audley St., Mayfair, London, W.
- 1908 DINHAM, Mrs. H., 1, Park Terrace, Taunton.
- 1875 DOBREE, S., The Priory, Wellington.
- 1874 DOBSON, Mrs., Oakwood, Bathwick Hill, Bath.
- 1900 †DODD, Rev. J. A., Winscombe Vicarage, Weston-super-Mare.
- 1880 DOGGETT, H. GREENFIELD, Springhill, Leigh Woods, Clifton.
- 1910 DOIDGE, HARRIS, The Cottage, Staplegrove, Taunton.
- 1906 DONALDSON, J. T. G., Deefa, Prince's Road, Clevedon.
- 1896 DOWELL, Mrs. A. G., The Hermitage, Glastonbury.
- 1898 DRAYTON, W., 2, The Crescent, Taunton.
- 1903 DUBERLY, Miss, Ashington, Wild Oak, Trull, Taunton.
- 1908 DUCKET, Rev. E. A., Holy Trinity Vicarage, Taunton.
- 1906 DUCKET, Mrs., " " "
- 1884 DUCKWORTH, Rev. W. A., Orchardleigh Park, Frome.
- 1898 DUDER, JOHN, Tregedna, The Avenue, Taunton.
- 1894 DUDMAN, Miss CATHERINE L., Pitney House, Langport.
- 1905 DUNHAM, D., 24, Park Hill Road, East Finchley, London, W.
- 1910 DUNN, JAMES, Ivythorne Manor, Street.
- 1910 DUNN, Mrs. J., " " "
- 1877 DUPUIS, Rev. Preb. T. C., The Vicarage, Burnham.
- 1893 DYKE, C. W. P., 2, West Cliff Mansions, Eastbourne.
- 1900 DYNE, Rev. W. T., Evercreech Vicarage, Bath.
- 1896 DYSON, JOHN, Moorlands, Crewkerne.
- 1910 EASTMENT, F. M., Drayton Court, Curry Rivel.
- 1911 EASTON, PERCY P., County Club, Worthing.
- 1901 †EASTWOOD, A. E., Leigh Court, Taunton.
- 1880 EDEN, Mrs., The Grange, Kingston, Taunton.
- 1905 EDMUNDS, Mrs. H. M., Kildare, Winscombe.

- 1899 ELTON, AMBROSE, 3, Woolley Street, Bradford-on-Avon, Wilts.
- 1881 †ELTON, Sir E. H., Bart., Clevedon Court, V.P.
- 1908 EMERSON, Maj.-General A. L., Westerkirk, Staplegrove, Taunton.
- 1875 ESDAILE, C. E. J., Cothelestone House, Taunton.
- 1875 ESDAILE, GEO., Old Rectory, Platt-in-Rusholme, Manchester.
- 1875 ESDAILE, Rev. W., Park View, Burley Manor, Ringwood.
- 1906 ETHERINGTON, Rev. F. McDONALD, The Vicarage, Minehead.
- 1906 EVANS, Miss ANNE, Belmont, Taunton.
- 1908 EVANS, Miss EMILY B., " "
- 1907 EVANS, CHAS. E., Nailsea Court, Somerset.
- 1899 EVENS, J. W., Gable End, Walton Park, Clevedon.
- 1890 EWING, Mrs., The Lawn, Taunton.
- 1910 EXETER PUBLIC LIBRARY (H. Tapley-Soper, *City Librarian*).
- 1904 FARRER, Rev. Preb. WALTER, The Vicarage, Chard.
- 1905 *FARWELL, The Rt. Hon. Lord Justice, P.C., 15, Southwell
Gardens, London, S.W., and Knowle, Dunster.
- 1911 FAUSSET, Rev. W. YORKE, The Vicarage, Cheddar.
- 1910 FEARNSIDES, J. W., Knapp House, Preston Plucknett, Yeovil.
- 1908 FENTON, Rev. A. E., Bartletts, Milverton.
- 1898 FISHER, SAMUEL, Hovelands, Taunton.
- 1898 FISHER, W. H., Elmhurst, North Town, Taunton.
- 1893 FLIGG, WM., M.B., 28, Montpelier, Weston-super-Mare.
- 1908 FORBES, B. R. M., Moraston, Clevedon.
- 1883 FOSTER, E. A., South Hill, Kingskerswell, Devon.
- 1909 FOSTER, Rev. A. M., Sampford Brett Rectory, Williton.
- 1895 FOWLER, GERALD, Ermington, Haines Hill, Taunton.
- 1909 FOX, Mrs. C. H., Shute Leigh, Wellington.
- 1874 FOX, F. F., F.S.A., Yate House, Yate, R.S.O., Gloucester.
- 1896 FOX, Rev. J. C., Templecombe Rectory.
- 1906 FOX, THOMAS, Old Way House, Wellington.
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- 1907 FOXWELL, Professor H. S., 1, Harvey Road, Cambridge.
- 1876 †FRANKLIN, H., St. Michael's, Taunton.
- 1875 FROME LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION.
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- 1893 †FRY, E. A., 227, Strand, London, W.C.

- 1895 FRY, Mrs. E. A., Thornhill, Kenley, Surrey.
- 1906 FRY, Miss RENÉE, ,, ,, ,,
- 1898 †FRY, FRANCIS J., Cricket St. Thomas, Chard, V.P.
- 1909 FRY, Miss NORAH L., Cricket St. Thomas, Chard.
- 1871 †GALE, Rev. Preb. I. S., St. Anne's Orchard, Malvern.
- 1895 GALPIN, WM., Horwood, Wincanton.
- 1909 GARDNER, E. COURTNEY, Capital and Counties Bank, Romsey.
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- 1906 GEORGE, CHAS. W., 51, Hampton Road, Bristol.
- 1908 GERVIS, HENRY, M.D., F.S.A., 15, Royal Crescent, Bath.
- 1908 GIBBON, Rev. HENRY, Ile Brewers Vicarage, Taunton.
- 1910 GIBBS, GEO., Staplegrove Road, Taunton.
- 1887 *GIBBS, HENRY MARTIN, Barrow Court, Barrow Gurney.
- 1884 GIFFORD, J. WM., Oaklands, Chard.
- 1887 GILES, A. H., Westwood, Grove Park Road, Weston-s.-Mare.
- 1899 GODDARD, H. R., Apse, South Road, Taunton.
- 1906 GOLDNEY, Sir PRIOR, Bart., C.V.O., C.B., Derriads, Chippenham ;
and Manor House, Halse, Taunton.
- 1897 GOOD, THOS., Castle Bailey, Bridgwater.
- 1910 GOODDEN, J. B. H., The Manor House, West Coker, Yeovil.
- 1902 GOODING, W. F., Durleigh Elm, Bridgwater.
- 1899 GOODLAND, CHAS. J., Elm Bank, The Avenue, Taunton.
- 1908 GOODLAND, C. HAROLD, 4, North Town Terrace, Taunton.
- 1907 GOODLAND, ROGER, 535, Columbus Avenue, Boston, Mass.
- 1908 GOODLAND, E. STANLEY, 1, Elm Grove, Taunton.
- 1899 GOODMAN, ALFRED E., 8, Osborne Terrace, Taunton.
- 1896 GOODMAN, EDWIN, Yarde House, Taunton.
- 1907 GOODMAN, SYDNEY C. N., 4, Paper Buildings, Inner Temple,
London ; and Oaklands, Ashted, Surrey.
- 1905 GOUDGE, Rev. Preb. H. L., Theological College, Wells.
- 1889 GOUGH, W., The Turret, Grove Park Road, Weston-s.-Mare.
- 1906 GRAHAM, ARTHUR R., The Cottage, Kingsdon, Taunton.
- 1888 GRANT, Lady, Logie Elphinstone, Pitcaple, Aberdeenshire.
- 1892 †GRANT, Rev. Preb. C., St. Benignus' Vicarage, Glastonbury.
- 1861 GREEN, E., F.S.A., Devonshire Club, St. James's St., London.
- 1909 GREEN, Rev. H. J., The Vicarage, Dulverton.
- 1905 GREENSLADE, W. R. J., Fairfield, Trull, Taunton.

- 1902 GREGORY, GEO., 5, Argyle Street, Bath.
- 1892 †GRESWELL, Rev. W. H. P., F.R.G.S., Dodington, Bridgwater.
- 1903 GREY, GERALD J., Collina House, Bathwick Hill, Bath.
- 1902 GRUBB, JOHN, The Down, Winscombe, Som.
- 1898 GURNEY, Rev. H. F. S., The Vicarage, Stoke St. Gregory.
- 1910 GUEST, The LADY THEODORA, Inwood, Templecombe.
- 1910 HALL, JOHN G., 2, Coombe Hill Villas, Clevedon.
- 1887 HALL, Rev. H. F., Leasbrook, Dixton, Monmouth (deceased).
- 1909 HALLETT, H. H., Bridge House, Taunton.
- 1907 HAMILTON, Mrs. E. C., Withypool, Exford, Taunton.
- 1908 HAMILTON, Mrs. S. E., Fyne Court, Bridgwater.
- 1896 †HAMLET, Rev. Preb. J., Shepton Beauchamp Rectory, Ilminster.
- 1909 HAMMETT, Miss LYDIA, 8, The Crescent, Taunton.
- 1898 HAMMET, W. J., St. Bernard's, Upper High St., Taunton.
- 1887 †HANCOCK, Rev. Preb. F., F.S.A., The Priory, Dunster.
- 1910 HANCOCK, R. DONNE, Blake's House, Halse, Taunton.
- 1910 HANCOCK, Mrs. R. D., " " "
- 1886 †HARBIN, Rev. E. H. BATES, Newton Surmaville, Yeovil,
President, and General Secretary.
- 1903 HARE, SHOLTO H., F.R.G.S., Montebello, Weston-super-Mare.
- 1904 HARFORD, Rev. Canon E. J., Wells.
- 1908 HARLAND, Rev. R., The Vicarage, Nether Stowey, Bridgwater.
- 1909 HARRIS, R. GRANVILLE, Chilcote Manor, Wells.
- 1911 HARRIS, Rev. W. GREGORY, 15, The Crescent, Taunton.
- 1902 HARRISON, H., The Manse, Ashcombe Park, Weston-s.-Mare.
- 1910 HARROLD, Miss ELISABETH, Westover, Virginia, U.S.A.
- 1909 HAWKEN, Rev. A., The Vicarage, Pitminster.
- 1906 HAWKES, F. S., Combe House, Backwell, near Bristol.
- 1906 HAWKES, Mrs. F. S., Combe House, Backwell, near Bristol.
- 1905 HAWKINS, Mrs. C. F., North Petherton.
- 1891 †HAYWARD, Rev. DOUGLAS LL., The Vicarage, Bruton.
- 1902 †HAYNES, F. T. J., M.I.E.E., Belmont, Cheddon Road, Taunton.
- 1894 †HEALE, Rev. C. H., The Vicarage, Williton.
- 1897 HELLIER, Rev. H. G., Highlands, Nempnett, Chew Stoke, Bristol.
- 1897 HELLIER, Mrs. H. G., " " " "
- 1910 HELYAR, C. V. H., Poundisford Lodge, Taunton (deceased).
- 1903 HEMBRY, F. W., Langford, Sidecup, Kent.

- 1882 HENLEY, Colonel C. H., Leigh House, Chard.
- 1906 HENNIKER, JOHN G., Catcott, Bridgwater.
- 1907 HENNING, Rev. G. S., East Lydford Rectory, Somerton.
- 1899 HENRY, Miss FRANCES, Brasted, Walton-by-Clevedon.
- 1908 HERAPATH, Maj. E. L., Rozel, Berrow Road, Burnham.
- 1895 HEWLETT, Mrs. G., Prean's Green, Worle, Weston-super-Mare.
- 1910 HICHENS, Mrs. THOS., Flamberds, Trent, Sherborne.
- 1884 HIGGINS, JOHN, Stockwoods, Pylle, Shepton Mallet.
- 1911 HIGNETT, GEOFFREY, Hodshill Hall, South Stoke, Bath.
- 1911 HIGNETT, Mrs. G., " " " "
- 1885 HILL, B. H., The Old Rectory, Uphill, Weston-super-Mare.
- 1905 HILL, Mrs. M. B., Oakhurst, Leigh Woods, Bristol.
- 1906 HILL, Mrs. E. S. CARNE, Lyneham Cottage, High Ham.
- 1904 HINGSTON, E. ALISON, Flax Bourton, R.S.O.
- 1888 HIPPISELEY, W. J., 15, New Street, Wells.
- 1905 HOBHOUSE, Mrs. E., New Street, Wells.
- 1878 †HOBHOUSE, The Rt. Hon. HENRY, P.C., Hadspen House,
Castle Cary, **Trustee, V.P.**
- 1902 HODGE, W., 9, Market Place, Glastonbury.
- 1893 HODGKINSON, W. S., Glencot, Wells.
- 1910 HODGKINSON, GUY A., Wells, Somerset.
- 1911 HODGSON, Rev. W. E., 18, Vicar's Close, Wells.
- 1909 HOLLIS, JAS., Waldegrave House, Chewton Mendip, Bath.
- 1910 HOLLOWAY, F. H., Townsend House, Curry Rivel.
- 1910 HOLLOWAY, Mrs. F. H., " "
- 1885 †HOLMES, Rev. Chancellor T. SCOTT, East Liberty, Wells.
- 1903 HOMER, Rev. F. A., 71, Beeches Road, West Bromwich.
- 1898 HONNYWILL, Rev. J. E. W., Leigh-on-Mendip, Coleford, Bath
- 1895 †HOOD, The Rt. Hon. Sir ALEXANDER ACLAND, Bart., P.C., M.P.,
St. Audries, Bridgwater, **Trustee.**
- 1906 †HOOK, Rev. ARTHUR J., Middle St., Taunton; and Glastonbury.
- 1905 HOPE, Rev. H. K., Maythorpe, 13, Buckhurst Road, Bexhill-
on-Sea.
- 1907 HOPKINS, T., M.D., Greenwood Cottage, Western Rd., Branksome
Park, Bournemouth.
- 1907 HOPKINS, Mrs. " " "
- 1886 HORNE, Rev. ETHELBERT, Downside Abbey, Bath.
- 1875 HORNER, Sir JOHN F. FORTESCUE, K.C.V.O., Mells Park, Frome.

- 1898 HOSKINS, ED. J., 76, Jermyn Street, London, W.
- 1905 †HOSKYNs, H. W. PAGET, North Perrott Manor, Crewkerne.
- 1905 HOSKYNs, R. G. DE HAVILLAND, King Ina's Palace, South Petherton.
- 1911 HOTCHKIS, JOHN, Leycroft, Taunton.
- 1884 HUDD, A. E., F.S.A., 108, Pembroke Road, Clifton.
- 1903 HUDSON, Rev. C. H. BICKERTON, Holy Rood, St. Giles, Oxford.
- 1892 HUGHES, Rev. F. L., The Rectory, Lydeard St. Lawrence.
- 1901 HUGHES, Mrs. F. L., " " "
- 1907 *HUGHES, T. CANN, F.S.A., 78, Church Street, Lancaster.
- 1889 HUMPHREYS, A. L., 187, Piccadilly, London, W.
- 1866 †HUNT, Rev. W., D.LITT., 24, Phillimore Gardens, Kensington, W.
- 1884 HUNT, WM. ALFRED, M.R.C.S., Tyndale, Yeovil.
- 1910 HUNT, Mrs. W. A., Tyndale, Yeovil.
- 1908 HURLE, J. COOKE, Brislington Hill, Bristol.
- 1910 HUTTON, STANLEY, Kirkwood, Oxford St., Cotham, Bristol.
- 1900 HYLTON, Rt. Hon. Lord, F.S.A., Ammerdown Park, Radstock.
- 1910 ILCHESTER, The Rt. Hon. The Earl of, Melbury, Dorchester.
- 1903 ILES, ALFRED R., Shutterne House, Taunton.
- 1880 IMPEY, Miss E. C., Street.
- 1908 INGHAM-BAKER, LAWRENCE, Wayford Manor, Crewkerne.
- 1904 INGRAM, Mrs., The Lodge, Milverton.
- 1892 INMAN, T. F., Kilkenny House, Sion Hill, Bath (deceased).
- 1900 JAMES, E. HAUGHTON, Forton, Chard.
- 1901 JAMES OF HEREFORD, The Rt. Hon. Lord, P.C., Breamore, Salisbury, and 41, Cadogan Square, London.
- 1901 JAMES, Rev. J. G., LITT.D., The Manse, Chase Side, Enfield.
- 1885 JAMES, W. H., Fortfield, Grove Park Road, Weston-s.-Mare.
- 1908 JAMES, W. VICTOR, Leglands, Wellington.
- 1889 JANE, WM., Waterloo Street, Weston-super-Mare.
- 1907 JARDINE, ERNEST, M.P., The Park, Nottingham.
- 1908 JENNER, Sir WALTER K., Bart., Lytes Cary, Kingsdon, Taunton.
- 1893 JENNINGS, A. R., Tiverton.
- 1907 JEUDWINE, J. W., Freshford, near Bath.
- 1896 JEX-BLAKE, A. J., 13, Ennismore Gardens, London, S.W.
- 1891 †JEX-BLAKE, Rev. T. W., D.D., F.S.A., 13, Ennismore Gardens, London, S.W., V.P.

- 1905 JOHNSTON, J. NICHOLSON, A.R.I.B.A., Hesketh House, Yeovil.
 1878 JONES, J. E., Eastcliffe, Exton, Topsham.
 1907 JONES, Rev. R. L., The Rectory, Shepton Mallet.
 1880 JOSE, Rev. S. P., Churchill Vicarage, near Bristol.
 1894 JOSEPH, H. W. B., Woodlands House, Holford, Bridgwater.
 1909 JOYCE, Miss A. B., The Gables, Uphill, Weston-super-Mare.
 1907 JUKES, Rev. H. W., The Rectory, Portishead.
 1904 KEILOR, Rev. J. D. D., East Chiunock Rectory, Yeovil.
 1908 KELWAY, JAS., Wearne Wyche, Langport.
 1887 KELWAY, WM., Brooklands, Huish Episcopi, Langport.
 1877 KEMEYS-TYNTE, ST. DAVID M., Bath and County Club, Bath.
 1908 KENDRICK, A., Woodbine, Wellington Road, Taunton.
 1895 †KENNION, Rt. Rev. G. W., Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells,
 The Palace, Wells, V.P.
 1905 KENT-BIDDLECOMBE, G. B., The Bank House, Taunton.
 1881 KETTLEWELL, WM., Harptree Court, East Harptree.
 1908 KIDNER, Mrs. JOHN, Dodhill House, Taunton.
 1907 KILLICK, C. R., M.B., Tower Hill, Williton.
 1906 KINGSBURY, J. E., Leighton, The Avenue, Taunton.
 1902 KIRKWOOD, Colonel HENDLEY, Newbridge House, Bath.
 1908 KITCH, W. H., Blake House, Bridgwater.
 1887 KITE, G. H., Highfield, Mount Nebo, Taunton.
 1890 KNIGHT, F. A., Wintrath, Winscombe, Weston-super-Mare.
 1905 KNIGHT, F. H., 12, Elm Grove, Taunton.
 1910 KYRKE, A. VENABLES, Staplegrove Elm, Taunton.
 1907 LAMB, A. W., North Parade, Taunton.
 1908 LAMBRICK, Rev. G. MENZIES, Blagdon Rectory, Bristol.
 1871 LANCE, Rev. W. H., Bagborough Rectory, Taunton.
 1893 LANGDON, Rev. F. E. W., Membury Parsonage, Axminster.
 1910 *LANGMAN, A. L., C.M.G., Hazlegrove, Sparkford, Somerset.
 1904 LAURENCE, Mrs., Meldon House, Weston-super-Mare.
 1909 LAWRENCE, Sir ALEX. W., Bart., Brockham End, nr. Bath.
 1906 LAWRENCE, F. W., F.R.G.S., Hillcote, Lansdown, Bath.
 1898 LAWRENCE, SAMUEL, Forde House, Taunton.
 1901 LAWRENCE, S. A., Belvedere West, Taunton.
 1900 LEAN, J., Shepton Beauchamp, Ilminster.
 1900 LEAN, Mrs. J., Shepton Beauchamp, Ilminster.

- 1906 LEATHER, J. H., 62, Lancaster Gate, London, W.
1907 LEGARD, A. G., Brow Hill, Batheaston.
1907 LE GROS, PHILIP E., North Hill House, Frome.
1907 LEIGH, R. L., The Hawthorns, Wall Heath, Dudley.
1887 LEIR, Rev. L. R. M., Charlton Musgrove Rectory, Wincanton.
1897 LENG, W. LOWE, Andorra, Hill Road, Weston-super-Mare.
1910 LETHBRIDGE, Rev. A., Shepton Beauchamp Rectory, Ilminster.
1905 LETHBRIDGE, Sir WROTH P. C., Bart., 17, Hyde Park Street,
London, W.
1887 LEWIS, ARCHIBALD M., 3, Upper Byron Place, Clifton.
1907 LEWIS, Rev. G. H., Allandale, Berrow Road, Burnham.
1909 LEWIS, Rev. H. D., The Vicarage, Crewkerne.
1910 LEWIS, Mrs. E. C., „ „ „
1896 LEWIS, JOSIAH, 1, The Crescent, Taunton.
1885 LIDDON, EDWARD, M.D., Silver Street House, Taunton.
1909 LISSANT, GEORGE, 6A, Aristotle Road, Clapham, London, S.W.
1906 LLEWELLIN, W. M., C.E., 8, Cotham Lawn Road, Bristol.
1901 LLOYD, WM. HENRY, Hatch Court, Taunton.
1869 LONG, Colonel WM., C.M.G., Newton House, Clevedon.
1904 LOUCH, E. QUEKETT, Langport.
1898 LOVEDAY, J. G., Weirfield, Staplegrove Road, Taunton.
1898 LOVEDAY, Mrs. J. G., Weirfield, Staplegrove Road, Taunton.
1897 LOVIBOND, GEO., Eastholm, Weston-super-Mare.
1906 LUTTRELL, A. F., Dunster Castle.
1868 LUTTRELL, G. F., Dunster Castle (deceased).
1906 LYSAGHT, G. S., Nynhead Court, Wellington.
1870 †LYTE, Sir HENRY C. MAXWELL, K.C.B., V.-P.S.A., 3, Portman
Square, London, W., V.P.
1908 MACDERMOT, E. T., 8, The Circus, Bath.
1910 MACDERMOTT, T. B., LL.D., The Grammar School, Crewkerne.
1898 MACDERMOTT, Miss, 3, Marlborough Terrace, Taunton.
1892 MACDONALD, J. A., M.D., 19, East Street, Taunton.
1906 MACFIE, ROBERT C., Hamp House, Bridgwater.
1910 MACLEOD, J. T. M., The Manor House, Lydeard St. Lawrence.
1897 MACMILLAN, A. S., The Avenue, Yeovil.
1890 †MACMILLAN, W., Ochiltree House, Castle Cary.
1903 MADGE, JOHN, Somerset House, Chard.

- 1898 MAGGS, F. R., 15, Princes Street, Yeovil.
- 1903 MAIDLOW, W. H., M.D., Ilminster.
- 1907 MAJOR, ALBANY F., 30, The Waldrons, Croydon.
- 1908 MALET, Rev. C. D. E., The Vicarage, Stogursey, Bridgwater.
- 1903 MALET, Major J. WARRE, 111, Jermyn Street, St. James',
London, S.W.
- 1897 MALET, T. H. W., 25, Madrid Road, Barnes, London.
- 1909 MANCHESTER, The John Rylands Library.
- 1905 MARCHANT, ALFRED B., Hayes End, South Petherton.
- 1906 MARDON, HEBER, 2, Litfield Place, Clifton Down, Bristol.
- 1905 †MARSHALL, Rev. E. S., F.L.S., West Monkton Rectory, Taunton.
- 1899 MARSHALL, JAMES C., 4, Winton Square, Stoke-on-Trent.
- 1908 MARSHALL, Mrs. F., Oare Rectory, Lynton.
- 1909 MARSON, Rev. C. L., Hambridge Parsonage, Curry Rivel.
- 1898 MARSON, Mrs., Hambridge Parsonage, Curry Rivel.
- 1891 MARWOOD-ELTON, Major W., Heathfield Hall, Taunton.
- 1908 MASEY, Miss B., 5, Park Terrace, Taunton.
- 1905 MASON, FREDERICK, School of Art, Taunton.
- 1909 MATHISON, J., Wearne, Langport.
- 1905 MAUD, Mrs. W. HARTLEY, 57, Eaton Square, London, S.W.
- 1885 MAY, Rev. W. D., Orpington Vicarage, Kent.
- 1885 MAYNARD, HOWARD, Mount Nebo, Taunton.
- 1907 MAYO, F. W., Swallowcliffe, Yeovil.
- 1910 MCCALL, HAROLD W. L., Maiden Newton, Dorset.
- 1894 MCCONNELL, Rev. C. J., Pylle Rectory, Shepton Mallet.
- 1909 MCCORMICK, Rev. F., F.S.A. Scot., Wellington, Salop.
- 1909 MCCREATH, W. DUNLOP, North Petherton.
- 1910 McMILLAN, WM., Auldgirth, Grove Avenue, Yeovil.
- 1894 MEADE, FRANCIS, The Hill, Langport.
- 1899 MEADE-KING, Miss MAY, Walford, Taunton.
- 1898 MEADE-KING, R. LIDDON, M.D., Powlett House, Taunton.
- 1866 MEADE-KING, WALTER, 12, Baring Crescent, Heavitree, Exeter.
- 1885 MELLOR, Rt. Hon. J. W., P.C., K.C., Culmhead, Taunton.
- 1892 MEREDITH, J., M.D., High Street, Wellington.
- 1902 MERRICK, JOHN, 2, Woodland Villas, Glastonbury.
- 1888 MICHELL, Rev. A. T., F.S.A., Sheriffhales Vic., Shifnal, Salop.
- 1904 MICHELL, THEO., Trewirgie, Wellington Road, Bournemouth.

- 1908 MILES, Lieut. CHAS. WM., The Barracks, Taunton.
- 1908 MILLER, T. HODGSON, Clan House, Bath.
- 1910 MILLER, W. D., Cheddon, Taunton.
- 1907 MILNE-REDHEAD, GEO. B., Millard's Hill, Frome.
- 1902 MITCHELL, FRANCIS H., Chard.
- 1908 MITCHELL, W. R., Seaborough Court, Crewkerne.
- 1910 MITCHELMORE, W. R. E., Middle Street, Yeovil.
- 1908 MOLE, ALBERT C., The Grove, Pyrland, Taunton.
- 1909 MONCK, Rev. G. G., The Vicarage, Stoke-under-Ham.
- 1882 MONDAY, A. J., 2, Fairwater Terrace, Taunton.
- 1904 MONTGOMERY, Rev. F. J., Halse Rectory, Taunton.
- 1890 MOORE, F. S., Castle Cary.
- 1910 MOORE, R. B., Kingston, Yeovil.
- 1911 MORGAN, Lt.-Col. W. LLEWELLYN, R.E., Bryn briallu, Swansea.
- 1876 MORLAND, JOHN, Wyral, Glastonbury.
- 1909 MOYSEY, C. F., Bathealton Court, Wiveliscombe.
- 1905 NAPIER, Rev. H. F., Melbury Rectory, Dorchester.
- 1911 NEAL, Miss M. E., Wheatleigh, Taunton.
- 1908 NELSON, E. MILLES, Beckington, Bath.
- 1902 NEVILLE-GRENVILLE, R., Butleigh Court, Glastonbury.
- 1907 NEWBERRY LIBRARY, CHICAGO (*per* B. F. Stevens and Brown).
- 1897 NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY (*per* B. F. Stevens and Brown,
4, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.)
- 1901 NIELD, WALTER, Twyford House, Wells Road, Knowle, Bristol.
- 1895 NORMAN, Col. COMPTON, 12, Hovelands, Taunton.
- 1888 NORMAN, G., 12, Brock Street, Bath.
- 1863 ‡NORRIS, HUGH, L.R.C.P., South Petherton, V.P. (deceased).
- 1909 OATLEY, G. H., F.R.I.B.A., Church House, Clifton.
- 1876 ODGERS, Rev. J. E., D.D., 9, Marston Ferry Road, Oxford.
- 1910 *OKE, ALFRED W., F.S.A., F.G.S., 32, Denmark Villas, Hove.
- 1896 OLIVEY, H. P., M.R.C.S., Albion House, Mylor, Penryn.
- 1904 PAGE, HERBERT M., M.D., The Grange, Langport.
- 1908 PAGET, Sir ARTHUR, Bart., Cranmore Hall, Shepton Mallet.
- 1897 PALMER, H. P., 6, Wellington Terrace, Taunton.
- 1908 PALMER, W. H., Bridgwater.
- 1875 PARSONS, H. F., M.D., 4, Park Hill Rise, Croydon.
- 1910 PARSONS, F., 28, Bridge Street, Taunton.

- 1908 PARSONS, R. M. P., The Manor House, Misterton, S.O.
 1910 PARSONS, Miss K., Misterton Cottage, Misterton.
 1906 PASS, A. D., Manor House, Wootton Fitzpaine, Charmouth.
 1904 PATERSON, Rev. W. G., West Lydford Rectory, Somerton.
 1904 PATTON, Mis., Stoke House, Taunton.
 1896 PAUL, A. DUNCAN, Snowdon Hill House, Chard.
 1880 PAUL, R. W., F.S.A., 3, Arundel St., Strand, London, W.C.
 1907 PAULL, Major J. R., Summerlands, Ilminster.
 1886 †PAYNTER, J. B., Hendford Manor House, Yeovil.
 1897 PEACE, ALFRED, Penlea, Bridgwater.
 1898 PEARCE, EDWIN, Fore Street, Taunton.
 1908 PEARCE, Mrs. E., Fore Street, Taunton.
 1909 PEEL, The Hon. Wm. R. W., M.P., 52, Grosvenor Street, London, W.
 1897 PENNY, Rev. Jas. ALPASS, Wispington Vicarage, Horncastle.
 1903 PENNY, T. S., Knowls, Taunton.
 1889 PERCEVAL, CECIL H. SPENCER, Longwitton Hall, Morpeth.
 1896 PERCIVAL, Rev. S. E., Merriott Vicarage, Crewkerne.
 1911 PERCY, Rev. FREDK. WM., West Monkton.
 1881 PERFECT, Rev. H. T., Woolaton, Pinner, Middlesex.
 1898 PERRY, Rev. C. R., D.D., Mickfield Rectory, Suffolk.
 1891 PERRY, Colonel J., Whitstone House, near Exeter.
 1888 *PETHERICK, E. A., F.R.G.S., Melbourne, Australia.
 1910 PETTER, JOHN, West Park, Yeovil, Som.
 1910 PETTER, E. WILLOUGHBY, Elsinore, The Avenue, Yeovil.
 1890 PHELIPS, W. R., Montacute House, Montacute, S.O.
 1908 PIKE, Rev. C. E., F.R.HIST.S., 13, Taunton Road, Bridgwater.
 1904 PINCKNEY, A. B., F.R.I.B.A., The Orchard, Bathford, Bath.
 1891 PITTMAN, J. BANKS, Basing Ho., Basinghall St., London, E.C.
 1908 PITTS, A. G., Highbridge.
 1885 PLYMOUTH FREE LIBRARY. (W. H. K. Wright, *Librarian*).
 1907 POLLOCK, Capt. J. M., Ivy Lodge, Churchill, near Bristol.
 1906 POMEROY, The Hon. Miss, Minehead.
 1908 PONSONBY-FANE, The Rt. Hon. Sir SPENCER C. B., G.C.B., Brympton, Yeovil.
 1882 POOLE, HUGH R., The Old House, South Petherton.
 1898 POOLE, WM., Park Street, Taunton.

- 1907 POOLE, W. J. RUSCOMBE, St. Alban's, Weston-super-Mare.
 1885 POOLL, R. P. H. BATTEN, Road Manor, Bath.
 1908 POPE, ALFRED, F.S.A., South Court, Dorchester.
 1880 PORCH, J. A., Edgarley House, Glastonbury.
 1898 PORTMAN, Hon. E. W. B., Hestercombe Park, Taunton.
 1876 †PORTMAN, The Rt. Hon. Viscount, Bryanston House, Blandford, Patron.
 1909 POTT, Rev. A. G., Buckland St. Mary, Chard.
 1909 POULETT, The Right Hon. Earl, Hinton St. George, Crewkerne.
 1902 POWELL, Rev. A. H., LL.D., The Vicarage, Bridgwater.
 1905 POWELL, Rev. C., East Coker Vicarage, Yeovil.
 1892 POWELL, SEPTIMUS, The Hermitage, Weston-super-Mare.
 1910 POWELL-JONES, Miss, Blake's House, Halse, Taunton.
 1906 PRATT, C. W., 1, The Parade, Minehead.
 1911 PRICE, FRANCIS H., 12, The Avenue, Taunton.
 1909 PRICE, HERMANN C., Drayton, Curry Rivel.
 1902 PRICE, J. GAY, 12, The Avenue, Taunton.
 1900 †PRICE, Rev. S. J. M., D.D., Tintinhull, Martock, S.O.
 1896 PRIDEAUX, C. S., L.D.S., Ermington, Dorchester.
 1894 PRIDEAUX, W. DE C., L.D.S., 12, Frederick Place, Weymouth.
 1909 PRIMROSE, Miss C. L., Haines Hill School, 3, Hovelands, Taunton.
 1880 †PRING, Rev. DANIEL J., The Vicarage, North Curry.
 1905 PRING, FRANCIS J. H., Exeter College, Oxford.
 1908 QUANTOCK-SHULDHAM, Capt. F. N., Norton Manor, Stoke-under-Ham.
 1891 QUICKE, Rev. C. P., Ashbrittle Rectory, Wellington (deceased).
 1898 RABAN, Rev. R. C. W., The Vicarage, Bishop's Hull, Taunton.
 1905 RADCLIFFE, HERBERT, 8, Jesmond Road, Clevedon.
 1905 RADCLIFFE, Mrs. H., 8, Jesmond Road, Clevedon.
 1910 RADFORD, Miss E. J., Sunny Hill, Bruton, Som.
 1905 RADFORD, W. LOCKE, Tunway House, Stocklinch, Ilminster.
 1854 *RAMSDEN, Sir JOHN W., Bart., Bulstrode, Gerrard's Cross, Bucks; and Byram, Yorks.
 1901 RANSOM, WM., F.S.A., Fairfield, Hitchin.
 1886 RAYMOND, WALTER, Withypool, Exford, Taunton.
 1909 RAYMOND, F. L., Wayside, Yeovil.

- 1902 †REEDER, Rev. W. T., The Vicarage, Wedmore.
 1910 RENDALL, ATHELSTAN, M.P., The Knoll, Yeovil.
 1888 RICHARDSON, Rev. A., Combe Down Vicarage, Bath.
 1897 RIXON, W. A., Turkdean Manor, Gloucestershire.
 1892 ROBERTS, F. W., F.R.I.B.A., Northbrook Lodge, Taunton.
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The Mollusca of Somerset.

BY E. W. SWANTON,

Member of the Conchological Society of Great Britain and Ireland.

INTRODUCTION.

THE earliest reference to the shells of Somerset with which I am acquainted is that given by Emmanuel Mendes da Costa in his *Historia Naturalis Testaceorum Britanniae* (1778), wherein that most assiduous collector remarks concerning *H. lapicida*, "I have found them on the rocks at and near Matlock in Derbyshire; about Bath in Somersetshire, also on rocks; in Surrey, Wiltshire, and Hampshire, in the moss on the bodies of large trees, and in woods."

It is a matter of regret that no well-known conchologist resided in Somerset in the XVIII Century. The adjacent counties of Wilts, Dorset, and Devon were more fortunate in this respect. Colonel Montagu, F.L.S., the author of the well-known *Testacea Britannica*, was born at Lackham in Wilts, in 1755. He studied very closely the mollusca of the northern part of that county before removing to Kingsbridge in Devon, where he devoted the remainder of his life to an investigation of the ornithology and conchology of South Devon. His contemporary was Dr. Pulteney, who published, in 1799, a catalogue of birds, shells, etc., of the county of Dorset.

In 1822, Mr. J. S. Miller published in the *Annals of Philosophy* a list of land and freshwater shells occurring in the environs of Bristol, but it was not until the middle of the

XIX Century that the conchology of Somerset received serious attention. In 1860 the Rev. A. M. Norman published, in Vol. X of these *Proceedings*, a paper on the Inland Mollusca of Somerset. The records chiefly concern the north and north-western districts, but so carefully had the author investigated the molluscan fauna therein, that he was able to remark in his preface, "one hundred and six species are included in the present catalogue. Deducting five as perhaps erroneously recorded, the remaining number of Somersetshire mollusca will be found to exceed those hitherto met with in any county or district." He hints that it was the first catalogue to enumerate 100 species. It formed the basis of papers on the mollusca of the Bristol district by Messrs. Leipner, Ord, and Poulton, which were published in the seventies.

Though fifty years have passed since it appeared, it is my great pleasure to observe that its learned author (now Rev. Canon A. Merle Norman, D.C.L., F.R.S., etc., of world-wide reputation as a conchologist) is still with us. I wrote to him soliciting notes when I commenced to put together my material for this paper, he replied that he could not give me any additional information as he had not resided in Somerset since the publication of the list.

The molluscan fauna of the coast is apparently poor in species; the polluted waters of the Bristol Channel are probably inimical to molluscan life, but I suspect that the paucity of records is to be partly explained by the absence of observers. On the other hand, the inland fauna is a very rich one, probably not excelled by any other county. Factors contributory to this are the numerous rivers and streams and the great diversity of soil. It is necessary briefly to consider the physical and geological features of the county before reviewing its mollusca from an ecological standpoint.

The majority of the rivers rise in the eastern uplands and flow westwards into the Bristol Channel. The largest is the

Bristol Avon, forming the dividing line from Gloucestershire. Its tributaries, the Frome and Chew, carry off the waters from the north-east side of the Mendips. The river Yeo takes the drainage of the north-western slopes of the Mendips, and enters the channel a few miles below Clevedon. The Axe conducts the waters from the southern slopes of the same range to the sea below Weston-super-Mare. The Polden Hills are drained on the north by the Brue, which also carries off the waters of the eastern uplands about Bruton and Castle Cary, in the neighbourhood of which towns enormous numbers of shells may be found in the rejectments left on the banks after heavy floods. Mr. John Morland, in a recent letter to me, comments upon the large numbers of shells occurring in the "drift" left by this river near Glastonbury. "I think I obtained 60 or more species from this source, including a single specimen of *Acme fusca*." The southern slopes of the Poldens are drained by the Cary, a tributary of the Parrett, which it enters near Dunball station, below Bridgwater, in an artificial channel under the name of King Sedgemoor Drain or Cut. Another tributary of the Parrett, the Yeo (formerly Ivel), enters Somerset near Yeovil, and passing through Ilchester, joins the parent stream at Langport. From Langport the Parrett meanders across the county to the sea, and forms, with the tributary Yeo, the dividing line between the two vice-counties, North and South. The Devonshire Axe and the Exe, which drain respectively the southern slopes of the Blackdown Hills and Exmoor, flow southward into Devonshire.

The wild stretches of Exmoor comprise some of the highest land in the county, attaining 1,707ft. at Dunkery Beacon. The Quantock hills stretch from a few miles to the north-west of Taunton towards the sea in the direction of Watchet, but do not reach the coast; Wills Neck, the highest point, is 1,262ft. The Mendips stretch from the neighbourhood of Wells to Weston-super-Mare, and are the most extensive hills

in the northern half of the county. There is much rugged land with beautiful scenery in the eastern parts around Penselwood.

Summarising briefly the geological aspects of the county, the Palæozoic rocks appear in the north-east (Bristol and Radstock coalfields), and in the west (Quantocks and Exmoor), the hollow between them is filled with Mesozoic rocks. The Old Red sandstone appears on the Mendips, also on the banks of the Avon near Clifton. The Devonian formation occurs in the north-west corner of the county, on the Quantocks, and on Exmoor in the extreme west. The Carboniferous limestone crops out between Clifton and Clevedon, and flanks the slopes of the Mendips; the Coal measures occur at Clapton-in-Gordano, Nailsea, and Radstock. The Trias appears between Taunton and Wiveliscombe. The Rhœtic beds are largely exposed on the coast at Watchet, and irregularly at other places. The Lias occupies a large tract in the centre of the county, and is well seen at Street. The Oolite forms a ridge on the east and south-east, stretching from Bath through Frome to Wincanton and Henstridge. The escarpments of the limestones of the Lias and Oolite face the west or north-west, the dip being easterly. The Cretaceous rocks (chiefly Upper Greensand) are well developed about Penselwood in the east, and the Blackdown hills in the south. There are numerous post-Pliocene beds in the county, such are everywhere of special interest to the conchologist, as they frequently contain sub-fossil shells in large numbers. The gravel, silt, and peat beds at Burnham, Sedgemoor, Wedmore, etc., and the raised beaches about Weston-super-Mare, come under this heading. Much of the alluvium and peat has been deposited since Roman times. Deposits 12ft. in depth occur at Bath and on the levels at Burnham.

Valley gravel occurs along the Brue valley near Bruton, Castle Cary, and other places. Messrs. Santer Kennard and B. B. Woodward, who examined some material from a deposit

near Castle Cary, found the following species, all of which were obviously of great antiquity :

- Hygromia hispida, *Linné*.
- Hygromia rufescens, *Pennant*.
- Helix hortensis, *Müller*.
- Cochlicopa lubrica, *Müller*.
- Ancylus fluviatilis, *Müller*.
- Bithynia tentaculata, *Linné*.
- Valvata piscinalis, *Müller*.
- Pisidium amnicum, *Müller*.

A paper by Mr. Herbert Bolton, F.R.S.E., Curator of the Bristol Museum, on the Occurrence of a Shell-bearing Gravel at Dunball Island, was published in the *Proceedings* of the Bristol Naturalists' Society in 1904. At a depth of about 24ft. from Ordnance datum, or 44ft. from the surface, a layer of sand, mud, and fine gravel, averaging 5½ft. in thickness, contained the following species, *Macoma balthica* being the dominant :

LAND AND FRESH-WATER.

- Vitrea cellaria, *Müller* (= *Hyalinia cellaria*, *Westerlund*).
- Pyramidula rotundata, *Müller*.
- Hygromia hispida, *Linné*.
- Vallonia pulchella, *Müller*.
- Helix hortensis, *Müller*.
- Cochlicopa lubrica, *Müller*.
- Succinea putris, *Linné*.
- Ancylus fluviatilis, *Müller*.
- Limnæa peregra, *Müller*.
- Planorbis albus, *Müller*.
- Planorbis glaber, *Jeffreys*.
- Planorbis umbilicatus, *Müller*.
- Paludetrina stagnalis, *Baster* (= *Hydrobia ulvæ*, *Pennant*).
- Bithynia tentaculata, *Linné*.
- Bithynia leachi, *Sheppard*.
- Valvata piscinalis, *Müller*.

Pomatias elegans, Müller (= *Cyclostoma elegans*, Müller).
Neritina fluviatilis, Linné.

MARINE.

Scrobicularia plana, *Da Costa* (= *S. piperata*, *Bellonius*).
Macoma balthica, Linné (= *Tellina balthica*, Linné).
Littorina obtusata, Linné.
Littorina rudis, *Maton*.
Leuconia bidentata, *Montagu*.

The peat beds yield but scanty molluscan remains. I have examined many sections in the neighbourhood of Shapwick, but succeeded in finding nothing more than fragments of various species of *Planorbis* and *Pisidium*, in such a condition as to render specific identification impossible. Many years ago Mr. Arthur Bulleid, F.S.A., shewed me some shells from the peat at the Glastonbury Lake-village, they comprised three common inhabitants of the rhines at the present time, viz. :

Valvata piscinalis, Müller.
Bithynia tentaculata, Linné.
Pisidium amnicum, Müller.

Raised beaches occur at Anchor Head and Woodspring Hill north of Weston-super-Mare. They are between 20 to 30ft. above high-water mark, and are covered by blown sand, rubble, and talus. They consist of sand and shingle (Carboniferous Limestone pebbles with occasional flints) well stratified and often compacted. Mr. E. C. H. Day, F.G.S., published, in the *Geological Magazine* of 1866, a paper on these raised beaches. He observes that the shingle was cemented into masses of conglomerate so hard "that it required violent labour with heavy tools to break them." Embedded in the masses were bones of horses and hyænas (cave), with numerous shells of *Littorina littorea*, Linné and *Tellina tenuis*, *da Costa*. Mr. H. B. Woodward is of opinion that these remnants of

raised beaches are "possibly of the same age as some of the valley gravels into which they may have merged."

The following species have been recorded from them :

Mytilus edulis, Linné.

Ostrea edulis, Linné.

Macoma balthica, Linné (= *Tellina balthica*, Linné).

Cardium edule, Linné.

Littorina littorea, Linné.

Buccinum undatum, Linné.

Old beaches have been traced on the Lias and Red Marl in

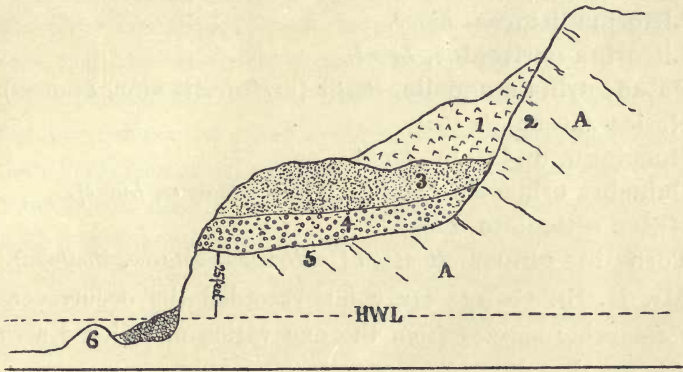


Diagram of a Raised Beach, etc., at Birnbeck Cove,
Weston-super-Mare (after Day).

1. "Head." 2. Ancient Cliff. 3. Ancient Dunes. 4. Ancient Beach.
5. Ancient Shore. 6. Present Beach.
AA. Carboniferous Limestone. HWL. High-water Level.

many parts of the moorlands, in places inland and about the present sea level. They are known as the Burtle Beds, being so named by De la Beche because they were at one time well shown at Burtle near Glastonbury. They may be traced along many parts of the border of King's Sedgemoor, Sutton Mallet, Weston Zoyland, Chedzoy, and Middlezoy, in the last they are sometimes dug by the roadside. These beaches are composed of sand with occasional pebbles (sometimes cemented into hard bands) and recent marine shells. "Whether these

Burtle Beds were contemporaneous with the raised beaches, or were due to later incursions of the sea over the lowlands, is not certain" (H. B. Woodward).

Mr. Henry Corder obtained the following shells from a very fossiliferous patch of Burtle Bed at Perry Green, Wembdon, by a wet roadside ditch :

Mytilus edulis, Linné.

Ostrea edulis, Linné.

Macoma balthica, Linné (= *Tellina balthica*, Linné).

Cardium edule, Linné.

Gibbula cineraria, Linné (= *Trochus cinerarius*, Linné).

Littorina littorea, Linné.

Littorina neritoides, Linné.

Paludestrina stagnalis, Baster (= *Hydrobia ulvæ*, Pennant).

Natica catena, da Costa.

Buccinum undatum, Linné.

Ocenebra erinacea, Linné (= *Murex erinaceus*, Linné).

Nassa reticulata, Linné.

Tornatina obtusa, Montagu (= *Utriculus obtusus*, Montagu).

Mr. H. St. George Gray has recorded the occurrence of the following species from the excavation of Wick Barrow, Stogursey :¹

Vitrea alliaria, Müller.

Helix aspersa, Müller (abundant).

Helix nemoralis, Linné (common).

Cœcilioides acicula, Müller (= *Achatina acicula*, Müller).

Pomatias elegans, Müller (= *Cyclostoma elegans*, Müller).

Patella vulgata, Linné.

A Holocene deposit on Brean Down (south side) yielded four species when I examined it in June, 1910 :

Vitrea cellaria, Müller.

Helicella virgata, da Costa.

Helicella caperata, Montagu.

Helicella barbara, Linné (= *Helix acuta*, Müller).

1. *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, LIV, ii, 52.

It is highly probable that further search would yield many additional species.

The geological systems above alluded to comprise many formations and sub-divisions. Though very complex—ranging from the Old Red Sandstone to the Chalk—yet, from an ecological standpoint, they may be classed under the three headings of sandstones, limestones, and deep marls and clays, as pointed out by Dr. C. E. Moss in his admirable paper on the Geographical Distribution of Vegetation in Somerset.¹ I have drawn largely upon his paper for my botanical notes in the subjoined brief survey of the inland mollusca of the county, and have much pleasure in here acknowledging my indebtedness, and expressing my appreciation of its value.

Dr. Moss observes that “East Somerset has a slightly higher summer temperature and a slightly lower winter temperature than West Somerset, and also from the geological and botanical standpoints, East Somerset has more in common with eastern England than with south-western England.” An examination of the molluscan fauna gives zoological support to this conclusion, *e.g.* we do not find *Jaminia anglica* in the eastern part of the county; other examples might be quoted.

Considered as a whole, the mollusca of Somerset belong to the Lusitanian group, the term “Lusitanian” being understood to include the extreme south-west of Europe (and north-west Africa), and not limited to Lusitania of Roman times, which included only a large area of Portugal. A “Lusitanian” mollusc is one which has migrated from South-Western Europe to Central, Southern, or Northern Europe, either in pre-glacial times or later. Forbes considered that the Lusitanian elements are the oldest of the components of our existing fauna and flora, and date from Miocene times. Molluscs of this group occur chiefly, as far as the United Kingdom is concerned, in the mountainous districts of the south-west and

1. *Royal Geographical Society*, 1907.

						Cornwall W.	Cornwall E.	Devon S.	Devon N.	Somerset S.	Somerset N.	Wills N.	Wills S.	Dorset.
<i>Testacella maugei</i>	...	...	x	-	-	x	X	X	/	x	x			
<i>T. haliotidea</i>	...	...	-	-	x	/	/	/	-	x	/			
<i>T. scutulum</i>	...	...	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	x				
<i>Limax maximus</i>	...	...	x	x	x	x	X	/	x	x	x			
<i>L. flavus</i>	...	...	x	x	-	/	X	X	/	/	/			
<i>L. arborum</i>	...	...	x	x	-	-	X	/	x	x	x			
<i>Agriolimax agrestis</i>	...	...	x	x	x	x	X	X	x	x	x			
<i>A. lævis</i>	...	...	x	x	x	x	/	/	x	/	x			
<i>Milax sowerbyi</i>	...	...	x	x	x	x	X	X	-	x	x			
<i>M. gagates</i>	...	...	x	x	x	x	X	/	x	-	x			
<i>Vitrina pellucida</i>	...	...	x	x	x	x	X	X	/	x	x			
<i>Vitrea crystallina</i>	...	...	-	x	x	x	X	X	x	x	x			
<i>V. lucida</i> (= <i>Draparnaldi</i>)	...	...	x	x	x	x	X	X	-	-	x			
<i>V. cellaria</i>	...	...	x	x	x	x	X	X	x	x	x			
<i>V. rogersi</i> (= <i>helvetica</i>)	...	...	x	x	x	-	X	X	/	/	x			
<i>V. alliaria</i>	...	...	x	x	x	x	X	X	/	x	/			
<i>V. nitidula</i>	...	...	x	x	x	x	X	X	x	x	x			
<i>V. pura</i>	...	...	x	x	x	x	X	X	x	x	/			
<i>V. radiatula</i>	...	...	-	-	-	x	X	X	x	x	x			
<i>Zonitoides nitidus</i>	...	...	x	x	x	x	X	X	-	/	/			
<i>Z. excavatus</i>	...	...	x	-	x	x	X	X	-	-	x			
<i>Euconulus fulvus</i>	...	...	-	x	x	x	X	X	x	x	/			
<i>Arion ater</i>	...	...	x	x	x	x	X	X	x	x	x			
<i>A. subfuscus</i>	...	...	x	x	x	x	X	/	/	/	x			
<i>A. intermedius</i> (= <i>minimus</i>)	...	...	-	x	x	x	/	/	-	x	-			
<i>A. hortensis</i>	...	...	x	x	x	x	X	X	x	x	x			
<i>A. fasciatus</i> (= <i>circumscriptus</i>)	...	...	x	x	x	x	X	/	x	x	x			
<i>Punctum pygmæum</i>	...	...	x	x	x	x	X	/	x	/	/			
<i>Sphyradium edentulum</i> (= <i>Vertigo edentula</i>)	...	...	-	-	-	x	X	/	/	x	x			

						Cornwall W.	Cornwall E.	Devon S.	Devon N.	Somerset S.	Somerset N.	Wilts N.	Wilts S.	Dorset.
Pyramidula rupestris	...	...	...	x	x	x	-	X	X	x	x	x	x	x
P. rotundata	...	...	...	x	x	x	x	X	X	x	x	x	x	x
Helicella virgata	...	...	...	x	x	x	x	X	X	x	x	x	x	x
H. itala (=ericetorum)	...	...	...	x	-	-	-	X	X	x	x	x	x	x
H. caperata	...	...	...	x	x	x	x	X	X	x	x	x	x	x
H. barbara (=acuta)	...	...	...	x	x	x	x	-	X	-	-	-	x	x
H. cantiana	...	...	...	-	-	x	-	X	X	/	/	/	x	x
Hygromia fusca	...	...	...	-	x	x	x	X	X	-	/	/	/	/
H. granulata	...	...	...	x	x	x	x	X	X	x	x	x	x	x
H. hispida	...	...	...	x	x	x	x	X	X	x	x	x	x	x
H. revelata	...	...	...	x	x	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H. montivaga	...	...	...	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H. rufescens	...	...	...	x	x	x	x	X	X	x	x	x	x	x
Acanthinula aculeata	...	...	...	-	x	-	x	X	/	x	x	x	x	x
Vallonia pulchella (aggregate)	...	...	...	x	x	x	-	X	X	x	x	x	x	x
V. costata	...	...	...	-	-	x	x	X	X	x	/	/	/	/
V. excentrica	...	...	...	-	-	x	x	X	X	-	x	x	x	x
Helicigona lapicida	...	...	...	-	-	x	x	X	X	/	x	x	x	x
H. arbustorum	...	...	...	-	x	x	x	X	X	x	x	x	x	x
Helix aspersa	...	...	...	x	x	x	x	X	X	x	x	x	x	x
H. pomatia	...	...	...	-	-	x	-	-	-	/	/	/	/	/
H. nemoralis	...	...	...	x	x	x	x	X	X	x	x	x	x	x
H. hortensis	...	...	...	x	x	x	x	X	X	x	x	x	x	x
H. pisana	...	...	...	x	-	-	/	-	-	-	-	-	/	/
Ena montana	...	...	...	-	-	x	-	-	X	/	/	/	/	/
E. obscura	...	...	...	x	-	x	x	X	X	x	x	x	x	x
Cochlicopa lubrica	...	...	...	x	x	x	x	X	X	x	x	x	x	x
Azeca tridens	...	...	...	x	-	-	-	-	X	-	x	/	/	/
Cæcilioides acicula	...	...	...	-	-	-	-	X	X	x	x	x	x	x

						Cornwall W.	Cornwall E.	Devon S.	Devon N.	Somerset S.	Somerset N.	Wilts N.	Wilts S.	Dorset.
<i>Limnæa glabra</i> ...	...	...	...	x	x	-	-	-	X	x	x	x	x	
<i>Amphipeplea glutinosa</i> ...	...	...	...	-	-	-	-	/	-	-	-	-	/
<i>Planorbis corneus</i> ...	...	...	...	-	-	-	-	/	X	x	x	-		
<i>P. albus</i> ...	...	...	...	x	x	x	x	X	X	x	x	x	x	
<i>P. glaber</i> ...	...	...	...	-	-	x	-	-	X	x	-	x		
<i>P. crista</i> ...	...	...	...	x	x	x	-	X	X	/	/	x		
<i>P. carinatus</i> ...	...	...	...	-	-	x	-	X	X	x	x	-		
<i>P. umbilicatus</i> ...	...	...	...	-	-	x	-	X	X	x	x	x		
<i>P. vortex</i> ...	...	...	...	-	x	x	-	X	X	x	x	x		
<i>P. spirorbis</i> ...	...	...	...	x	x	x	x	X	X	x	x	-		
<i>P. contortus</i> ...	...	...	...	-	-	x	-	X	X	x	x	x		
<i>P. fontanus</i> ...	...	...	...	-	-	x	-	X	X	x	-	/		
<i>Segmentina nitida</i> (= <i>P. lineatus</i>)				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	x	x	
<i>Physa fontinalis</i> ...	...	...	...	-	-	x	-	X	X	x	x	x		
<i>Aplecta hypnorum</i> ...	...	...	...	-	-	x	-	X	X	x	x	/		
<i>Paludestrina jenkinsi</i> ...	...	...	...	-	-	x	x	-	-	-	-	-		
<i>P. ventrosa</i> ...	...	...	...	-	-	-	-	-	/	-	-	/
<i>P. stagnalis</i> ...	...	...	...	-	x	x	-	-	/	-	-	-		
<i>Bithynia tentaculata</i> ...	...	...	...	x	-	x	x	X	X	x	x	x		
<i>B. leachii</i> ...	...	...	...	-	-	x	-	-	X	/	x	/		
<i>Vivipara vivipara</i> ...	...	...	...	-	-	x	-	/	X	x	x	-		
<i>V. connecta</i> ...	...	...	...	-	-	-	-	-	/	-	-	-
<i>Valvata piscinalis</i>...	...	...	...	x	-	x	-	X	X	x	x	x		
<i>V. cristata</i> ...	...	...	...	-	-	-	-	/	X	/	x	/		
<i>Pomatias elegans</i> ...	...	...	...	x	-	x	x	X	X	x	x	x		
<i>Acicula lineata</i> ...	...	...	...	-	-	-	-	X	X	/	/	x		
<i>Neritina fluviatilis</i> ...	...	...	...	x	-	x	-	X	X	x	x	x		
<i>Dreissensia polymorpha</i> ...	...	...	...	-	-	x	-	-	X	x	/	-		
<i>Unio pictorum</i> ...	...	...	...	-	-	x	-	-	X	x	x	x		

						Cornwall W.	Cornwall E.	Devon S.	Devon N.	Somerset S.	Somerset N.	Wilts N.	Wilts S.	Dorset.
Unio tumidus	...	...	...	-	-	-	-	-	-	/	X	x	-	x
Anodonta cygnæa	...	...	...	-	x	x	x	/	X	/	X	/	x	x
Sphærium rivicola	...	...	...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	x	x	x
S. corneum	...	...	...	-	-	x	x	X	X	X	X	x	x	x
S. lacustre	...	...	...	-	-	x	x	X	X	X	X	x	x	x
S. pallidum	...	...	...	-	-	-	-	-	/	/	-	-	-	-
Pisidium amnicum	...	...	...	-	-	x	-	-	-	X	/	x	x	
P. henslowianum	...	...	...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	x	x	/
P. subtruncatum	...	...	...	x	x	x	x	X	X	X	X	x	x	x
P. pulchellum	...	..	...	-	-	x	-	-	-	X	/	/	/	x
P. pusillum	...	...	...	x	x	x	x	X	X	X	X	x	x	x
P. nitidum	...	..	...	-	-	x	-	X	X	X	/	-	-	x
P. obtusale	...	...	...	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	/	-	-
P. gassiesianum (=roseum)	...	...	...	-	x	x	-	X	X	X	x	-	-	x

the west of Ireland, and the south-west of England and Wales. Dr. Scharff considering discontinuous distribution to be an index of antiquity, assigns our terrestrial mollusca to two provinces:

(1) England and Wales (except south-west).

(2) South-west England and Wales, and the whole of Scotland and Ireland.

The second province contains six species which are entirely absent from the first, viz.: *Testacella maugei* Férussac, *Geomalacus maculosus* Allman, *Helicella barbara* Linné, *Hygromia revelata* Férussac, *Helix pisana* Müller, and *Jaminia anglica* Férussac.

Three, viz.: *Testacella maugei*, *Helicella barbara* (= *Helix acuta*), and *Jaminia anglica* (= *Pupa ringens*) occur in Somers-

set, and it remains for some zealous conchologist to add a fourth, *Hygromia revelata*, which should be looked for on hills near the coast in the extreme west of the county.

With the single exception of *Geomalacus maculosus*, all the Lusitanian species occur in the Channel Islands.

The Census List published by the Conchological Society forms the basis of the list given above, which shews the comparative distribution of the land and freshwater mollusca of the five south-western counties of England. Records marked X have been verified by the Society's Recorder. Excepting Dorset, all the counties are divided into "vice-counties," the areas of which are defined as follows in the Census List.

Cornwall W. and E., divided by the high road from Truro through St. Columb to the inland extremity of Padstow Creek.

Devon N. and S., divided by the watershed line which commences at the Tamar, about midway between Tavistock and Launceston, passes over the ridge of Dartmoor, and joins the western canal at Tiverton.

Somerset N. and S., divided by the river Parret from Bridgwater to Ilchester, the line thence curving round to the north extremity of Dorsetshire.

Wilts N. and S., separated by the Kennett and Avon Canal.

I do not quite understand what is implied by the above definition of the dividing line of the vice-counties of Somerset, which is apparently based upon H. C. Watson's subdivision in *Cybele Britannica*, and prefer to divide north from south by the Parret to Langport, and its tributary the Yeo to Ilchester and Yeovil. The Parret does not pass through Ilchester.

One hundred and thirty non-marine species have been recorded from the five counties. Eight are not known to occur in Somerset, viz., *Hygromia revelata*, Férussac; *Hygromia montivaga*, Westerlund; *Helix pomatia*, Linné; *Helix pisana*, Müller; *Vertigo substriata*, Jeffreys; *Vertigo moulinsiana*,

Dupuy; *Segmentina nitida*, Müller (= *Planorbis lineatus*, Walker); and *Paludestrina jenkinsi*, Smith.

We may adopt, as a convenient basis for some comments on the ecology of Somerset mollusca, the headings under which Dr. Moss has arranged the systems of vegetation of the County.

I. LOWLAND AREA.

A. COAST REGION.

- (1). MUDDY SALT MARSH FORMATION.
- (2). DUNE FORMATION.

B. THE LEVELS.

- (1). AQUATIC FORMATION.
- (2). PEAT-MOOR FORMATION.

II. UPLAND AREA.

- A. THE DEEP MARLS AND CLAYS.
- B. THE LIMESTONES.
- C. THE SANDSTONES.

I. LOWLAND AREA.

Characterised by extensive recent deposits. Mud flats, sand hills, alluvium and peat bogs. Dr. Moss observes that "the area represents a gain of *terra firma*, from the sea chiefly, by various means of reclamation, and the retention of the land is still a matter of difficulty and expense. The area is indeed a great monument to the patience, skill and industry of the Somersetshire people. The land was primitively treeless. Not a single example of natural woodland occurs, and even plantations are uncommon." The ancient shore may be traced here and there many miles inland, the sub-fossil shells occurring in it and in the raised beaches, etc., of this area have been noted above.

TIDAL
débris.

Salsola
Kali, L.



FIXED
DUNES.

EMBRYONIC
DUNE.

FIG. 1.—The coast between Berrow and Burnham. *Helix aspersa*, Müller, and *H. nemoralis*, L. are abundant on the embryonic dune.



FIG. 2.—Shifting Dunes near Berrow, capped with Marram Grass (*Ammophila arenaria*, Link); a well-known haunt of *Helicella barbara*, Linné.

A. COAST REGION.

(1). MUDDY SALT MARSH FORMATION.

Muddy salt-marshes occur at the mouths of the rivers. The extreme conditions of life on the seaward side explain the paucity of their molluscan fauna. *Littorina rudis*, Maton, and *Paludestrina stagnalis*, Baster (= *Hydrobia ulvæ*, Pennant) occur in large numbers associated with halophytic plants such as *Salicornia europæa*, Linné; *Glyceria maritima*, Mert and Koch, and *Triglochin maritimum*, Linné. On the landward side conditions are less unfavourable, the mud is seldom tide-washed, and the water is usually fresh. In the marshes and rhines, which are brackish during very high tides, *Limnæa truncatula*, Müller, occurs in great numbers, its frequency is very noticeable during dry summers, when the water in the rhines is low. The strong rush of water up the river mouths frequently carries *Macoma balthica*, Linné; *Littorina obtusata*, Linné; *Littorina rudis*, Maton, and others, considerable distances inland.

Phytia myosotis, Draparnaud, and *Ovatella bidentata*, Montagu, are frequent under stones just above high water mark at the mouths of all the tidal rivers.

(2). DUNE FORMATION.

The sand dunes are frequented by an interesting association of a few species, the individuals of which often occur in enormous numbers. Amongst the strand plants of the foreshore (*Atriplex hastata*, Linné; *Salsola Kali*, Linné, and other representatives of the Chenopodiaceæ) dead shells of *H. aspersa*, Müller, and *H. virgata*, da Costa, chiefly occur. Behind the foreshore there is an association of plants (see Plate I, fig. 1) with sea-couch grass (*Agropyron junceum*, Beauv.) the dominant one, and the sand sedge (*Carex arenaria*, Linné) the sub-dominant. Amongst these we find

Helix aspersa, Müller (dominant), associated with

Helicella virgata, da Costa.

Helicella caperata, Montagu.

Helix nemoralis, Linné.

H. aspersa is usually very abundant, such broad-leaved plants as *Rumex crispus*, Linné, and *Cynoglossum officinale*, Linné, affording a welcome retreat during periods of drought. The homing instinct of this species may be well seen on a hot morning following a wet night, when many isolated plants are surrounded at distances varying from a foot to a yard by belated individuals who failed to gain the shade and protective screen reached by their more punctual brethren.

Behind the Sea-couch Grass association we have the high dunes capped with Marram Grass (*Ammophila arenaria*, Link). (Plate 1, fig. 2). The side of the dune which faces the sea is always steep, but the slope never exceeds 30°, and the sand is continually blowing over it to the lesser slope on the leeward or landward side.

On very windy days countless dead shells of *Paludetrina stagnalis*, Baster; *Helicella barbara*, Linné; *Helicella virgata*, da Costa, and *Jaminia muscorum*, Linné, are often blown into little heaps up the dune face, rolling back again between the gusts. *Helicella itala*, Linné, and *H. caperata*, Montagu, also occur with them but in lesser numbers. At the base of the dunes bleached shells of *Helix aspersa*, Müller, lie in hundreds.

Amongst the Marram Grass and on the leeward slope of the dunes we find the following association :

Helicella barbara, Linné (*Helix acuta*, Müller), dominant.

Jaminia muscorum, Linné (= *Pupa marginata*, Draparnaud),
sub-dominant.

Helicella virgata, da Costa.

Helicella itala, Linné (= *H. ericetorum*, Müller).

Helicella caperata, Montagu.

Helix aspersa, Müller.

Helicella barbara is partial to the roots of the Marram Grass, coming forth in surprising numbers in rainy weather. *Jaminia muscorum* frequents the roots of the grasses *Festuca rubra*, L., var. *arenaria*, Fries; *Festuca membranacea*, Druce; *Agropyron junceum*, Beauv.; and *H. aspersa* shews a partiality for *Euphorbia paralias*, Linné, and the less widely distributed *Iris fœtidissima*, Linné.

At the base of the dune slopes the following association occurs :

Jaminia muscorum, Linné (dominant).

Agriolimax agrestis, Linné.

Vitrina pellucida, Müller (amongst moss).

Helicella caperata, Montagu.

Hygromia rufescens, Pennant.

Helix aspersa, Müller.

The chief plants with which these are associated are *Carex arenaria*, Linné; *Festuca rubra*, var. *arenaria*, Fries; *Ononis repens*, Linné, var. *horrida*, Lange; *Lotus corniculatus*, Linné; and *Thymus serpyllum*, Linné; with the last named *Helix caperata* is chiefly associated.

B. THE LEVELS.

The flat plain of the Levels consists of tidal, lacustrine, and river deposits, protected from inundation at abnormally high tides by the dunes, the sea-walls, and the sluices at the mouths of the tidal rivers. Inundations occasionally occur. The whole district is under pastoral cultivation, and the fields are separated by shallow ditches, or rhines.

(1). AQUATIC FORMATION.

Amongst the vegetation of the marshy land, on the margins of the rhines, we find the following molluscan association :

Agriolimax agrestis, Linné.

Vitrea crystallina, Müller.

Vitreia alliaria, Miller.

Zonitoides nitidus, Müller (local).

Arion subfuscus, Draparnaud.

Arion hortensis, Férussac.

Arion fasciatus, Nilsson.

Pyramidula rotundata, Müller (common).

Hygromia hispida, Linné (common).

Hygromia rufescens, Pennant (dominant).

Cochlicopa lubrica, Müller.

Carychium minimum, Müller.

H. hispida occurs in great numbers wherever nettles fringe the rhine, it bears submergence well, and may be not infrequently found crawling on the stems of aquatic plants. *Agriolimax agrestis* is apparently the only species in this association which is unable to survive prolonged submersion. I noticed, in several localities which had been recently flooded, this species lying dead, obviously drowned, in some numbers near the margins of the rhines.

The edges of the rhines are fringed with aquatic plants, characterised by their upright leaves, e.g., *Phragmites communis*, Trin.; *Iris pseudacorus*, Linné; *Typha latifolia*, Linné; and *Sparganium erectum*, Linn. Crawling on their stems and leaves, often in large numbers, are:

Succinea elegans, Risso (dominant).

Succinea putris, Linné.

Limnæa peregra, Müller.

Limnæa truncatula, Müller.

The dredge-net obtains from amongst the submerged stems of these plants the following:

Limnæa palustris, Müller.

Planorbis umbilicatus, Müller (= *P. complanatus*, Jeffreys).

Planorbis vortex, Linné.

Planorbis fontanus, Lightfoot (= *P. nitidus*, Müller, of Jeffreys)

Physa fontinalis, Linné.

Valvata cristata, Müller.

Sphærium corneum, Linné.

Pisidium pusillum, Gmelin (= *P. fontinale*, Draparnaud).

Beyond the Upright-leaf association or Reed belt we frequently find the surface of the rhine covered with plants characterised by their floating leaves, amongst the dominant species we may mention *Hydrocharis morsus-ranæ*, Linné; *Lemna minor*, Linné (other species of *Lemna* occur, *L. trisulea*, Linné, abundantly in some parts), *Glyceria fluitans*, Br., and *Ranunculus heterophyllus*, Weber. Dr. Moss observes that the Upright-leaf and the Floating-leaf associations are kept in their respective positions by the ditching operations of the farmers, "but for this work, the upright-leaf forms would eventually occupy the whole rhine, which would become filled with humus and silt. This process can be seen taking place in the disused brick-ponds which are not cleaned by the ditchers."

In rhines partially silted up we find *Sphærium corneum* and *Pisidium pusillum* in the mud, the last mollusc to retain its hold under the gradual change of conditions is *Limnæa truncatula*. The molluscs to be found in connection with the Floating-leaf association are :

Limnæa peregra, Müller.

Limnæa palustris, Müller.

Limnæa stagnalis, Linné.

Planorbis corneus, Linné (local).

Planorbis umbilicatus Müller (dominant).

Planorbis vortex, Linné.

Planorbis spirorbis, Linné.

Planorbis contortus, Linné.

Physa fontinalis, Linné.

Bithynia tentaculata, Linné.

Sphærium corneum, Linné.

Limnæa palustris and *Limnæa stagnalis* are typical shallow-water species. The *Lemna* often forms such a dense carpet of vegetation on the rhine surface, that a piece a yard square

may be dragged out by the scoop. The smaller species of *Planorbis*, *Physa fontinalis*, and the young of *Limnæa peregra* creep on the lower (submerged) surface in great numbers.

In rhines containing but little weed and much "green scum" I found *Bithynia tentaculata* in great plenty associated with *L. palustris*, *L. stagnalis*, *P. nitidus*, and *V. piscinalis*. From a rhine covered only with a single species of *Ranunculus*, apparently typical *R. heterophyllus*, Weber, I dredged *Limnæa peregra* and *Bithynia tentaculata*, neither in great numbers.

In the largest rhines and in the canals the greater width of the channel lessens the competition between the plants, and the open centre permits sufficient light to enter the water to allow of the growth of submerged leaf plants such as *Ranunculus circinatus*, Sibth; *Hippuris vulgaris*, Linné; various species of *Potamogeton* and *Chara*, *Utricularia vulgaris*, Linné; *Hottonia palustris*, Linné; and *Myriophyllum verticillatum*, Linné. Here we find the following association:

Limnæa peregra, Müller.

Valvata piscinalis, Müller.

Anodonta cygnæa, Linné (local).

Sphærium rivicola, Leach (rare).

Sphærium lacustre, Müller.

Pisidium amnicum, Müller.

(2). PEAT-MOOR FORMATION.

The molluscan fauna of the rhines of the peat-moors much resembles that of other parts of the Levels. *Succinea elegans* is the dominant species in the reed belt, and often occurs in multitudes on the stone walls of the bridges crossing the lesser rhines. Two or three large slabs of Lias stone lying flat on the walls form the bridge proper; swallows not infrequently build their nests on the walls just below the slabs.

Molluscs are certainly less abundant (as may indeed be noted throughout the Levels), both in species and numbers, in rhines containing no duckweed. Wherever *Lemna* occurs

there *Planorbis* abounds, in company with *Linnæa stagnalis*, *Limnæa palustris*, and *Bithynia tentaculata*, an association everywhere indicative of shallow water. I find no *Pisidium* in rhines overshadowed by oaks, as near Shapwick station. Oaks are uncommon on these moors, which differ from the rest of the levels in having plantations here and there of birch, alder, Scots pine, spruce and larch. In the plantations near Shapwick station I noted the following association :

Agriolimax agrestis, Linné.
Vitrina pellucida, Müller.
Vitrea crystallina, Müller.
Vitrea alliaria, Müller.
Zonitoides nitidus, Müller.
Arion ater, Linné.
Arion subfuscus, Draparnaud.
Pyramidula rotundata, Müller.
Hygromia hispida, Linné.
Hygromia rufescens, Pennant.
Vallonia excentrica, Sterki.
Helix nemoralis, Linné.
Cochlicopa lubrica, Müller.
Carychium minimum, Müller.

Arion ater was a very dark form. The heathland on these moors yielded *Arion subfuscus*, *Hyalinia alliaria*, and *Pyramidulata rotundata*. The peat-moors must be a very dreary region in winter time. The moors in some parts are often under water in flood time, the inhabitants then get about in curious flat-bottomed boats or punts, and are sometimes compelled to enter their homes through the upper windows!

The monotony of the coast-line of the Levels is relieved in the neighbourhood of Weston-super-Mare by rocky headlands of Carboniferous Limestone. On the most imposing of these, viz. Brean Down, I found the following molluscs :

Agriolimax agrestis, Linné.
Vitrea crystallina, Müller.

- Vitrea cellaria*, Müller.
Vitrea nitidula, Draparnaud.
 **Punctum pygmæum*, Draparnaud.
Pyramidula rupestris, Draparnaud.
Pyramidula rotundata, Müller.
 **Helicella virgata*, da Costa.
 **Helicella caperata*, Montagu.
Helicella barbara, Linné.
Hygromia hispida, Linné.
 **Hygromia rufescens*, Pennant.
 **Vallonia pulchella*, Müller.
Vallonia excentrica, Sterki.
Helicigona lapicida, Linné.
 **Helix aspersa*, Müller.
 **Helix nemoralis*, Linné.
Ena obscura, Müller.
 **Jaminia cylindracea*, da Costa.
 **Jaminia muscorum*, Linné.
Clausilia bidentata, Ström.

The comparison of the molluscan fauna of Brean Down with that of the islets known as the Steep Holm and the Flat Holm is of interest, because the islets are of the same geological formation (Carboniferous Limestone), and were at one time connected with the peninsula of Brean Down, which may also be termed an island of limestone. The species marked with an asterisk in the above list have been noted by Mr. Francis Knight as occurring on the Holms, with "*Hyalinia* several species," (presumably the three species of *Vitrea* given above), also *Pupa secale*, Draparnaud; *Clausilia laminata*, Montagu; and *Pomatias elegans*, Müller; a trio I failed to note on Brean Down, but which doubtless occur there. The holocene deposit on Brean Down has been already alluded to (p. xvi).

II. THE UPLAND AREA.

The region of deep marls and clays, limestones and sand-

stones. The recent deposits are very scanty, consisting chiefly of alluvium on the margins of rivers and streams. The soils of this area do not shew such a marked diversity of vegetation as one might expect. They differ, however, in one particular, a very important one in connection with this paper, in the presence of large woods of oak, ash, and oak-hazel. Ash woods occur chiefly on the limestones, oak on the sandstones, and oak-hazel on the deep marls and clays. There are no such woods on the Levels, only plantations of recent origin.

A. THE DEEP MARLS AND CLAYS.

The deep marls and clays consist of large tracts of New Red (Keuper) Marl at the foot of the Carboniferous Limestone hills, about Taunton and Wellington, and the uplands bordering the Bridgwater Levels; of Lias, the northern slopes of the Polden Hills are Lower Lias, the Middle and Upper Lias occupy the country about Ditchat, West Pennard, Butleigh, and Street. The Bradford Clay, Fuller's Earth, and Oxford Clay are exposed in the eastern uplands.

There are extensive oak-hazel woods in the Butleigh and Copleigh districts. On the margins of these woods we find in association with *Primula vulgaris*, Huds; *Spiræa ulmaria*, Linné; *Ranunculus ficaria*, Linné, and other hedgerow plants:

Hygromia rufescens, Pennant (dominant).

Agriolimax agrestis, Linné.

Arion ater, Férussac.

Vitrea nitidula, Draparnaud.

Helix nemoralis, Linné.

Cochlicopa lubrica, Müller.

In the deeper parts of the woods we find, under sticks amongst such plants as *Mercurialis perennis*, Linné; *Nepeta hederacea*, Trev.; and *Euphorbia amygdaloides*, Linné:

Limax maximus, Linné, associated with

Vitrina pellucida, Müller.

Euconulus fulvus, Müller.

Agriolimax agrestis, Linné.

Sphyradium edentulum, Draparnaud (= *Vertigo edentula*).

Pyramidula rotundata, Müller.

Clausilia bidentata, Ström.

Carychium minimum, Müller.

The characteristic species in the apple orchards is *Balea perversa*, Linné, which occurs on the moss-clad trunks of old trees, often in company with *Clausilia bidentata*, Ström.

The open hedgerows contain the following association :

Hygromia rufescens, Pennant (dominant).

Agriolimax agrestis, Linné.

Arion ater, Linné.

Arion hortensis, Férussac.

Helicigona arbustorum (uncommon).

Helix aspersa, Müller.

Helix hortensis, Müller.

All the members of this association shew a marked predilection for dead hawthorn leaves, and dead vegetation of any kind. *H. arbustorum* is of restricted range, occurring only in damp spots, and often in association with ivy (*Hedera helix*, Linné).

In damp meadows on heavy clay we find the following association :

Agriolimax agrestis, Linné (dominant).

Arion ater, Linné.

Arion hortensis, Férussac.

Arion fasciatus, Nilsson.

Vallonia excentrica, Sterki (rarely).

Vertigo pygmæa, Draparnaud (rarely).

Agr. agrestis often occurs in extraordinary abundance, and with the three *Arion* may be noted during hay harvest beneath grass which has been cut for three or four days.

B. THE LIMESTONES.

The limestones consist chiefly of large tracts of Carboniferous Limestone on the Mendips (the slopes of which are generally flanked by Dolomitic Conglomerate), and the outcrops of Bath Oolite, Coral Rag, Inferior Oolite, Fuller's Earth Rock, Forest Marble, and Cornbrash in the east of the county, well shown about Bath and Wincanton. Woods and natural copses of ash are very abundant on the slopes of the hills. "The ultimate or stable plant association on all the limestones of Somerset appears to be an ash wood" (Moss). With the ash are associated oak, beech, and horse chestnut, in many woods there is a dense undergrowth of hazel, and oak, beech, and alder border the streams. The characteristic ground vegetation of these woods is large patches of Dog's Mercury (*Mercurialis perennis*, L.) and Wood Garlic (*Allium ursinum*, Linné). Comparative lists of the ground plants of Somerset woodlands may be consulted in Dr. Moss's paper.

In the upper woods we have :

Clausilia bidentata, Ström. (dominant) : associated with

Limax arborum, Bouchard-Chantereaux.

Vitrina pellucida, Müller.

Vitrea cellaria, Müller.

Vitrea alliaria, Miller.

Vitrea pura, Alder.

Pyramidula rotundata, Müller.

Helix fusca, Montagu (rare).

Helix nemoralis, Linné.

Jaminia cylindracea, da Costa.

Cochlicopa lubrica, Müller.

In the lower woods (moist) we have :

Clausilia bidentata, Ström.

Vitrina pellucida, Müller.

Vitrea cellaria, Müller.

Vitrea alliaria, Miller.

Euconulus fulvus, Müller.
Pyramidula rotundata, Müller.
Helix granulata, Alder (rare).
Helicigona arbustorum Linné (local).
Carychium minimum, Müller.

The characteristic association of hazel and ash copses and hedges is the following :

Pomatia elegans, Müller (dominant) : with
Vitrina pellucida, Müller.
Vitreola cellaria, Müller.
Vitreola nitidula, Draparnaud.
Hygromia rufescens, Pennant.
Helix hortensis, Müller.
Ena obscura, Müller.

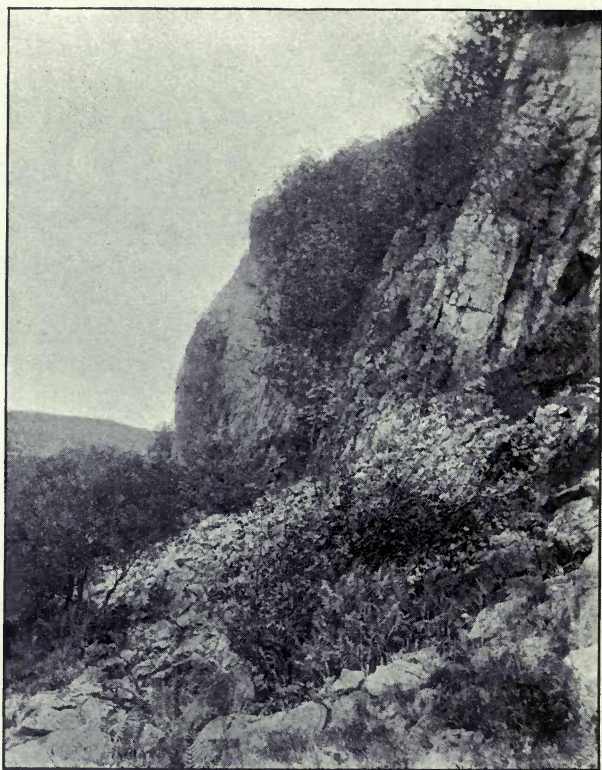
Pomatias elegans (= *Cyclostoma elegans*), our only operculate land snail, abhors damp situations, and is almost invariably found beneath hazel on dry calcareous soils.

In the ash copses of spontaneous growth on the dry slopes of the limestone hills we find :

Ena montana, Draparnaud ; associated with
Helix nemoralis, Linné (dominant).
Pyramidula rupestris, Draparnaud.
Hygromia rufescens, Pennant.
Helix aspersa, Müller.
Jaminia secale, Draparnaud.
Jaminia cylindracea, da Costa.
Clausilia laminata, Montagu.
Clausilia bidentata, Ström.
Clausilia rolfhii, Leach.

Ena montana is the characteristic species of the limestone hills of the south of England. It does not occur in the north. A reference to the Somerset records shews that it is by no means a common species in the county. *Jaminia secale* is another species with a restricted British range, being chiefly

PLATE II.



ASH COPSE AND LIMESTONE CLIFF.

In such situations the local *Ena montana*, *Draparnaud* may be found.

From a photograph by Mr. W. B. Crump, Halifax.

confined to the limestones of the west. Plate II shews a typical haunt of *E. montana* and associated species. *Clausilia rolfhii* (a very rare species) is associated with it on Creech Hill near Milton Clevedon. I have noted the same association in the ash-hazel copses of Sussex. *H. nemoralis* is usually associated with the common gorse (*Ulex europæa*, *Linne*), and is fond of climbing the ash saplings; very rarely we find *H. hortensis* with it in the woods, but they are frequently found together in hedge-banks.

Before passing on to the consideration of the mollusca of the cultivated areas on the limestone, we may note an association which occurs on the natural pastures and heath pastures of the uncultivated grass-lands. On these the soil is usually very shallow, ant-heaps ("emmet's butts" in the present day vernacular, *A.S. Emetes'-byht*) abound. Dr. Moss observes there is frequent and rapid transition of the two types, and that "even on the natural pasture heather and heath plants are frequently found on old ant heaps Possibly the formic acid of the ants is inhibitive to the growth of the limestone plants: and thus the heath plants, to whom a sour soil is by no means fatal, are enabled to survive."

On the natural pasture we find:

Agriolimax agrestis, *Linne*.

Vitrea nitidula, *Draparnaud*.

Pyramidula rotundata, *Müller*.

Helix nemoralis, *Linne*.

Helicella virgata, *da Costa*.

Helicella caperata, *Montagu*.

Jaminia cylindracea, *da Costa*.

None in great abundance, and *H. nemoralis* usually with Gorse (*Ulex europæa*). The association appears to be intermediate between that of the upper woods and the open cultivated pastures. On the heath pasture we have

Pyramidula rotundata, *Müller* (dominant): associated with

Limax arborum, *Bouchard-Chantereaux*.

Agriolimax agrestis, Linné.

Vitrea alliaria, Miller.

Walls. Hedgerows are often replaced by walls on the Carboniferous Limestone. On these we find

Pyramidula rupestris, *Draparnaud* (dominant): associated with *Helicigona lapicida*, Linné.

Hygromia hispida, Linné.

Hygromia rufescens, Pennant.

Helicella caperata, Montagu.

Jaminia cylindracea, da Costa.

The usual association on old walls in the vicinity of towns, villages, and isolated farms on the Oolite is:

Helicigona lapicida, Linné (dominant): with

Helicella caperata, Montagu.

Hygromia hispida, Linné.

Hygromia rufescens, Pennant.

Helix aspersa, Müller.

Vallonia pulchella, Müller.

Vallonia costata, Müller.

Jaminia cylindracea, da Costa.

The two species of *Vallonia*, with *J. cylindracea*, haunt the edges of the flat slabs which frequently cap the walls. *J. cylindracea* sometimes occurs in almost incredible numbers amongst the roots of *Festuca rigida*, Knuth, *Festuca ovina*, Linné, *Poa pratensis*, Linné, and other wall-loving grasses. Wherever the Red Valerian (*Kentranthus ruber*, D.C.) occurs, we find *H. aspersa* in large numbers. *H. rufescens* and *H. hispida* appear to be more particularly associated with ivy.

In permanent pastures we find the following association:

Agriolimax agrestis, Linné.

Vitrea nitidula, *Draparnaud*.

Vitrea cellaria, Müller.

Helicella virgata, da Costa.

Helicella itala, Linné.

Helicella caperata, *Montagu*.

Hygromia rufescens, *Pennant*.

Hygromia hispida, *Linné*.

Cochlicopa lubrica, *Müller*.

H. virgata, *H. itala*, and *H. caperata* are the dominant species on dry upland calcareous pastures. Forms with well developed dark bands predominate. It is supposed that this type of banding is protective, serving to make the shell easily visible to sheep. Indistinctly marked and light unicolorous forms are not so easily seen, and are often eaten.

Cæcilioides acicula, *Müller*, a truly subterranean species, respecting the habits of which little is known, is abundant in some districts on the Oolite, judging from the numerous shells washed from the soil during heavy storms. I have never found it alive. It is probably gregarious; after floods I have seen in quarries about Wincanton, the high-water mark indicated on the side of the quarry by a narrow white zone of thousands of dead shells. Its occurrence in burial places has been noted in many parts of Britain, including Somerset (p. xvi).

C. THE SANDSTONES.

The sandstone areas of Somerset occupy much of the highest land in the county, and comprise, geologically, the Devonian with Old Red Sandstone, Coal Measures, Upper Greensand, and Chalk. The Devonian tracts of Exmoor culminate in Dunkery Beacon, 1,707ft., the highest point in the county. The Old Red Sandstone is exposed on the top of Mendip, highest point Blackdown, 1,008ft., and in certain other localities in the north-west, where the Carboniferous rocks have been worn away. The Upper Greensand occurs in the eastern part of the county, bordering on Stourton and Kilmington (Wilts), the highest point is King Alfred's Tower, 850ft. There are small chalk areas in the neighbourhood of Crewkerne. Dr. Moss is of opinion "that the differences between the vege-

tation of the sandstones and that of the limestones depend more upon the presence or absence of humus than upon their siliceous or calcareous nature."

There are large oak woods in the neighbourhood of Pen Selwood, some of these are of ancient character, and are possibly vestiges of the ancient forest of Selwood which originally covered about 20,000 acres. In these we find :

Clausilia bidentata, Ström. (dominant) : associated with

Limax maximus, Linné.

Limax arborum, Bouchard-Chantereaux.

Vitrea alliaria, Miller.

Arion ater, Linné.

Pyramidula rotundata, Müller.

Hygromia rufescens, Pennant.

Jaminia cylindracea, da Costa.

Cochlicopa lubrica, Müller.

The above association is characteristic of all the oak woods on the upper sandstones: in some of the low-lying woods *Vitrea crystallina*, Müller; *Euconulus fulvus*, Müller; *Vertigo pygmæa*, Draparnaud; and *Carychium minimum*, Müller, also occur, with *Agriolimax agrestis* and *Agriolimax lævis*.

In mixed woods with conifers, on the lower slopes between Dunkery Beacon and the village of Luccombe, I noted the following association :

Limax arborum, Bouchard-Chantereaux.

Agriolimax agrestis, Linné.

Agriolimax lævis, Müller.

Arion intermedius, Norman.

Arion hortensis, Férussac.

Pyramidula rotundata, Müller.

Helix aspersa, Müller.

Helix hortensis, Müller.

Clausilia bidentata, Ström.

Concerning the beech woods on the sandstones in the eastern part of the county, Dr. Moss remarks "there is not a natural

beech wood of even moderate dimensions to be found in the district." He notes that some beeches to the east of Alfred's Tower are of considerable dimensions, "even here, however, the occurrence of the beeches, old as they undoubtedly are, in straight rows, suggests artificial planting." The typical molluscan association of these woods is the following :

Clausilia laminata, Montagu (dominant): with

Limax arborum, Bouchard-Chantereaux.

Vitrina pellucida, Müller.

Vitrea alliaria, Miller.

Vitrea nitidula, Draparnaud.

Vitrea pura, Alder.

Hygromia hispida, Linné.

Hygromia rufescens, Pennant.

Cochlicopa lubrica, Müller.

Ena obscura, Müller (abundant).

Clausilia bidentata, Ström. (abundant).

There is a very meagre molluscan fauna on the uncultivated grass-lands and heath pastures of the whole of the sandstone area. The upland heath moors at Blackdown, on the Quantocks, and on Exmoor, are large tracts, with the three species of heather, *Calluna vulgaris*, Hull; *Erica tetralix*, Linné; and *Erica cinerea*, Linné, the dominant plants; *Vaccinium myrtillus*, Linné; *Molinia cærulea*, Moench; *Agrostis*, spp.; and *Pteris aquilina*, Linné, the sub-dominants.

Ling and bracken are apparently tenanted only by

Hyalinia alliaria, Miller.

Arion subfuscus, Draparnaud.

Pyramidula rotundata, Müller,

a trio always associated with sandstone heaths. With these species we find on Exmoor *Arion intermedius*, Norman, and *Limax arborum*, Bouchard-Chantereaux, the latter, however, occurring chiefly on the lower slopes in the vicinity of the oak woods.

The fluviatile mollusca of the Upland Area must now be considered.

The Swan Mussel, *Anodonta cygnæa*, *Linné*, is frequent in the majority of the larger ponds, canals, and rivers, where it prefers a muddy bottom. It is of gregarious habit, and frequently attains considerable dimensions. It is the largest of our freshwater bivalved molluscs, save from foes (excepting a few internal parasites) in its deep-water home, it probably lives to a great age. The canals teem with molluscan life. In the open water we find :

Anodonta cygnæa, *Linné* ; associated with

Limnæa peregra, *Müller*.

Valvata piscinalis, *Müller*.

Pisidium amnicum, *Müller*.

Sphærium corneum, *Linné* (local).

Sphærium lacustre, *Müller*.

Neritina fluviatilis, *Linné* (on rocks).

Dreissensia polymorpha, *Pallas* (local).

In the reed-belt of the canals, rivers, and ponds, the association is the same as that of the reed-belt of the rhines on the Levels (see p. xxviii); the associations of the respective margins are also identical.

Anodonta cygnæa is absent from some of the rivers, and *Neritina fluviatilis* is to be found only on stones in slow-running waters.

The shallow non-calcareous streams on the heathy sandstones, *e.g.* Penselwood, yield :

Planorbis albus, *Müller*.

Ancylus fluviatilis, *Müller*.

Limnæa peregra, *Müller*.

Pisidium pusillum, *Gmelin*.

The cattle ponds on the grass-lands yield *Sphærium lacustre*, *Müller*, a highly specialised species with closely fitting valves, able to retain life for a long time in summer drought, buried in the moist clay of ponds that are quite dried up on the surface.

RECORDS OF SOMERSET MOLLUSCA.

THE arrangement here followed is that of the latest lists published by the Conchological Society. The great changes in nomenclature which have recently taken place necessitate the inclusion of numerous synonyms.

The exclamation mark indicates that the species (or variety) has been seen by the author in the locality mentioned.

All records of varieties are included, but the recorded stations of species, which there is every reason to think are generally distributed in the county, have been omitted.

Collections of Somerset shells in the Museums at Bristol, Bath, Sexey's School, Bruton, and Haslemere (Surrey), have been examined during the preparation of these records, also private collections formed by the late Mr. Kenneth McKean (Bath), and Mr. William Herridge (Torquay).

LAND AND FRESH-WATER.

The latest list of British non-marine mollusca published by the Conchological Society enumerates 170 species (inclusive of brackish-water forms). Ten of these are aliens, and sixteen occur only in a fossil state in Post-Pliocene deposits, leaving a total of 144 native species living in Britain at the present time. The following pages contain records of no less than 122 species, a very high percentage indeed. Ninety-five are recorded from the southern, and 121 from the northern division. The only species recorded from South Somerset alone is *Amphipeplea glutinosa*. In all probability *Hygromia revelata*, *Férussac*; *Vertigo moulinsiana*, *Dupuy*; *Vertigo substriata*, *Jeffreys*; and *Segmentina nitida*, *Müller*, will be added to the list within the next few years, all have been found in neighbouring counties.

TESTACELLIDÆ.

TESTACELLA MAUGEI, *Férussac*.

According to Norman this species was observed in nursery grounds at Clifton (Glos.) in 1814. "From that time to the present (*i.e.* 1860) it has thriven and propagated freely in its

original locality, and has likewise been introduced with plants into many other gardens in the West of England." Its discovery in Messrs. Miller and Sweet's nursery at Clifton (now Garraway's) by Mr. T. Drummond was the first British record. Mr. J. De C. Sowerby thought it might have been imported along with plants from Teneriffe or elsewhere, but it is now held that the three species of *Testacella* which occur in these Islands are indigenous.

It has been lately recorded by Santer Kennard from a Holocene rain-wash at Porlock Weir.

North.

Long Ashton Vicarage. Plentiful; *Mrs. Falloon*. There are specimens from this locality in the Bristol Museum.

Brislington; *A. M. Norman*.

Bath; *Jenyns Museum coll.*

Clevedon; *A. M. Norman*.

Garden near Axbridge; *Miss H. J. Taylor*.

Axbridge; *Miss Ffoulkes Taylor*.

Castle Cary; *W. Macmillan*.

Greinton. Abundant; *W. S. Clark*.

Street; *W. S. Clark*.

Weston-super-Mare; *W. Robinson*.

South.

Taunton; *A. M. Norman*.

Garden at Taunton; *W. Gyngell*.

Bridgwater. Abundant; *H. Corder*.

TESTACELLA HALIOTIDEA, *Draparnaud*.

Much rarer than the preceding species. Norman apparently doubted its occurrence in the county, "In all instances in which we have had the opportunity of examining the specimens, the species has proved to be *T. maugei*."

North.

Weston-super-Mare; *W. Robinson*.

Beckington; *H. Franklin Parsons*. Recorded by W. Mark Webb in "Journ. Malacology," 1897, p. 49.

South.

Bridgwater; *B. B. Woodward*.

Gardens, Taunton; *Tate*.

TESTACELLA SCUTULUM, *Sowerby*.

The only record that I can find of this species is that given in Leipner's Bristol List, 1875, viz., Leigh Woods, rare,

T. G. Ponton, 1862. (The record from Taunton in Vol. VII of *The Naturalist* was incorrect; Norman pointed out that the species was *T. maugei*). *Scutulum* has been found in Dorset, and is probably widely distributed in N. Somerset. All members of the genus are of subterranean habit, and do not come up to feed until late at night, hence are often overlooked. Many of the records have been made in the spring and autumn of very wet years, when the excessive saturation of the soil has driven them to the surface by day.

(Since the above was written Mr. J. Ponsonby has found *T. scutulum* in a garden at Brympton, near Yeovil).

LIMACIDÆ.

LIMAX MAXIMUS, *Linné*.

Generally distributed.

Concerning its variation, Norman observed that "the striped and spotted varieties are common. We met with a variety in Cleeve Coombe remarkably distinct, and we believe hitherto unrecorded. It was altogether pitchy black, without spots or markings of any kind, and fully six inches long."

Var. *cinereo-niger*, *Wolf*. Some authorities give it a specific rank. Norman's Cleeve Coombe variety is described in Taylor's *Mon. Brit. L. and F. Moll.*, II, 68, as *L. cinereo-niger*, var. *maura*. It is also recorded from Horner by F. J. Partridge.

Weston district; *F. A. Knight*.

Var. *ferrussaci*, *Moquin-Tandon*.

Bridgwater; *W. Vinson*.

Holton!

Var. *fasciata*, *Moquin-Tandon*.

Bratton St. Maur!

Var. *maculata*, *Picard*. (Norman's spotted variety).

Bratton St. Maur. Abundant!

Rimpton!

West Pennard!

Bath; *Mrs. Oldroyd*.

Hatch Beauchamp; *E. Wake-Bowell*.

Var. *cellaria*, *D'Argenville*. (Norman's striped variety).

Bratton St. Maur. Common!

Rimpton!

L. FLAVUS, Linné.

Apparently rare, but is probably much more frequent than the records would lead one to suppose.

North.

Bristol and Bath ; *Captain Brown*.

Bath ; *C. J. Waterfall*.

Rimpton !

Bridgwater ; *W. Vinson*.

Weston district ; *F. A. Knight*.

Var. *suffusa*, *Roebuck*.

Bath ; *C. J. Waterfall*.

L. ARBORUM, *Bouchard-Chantereaux* (= *L. marginatus*, Müller).

Widely but not generally distributed.

North.

On trees and rocks in Goblin, Cleeve, and Brockley Coombes, and some of the glens running up into the Mendips, near Wells ; *A. M. Norman*.

General in the Bristol district ; *Cundall*.

Coombe Down, Bath ; *Mrs. Oldroyd*.

Lily Wood, Bratton St. Maur ; Milton Clevedon !

Weston district ; *F. A. Knight*.

South.

Very common in the woods around Hatch Park, near Taunton ; *E. Wake-Bowell*.

Porlock ; *L. E. Adams*.

Dulverton ; *H. Watson*.

Luccombe !

AGRIOLIMAX AGRESTIS, Linné.

Generally distributed. The most abundant of our slugs, often a great pest in gardens.

Var. *sylvatica*, *Moquin-Tandon*.

Bath ; *C. J. Waterfall*.

Bratton St. Maur and Wincanton district, frequent !

Var. *punctata*, *Picard*.

Hatch Beauchamp ; *E. Wake-Bowell*.

Var. *nigra*, *Morelet*.

Bratton St. Maur ; Glastonbury ! Under damp wood near to buildings and sheds.

Var. *lilacina*, *Moquin-Tandon*.

Bridgwater ; *W. Vinson*.

Var. *tristis*, *Moquin-Tandon*.

Bratton St. Maur! In meadows, under sticks that had lain for a long time on the ground.

A. LÆVIS, *Müller*.

Probably not so uncommon as the lack of records would indicate.

North.

Among heaps of stones by the side of the lane which runs parallel with the cliff from Walton to Portishead, and among decaying vegetation by the side of a rhine in Portishead Moor; *Norman*.

Coombe Down, Bath; *Mrs. Oldroyd*.

Under logs and bark in damp situations, Bratton St. Maur!

South.

Not uncommon by a ditch, Hatch Beauchamp; *E. Wake-Bowell*.

Luccombe!

MILAX SOWERBYI, *Férussac* (= *Amalia sowerbyi*, *Férussac*, and *Amalia marginata*, *Müller*).

Easily known by the prominent pale keel, it usually occurs in gardens, and the paucity of records probably arises from its subterranean habit; it usually hides by day in worm burrows.

North.

Bath; *Mrs. Oldroyd*.

Clevedon, in gardens, and in the copse between the upper Clevedon and the beach; *Norman*.

Weston district; *F. A. Knight*.

Abundant in gardens in Hill Road, Weston-super-Mare!

South.

Somewhat sparingly at Hatch Beauchamp, more common at Beer Crowcombe; *E. Wake-Bowell*.

Dulverton; *H. Watson*.

Var. *nigrescens*, *Roebuck*.

Bridgwater; *W. Vinson*.

M. GAGATES, *Draparnaud*.

Also chiefly subterranean, coming forth to feed at night.

North.

Specimens in the British Museum are labelled "Bath, J. E. Daniel."

South.

Allotment gardens, near canal and gasworks, Bridgwater;
W. Vinson.

Var. *plumbea*, *Moquin-Tandon.*

Specimens in the British Museum labelled "Bath, J. E. Daniel" (*T. D. A. Cockerell in Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist.*, 1891, p. 330).

ZONITIDÆ.

VITRINA PELLUCIDA, *Müller.*

"Widely distributed but not abundant"; *Norman.*

North.

Common in the Wincanton district and around Milton Clevedon!

There are specimens in the Jenyns coll., Bath Museum, and from Long Ashton in the Bristol Museum.

Rimpton! Bratton St. Maur!

Weston district; *F. A. Knight.*

Clevedon; *Miss L. C. Jones in Leipner's List.*

Plantations on the peat moors at Shapwick, etc.!

Amongst moss in the dune hollows about Berrow and Burnham!

South.

Hatch Beauchamp, near Taunton: not very common;
E. Wake-Bowell.

Brympton; *J. Ponsonby.*

Dulverton; *H. Watson.*

Wellington; *W. Gyngell.*

VITREA CRYSTALLINA, *Müller* (= *Hyalinia crystallina*, *Westerlund*; and *Zonites crystallinus*, *Gray*).

Generally distributed amidst moss and decaying leaves and sticks in damp situations. Santer Kennard reports its occurrence in a rainwash of probably no great age at Alcombe, near Minehead. There are typical specimens in the museums of Bath and Bristol.

Var. *complanata*, *Jeffreys.*

Leigh Woods, Bristol; *Jeffreys.*

Var. *contracta*, *Westerlund.*

Near Minehead; *C. Oldham.*

VITREA LUCIDA, *Draparnaud* (= *Hyalinia draparnaldi*, Beck).

Apparently rare; possibly often confused with *V. cellaria*. It is sometimes a little difficult to distinguish between the shells of these species, but the deep slaty-blue colour of the animal, extending even to the side areas of the sole, serves at once to distinguish *V. lucida* from *V. cellaria*.

North.

Abundant in gardens at Hill Road, Weston-super-Mare!

South.

Mr. John Taylor received one specimen from Mr. Ponsonby which was presumably taken at Brympton.

Var. *albina*, *Moquin-Tandon*. Specimens in the Bristol Museum are said to have been taken in Somerset.

VITREA CELLARIA, *Müller* (= *Hyalinia cellaria*, *Westerlund*, and *Zonites cellarius*, *Moquin-Tandon*).

Generally distributed in woods and open country, also in the vicinity of human habitations. Animal pale-grey. I have observed it in a Holocene deposit on Brean Down, Weston-super-mare.

Var. *compacta*, *Jeffreys*.

A somewhat flatter form, found by Mr. Hugh Watson at Dulverton, is recorded in *Taylor's Monograph*, Vol. II, p. 37. This variety is intermediate between *V. lucida* and typical *V. cellaria*, having the shell of the former and the anatomical structure of the latter.

Var. *albina*, *Moquin-Tandon*.

Bath; *Mrs. Oldroyd*.

Holbrooke, Bratton St. Maur!

Dulverton; *H. Watson*.

VITREA ROGERSI, *B. B. Woodward* (= *Hyalinia helvetica*, *Auctt*, and *Zonites glaber*, *Jeffreys*).

Apparently a very local and rare species: it may be assumed, however, that it occurs in the recesses of the majority of the larger woods in the county.

North.

Creech Hill, near Bruton!

Weston district; *F. A. Knight*.

Weston wood!

Bath; *Kenneth McKean*.

South.

Hatch Beauchamp, a small form ; *E. Wake-Bowell*.
 Minehead ; *L. E. Adams*.
 Near Taunton !

VITREA ALLIARIA, *Miller* (= *Hyalinia alliaria*, *Miller*, and *Zonites alliarius*, *Gray's Turton's Manual*, p. 168).

This species was first identified by Mr. Miller of Bristol, and described by him in *Ann. Phil. N.S. iii*, p. 379. It is widely distributed, and is always more frequently met with on the Greensand than any other representative of the family.

North.

Common in woods, on hedgebanks, and under stones ;
Norman.

Leigh Woods and Portishead ; *Cundall*.

Combe Down, Bath ; *Mrs. Oldroyd*. There are examples in the Jenyns coll. in the Bath Museum.

Bratton St. Maur, Wincanton, and Creech Hill, near Bruton !

Weston district ; *F. A. Knight*.

Plantations about Shapwick !

South.

Brympton ; *J. Ponsonby*.

Dulverton ; *H. Watson*.

Dunkery Beacon !

Var. *viridula*, *Jeffreys*.

Gwyn Jeffreys remarks that Norman found it in Somerset, but does not give locality.

Near Minehead ; *L. E. Adams* and *C. Oldham*.

VITREA NITIDULA, *Draparnaud* (= *Hyalinia nitidula*, *Draparnaud*, and *Zonites nitidulus*, *Gray*).

Generally distributed, frequent under stones and sticks in hedges and woods.

Var. *helmi*, *Alder*.

Abbots Leigh ; *Bristol Museum Coll.*

Penselwood !

Miss F. M. Hele found a form in Combe Dingle, near Bristol, which Taylor has described in his *Monograph* as var. *virens-albida*, *Michaud*, sub-var. *opaca* (= *helmi*, with the last whorl much expanded).

Var. *nitens*, *Michaud*.

Dulverton ; *H. Watson*.

VITREA PURA, Alder (= *Hyalinia pura*, Westerlund, and *Zonites purus*, Jeffreys).

Generally distributed. Gregarious amongst leaves, moss, etc., in hedges and woods.

There are two forms of this species, white and horn-coloured, and both are equally common. It may therefore be considered a dimorphic species, but many authorities consider one form alone as the type. Those who deem the colourless form the type, allude to the horn-coloured one as var. *nitidosa*, Gray; if the latter is considered typical, then the former becomes var. *margaritacea*, Jeffreys.

VITREA RADIATULA, Alder (= *Hyalinia radiatula*, Alder, and *Zonites radiatulus*, Gray).

Apparently uncommon.

North.

“At roots of stunted grass, growing in the crevices of limestone rocks on Elson Hill, and in similar situations on the eastern scarp of Clevedon Hill”; Norman.

Weston district; F. A. Knight.

Leigh Woods, Bristol; Cundall.

Bath; Jenyns Coll. Bath Museum.

Rimpton!

South.

Brympton, Yeovil, uncommon; John Ponsonby.

Var. *viridiscenti-alba*, Jeffreys.

Brympton; J. Ponsonby.

ZONITOIDES NITIDUS, Müller (= *Hyalinia nitida* Westerlund and *Zonites lucidus* Gray's Turton).

Uncommon. Gregarious on the borders of ditches, rhines, rivers and canals.

North.

“Damp situations. Under stones on the grass in Kenn and Portishead Moors;” Norman.

Weston-super-Mare; Crotch.

Weston district; F. A. Knight.

Rejectamenta of a stream at Shepton Montague, near Bruton!

Glastonbury Fens; F. Townsend, 1852, Haslemere Mus. Coll.

Monkton Combe, Bath; Kenneth McKean.

Plantations on the peat moors at Shapwick, etc!

South.

Brympton, a damp spot in the Park ; *J. Ponsonby*.

ZONITOIDES EXCAVATUS, *Bean* (= *Hyalinia excavata* *Westerlund* and *Zonites excavatus* *Gray*).

Under decaying wood and leaves often in company with the ubiquitous *Pyramidula rotundata*. Taylor remarks of it (*Monograph*, III, p. 137), "a species that has probably been misunderstood and overlooked on the continent, as it is very unlikely to be so strictly confined to the limits of the British Isles, as its recorded distribution would indicate." The only extra British localities at present known are Esschen, near Antwerp, and Flensburg in Schleswig. Distribution sporadic in the British Isles. It is rare in Somerset.

North.

Pylle ; *F. N. Townsend*, 1856, *Haslemere Mus. Coll.*

Under loose stones outside the camp on Worlebury,
Weston-super-Mare ; *F. A. Knight*.

Weston Wood !

South.

Dulverton ; *H. Watson*.

Var. *vitrina*, *Férussac*.

Dulverton ; *Hugh Watson*.

EUCONULUS FULVUS, *Müller* (= *Hyalinia fulva*, *Mörch*, and *Zonites fulvus*, *Jeffreys*).

Generally distributed, chiefly found under rotting sticks in damp situations.

Var. *Mortoni*, *Jeffreys*. Recorded by Jeffreys in *British Conchology*, 1862, p. 171, from Somerset, but without locality. It is possible that the "small" specimens found by Norman on Elton Hill, Clevedon, and among rushes in Walton Moor, come under this heading.

[There may be seen in the Bath Museum a single specimen of a fossil species of *Hyalinia*, found by Mr. Moore in a bed of lias clay twelve feet in thickness, at a depth of 270 feet, in the Charter House lead mines in the Mendips. It is a minute species, less than one millimetre in diameter. Moore described it under the name of *Helix Dawsoni* in *Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, 1867, p. 549, pt. xv, f. 12].

ARIONIDÆ.

ARION ATER, *Linné*.

Generally distributed. Norman remarks that "on the low grounds and in damp situations this *Arion* is always black; in drier situations, hills, and woods, it varies greatly in colour." The var. *aterrima*, *Taylor*, the whole body uniformly black, which is usually found in mountainous regions, also occurs sporadically at low levels. I found two specimens in one of the heath plantations near Shapwick Station. In typical *A. ater* the medium area of the footsole is paler than the rest.

Var. *rufa*, *Linné*.

Bristol; *W. D. Roebuck*.

Bath; *C. J. Waterfall*.

Bratton St. Maur and Bruton district!

Dulverton; *H. Watson*.

Var. *brunnea*, *Roebuck* (= *castanea*, *Dum. and Mort.*)

Bath; *C. J. Waterfall*.

Bridgwater, in allotment gardens; *W. Vinson*.

Dulverton; *H. Watson*.

Bratton St. Maur and Wincanton district generally!

Var. *plumbea*, *Roebuck*.

Rimpton!

Bridgwater; *W. Vinson*.

Dulverton; *H. Watson*.

Var. *reticulata*, *Roebuck*.

One example from Hatch Beauchamp; *W. Wake-Bowell*.

Var. *rubra*, *Baudon*.

Rimpton!

Var. *alba*, *Linné*.

Gardens at the foot of West Hill, Wincanton; *W. Herridge*.

In a lane at Stoke Trister, near Wincanton!

In my paper in the *Journal of Conchology* I alluded to a beautiful variety found in a lane at Stoke Trister, near Wincanton. Ground colour yellowish white, lineoles vivid orange, a broad black band extending the whole length of the back, mouth and tentacles also black. Foot pale. This large and very showy form which apparently comes under *Roebuck's* variety *albolateralis* (see *J. C.*, 1883, p. 39, and *Taylor's Monograph*, ii, p. 185) was also observed at Dulverton by Mr. Hugh

Watson. Taylor also describes a variety *succinea*, Müller, animal yellowish with reddish-orange foot-fringe; this form was taken by Mr. W. Vinson at Bridgwater. Neither *albolateralis* nor *succinea* are mentioned in the latest edition of the Conchological Society's list of British non-marine Mollusca.

ARION SUBFUSCUS, *Draparnaud*.

Frequent in the woods and hedgerows in the hilly districts in the eastern part of the county. A characteristic species on the Neocomian sands.

North.

Penselwood! Milton Clevedon! Bratton St. Maur!
Frequent about Wincanton!
Woods at Butleigh near Glastonbury!
Rimpton!
Plantations on the turf moors at Shapwick, etc.!

South.

Hatch Beauchamp, Taunton. Under stones beneath *Pinus-sylvestris*; *E. Wake-Bowell*. Near Taunton!
Bridgwater; *W. Vinson*.
Dulverton; *Hugh Watson*.

Var. *brunnea*, *Lehmann*.

Bridgwater; *W. Vinson*.

The var. *Krynickyi*, *Kaleniczenko*, sub-var. *griseus* *Colinge*, which I found feeding on gorse broom on Bratton Hill, near Wincanton (J.C., 1899), is var. *succinea* *Bouillet*, sub-var. *Krynickyi* of Taylor's *Monograph*, ii, 202.

ARION INTERMEDIUS, *Normand* (= *Arion minimus*, *Simroth*).

A small species, abundantly distinct in the spiked tubercles covering the body, hence sometimes known as the hedgehog slug. In spite of this very distinctive peculiarity it is very often mistaken for young *A. ater* or pale forms of *Arion hortensis*, and for that reason I do not think it is so uncommon in the county as the paucity of records would lead one to suppose.

North.

Clevedon; *E. J. Lowe*.

Bath; *E. J. Lowe*.

Rimpton!

Wincanton district, common!

West Pennard, Glastonbury!

South.

Dulverton ; *H. Watson.*

Minehead and Taunton ; *E. J. Lowe.*

Common at Porlock, Minehead and Watchet ; *L. E. Adams.*

Near Dunkery Beacon, and about Luccombe !

ARION HORTENSIS, *Férussac.*

Generally distributed. Often a great nuisance in gardens.

Var. *cærulea Collinge.* Bratton St. Maur. Frequent !

Taylor's record in *Monograph*, ii, p. 215, of var. *fasciata*, *Moquin—Tandon*, sub var. *elongata* (= *Arion elongatus Collinge*) for this county is an error. It was found at Southampton.

ARION FASCIATUS, *Nilsson* (= *A. bourguignati*, *Mabille* and *A. circumscriptus*, *Johnston*).

Though many records of this species are not forthcoming it cannot be considered rare. It is often mistaken for the preceding species, which differs however in the yellow foot-sole, etc. In *A. fasciatus* the foot-sole is always white.

North.

Bratton St. Maur and Wincanton district generally.

Common !

West Pennard !

Rimpton !

Turf moors at Shapwick, Edington, etc. !

South.

Porlock ; *L. E. Adams.*

Dulverton ; *H. Watson.*

Luccombe !

ENDODONTIDÆ.

PUNCTUM PYGMÆUM, *Draparnaud* (= *Helix pygmæa*, *Draparnaud*).

A minute species, probably often overlooked.

North.

At roots of grass on Clevedon and Elton Hills ; *Norman.*

Ashley Hill, Bristol ; *Bristol Mus. Coll.*

Bath ; *Jenyn's Coll.*

Bratton St. Maur, and Wincanton district, uncommon !

Rejectamenta of river Brue, Glastonbury ; *O. Morland.*

Weston district ; *F. A. Knight.*

South.

Vauxhall and Brympton, Yeovil ; *J. Ponsonby*.
 Hatch Beauchamp ; *Wake-Bowell*.
 Wellington ; *W. Gyngell*.

SPHYRADIUM EDENTULUM, *Draparnaud* (= *Vertigo edentula*, *Draparnaud*).

Apparently very local, but may be suspected to have a wide distribution in damp woods. There are specimens without statement as to locality in the Jenyn Coll., Bath Museum.

North.

About Holbrook, near Wincanton !
 Rejectamenta of the Cale at Burton's Mill, above Wincanton, and the gully stream at Bratton St. Maur !
 Abundant (with *V. pygmœa*) in an old quarry in Weston Wood, and in the Brue drift ; *F. A. Knight*.

South.

Pitt Wood, and Brympton, Yeovil, on nettles and dead leaves, *J. Ponsonby* ; near Minehead, *Adams and Oldham*.

Var. *columella*, *G. von Martens*.

Two specimens from rejectamenta of the gully stream at Bratton !

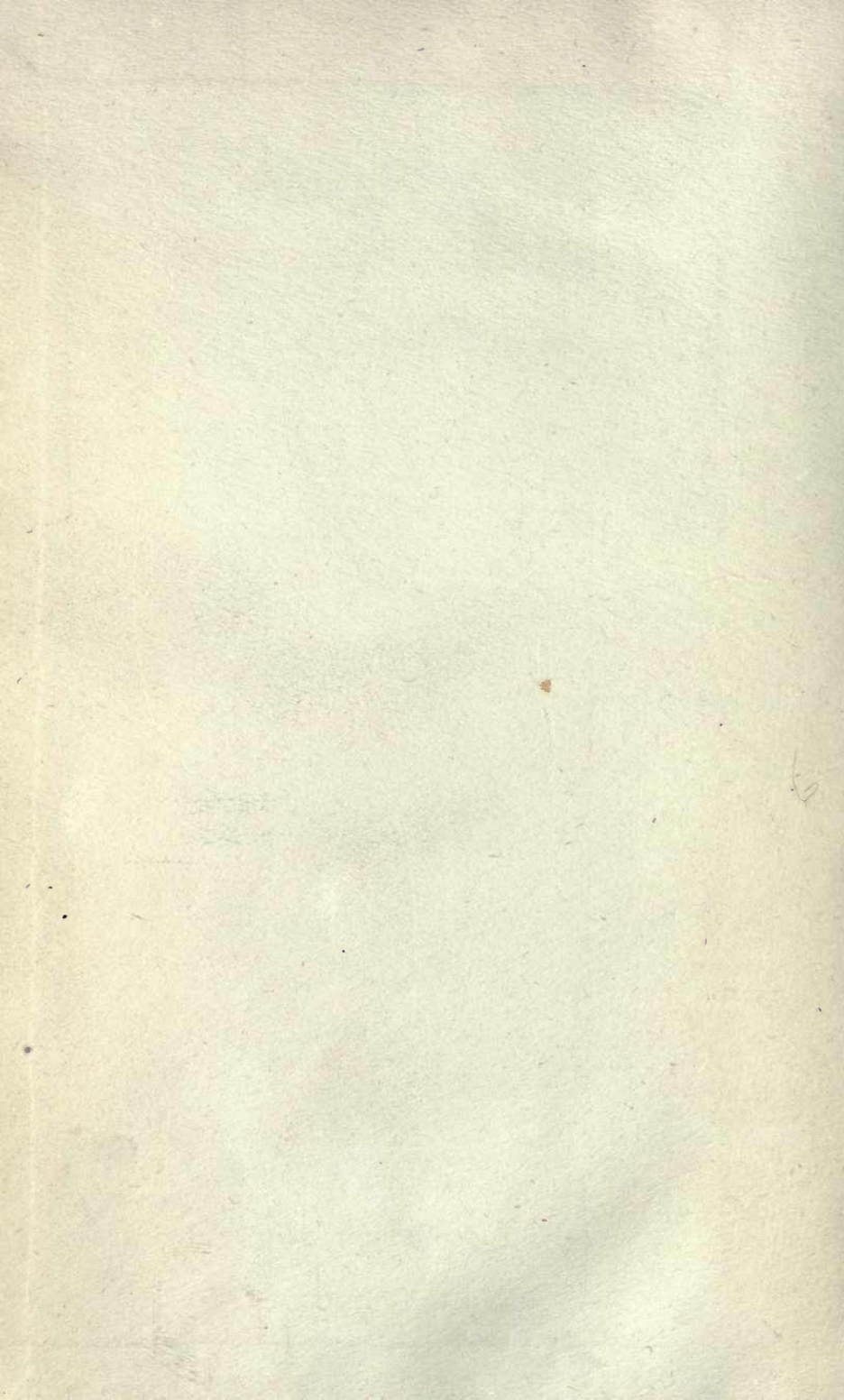
PYRAMIDULA RUPESTRIS, *Draparnaud* (= *Helix rupestris*, *Draparnaud*).

Common on walls and exposed cliffs in many parts of the county. Gregarious, often active in the depth of winter.

North.

" Common in the crevices of limestone rocks at Clevedon and Elton Hills, Cleeve Foot, Wrington Hill, Cheddar Cliffs, etc., and often exceedingly abundant among the rotten mortar of old walls, as behind the Royal Hotel at Clevedon, and in many spots on the Mendips" (Norman, under *Helix umbilicata*, Montagu). Jenyns Coll., as *Helix umbilicata*, Bath Museum.

Mr. Taylor considers Montagu's *Helix umbilicata* to be identical with *Helix rupestris* var. *depressa* *Westerlund*, and remarks that "this, the depressed form of the species, is more especially prevalent in the north of Europe, the bulk of the British specimens being probably referable to it, the spire becomes more elevated as the southern range increases." He figures it in his *Mono-*



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